

Champ Clark's Letter

(Special Washington Letter.)

THE Republicans in the house, with their brutal majority, are undoubtedly traveling the pace that kills. For instance, they brought in an ironclad rule ralloading the bill to repeal the Spanish war taxes, involving \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000 a year, allowing only about eight hours for debate and absolutely refusing even one minute for amendment. Such an outrage has rarely been perpetrated in any legislative body of the world. The minority, under the lead of Richardson of Tennessee and Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic members of the rules committee, made a splendid but unavailing fight against this latest act of Republican despotism, which has a tendency to still further degrade the house of representatives. Unavailing fight, did I say? It may be of some avail in rousing the country to a realizing sense of the high handed methods practiced by the Republicans. It is surely high time for them to be aroused.

When Hon. John Dalzell of Pittsburg, gyastitucus in chief of the Republican house machine, had jammed his rule through, Mr. Richardson astounded the Republicans by asking unanimous consent that the tax reduction bill be voted on at once, saying pointedly that Democrats would rather have two minutes for amendment than eight hours for debate, which under the rule would not change one syllable of the bill. Ah, then and there were hurrying to and fro and rapid scurrying about among the Republicans and laying of heads together. The white locks of Hon. Seneca E. Payne covered the bald pate of "Uncle Joe" Cannon as he whispered in the ear of the venerable Sucker. General Grosvenor's snowy whiskers nearly smothered Colonel Hepburn of Iowa as the two veterans conferred. They couldn't understand what Richardson's great coup meant except that they realized in a dazed way that the Tennesseean had made a masterly flank movement and that if political capital is to come of the tax reduction bill it would inure to the benefit of the Democrats.

When Richardson made his amazing request, Mr. Speaker Henderson seemed nonplused, but there wasn't anything for him to do except to submit it to the house, which was done amid silence that was painful. They do say that some of his remarks in private to his lieutenants were far—very far—from being complimentary.

A Memorandum Feb. 17.

The bill carried by unanimous vote on roll call.

That, in brief, is the history of Richardson's great coup. The 17th of February will be a memorable day in the history of the Fifty-seventh congress.

Richardson's performance accentuated the tyrannical conduct of the Republican majority as perhaps nothing else would have done.

Democrats wanted to amend the bill so as to cut down the tariff on trust made articles, but the Republicans would not have it so. That's precisely what they were afraid of. They even whipped Babcock of Wisconsin into line to vote for the rule, though his bill cutting the tariff rates on articles made by the steel trust was to have been one of the amendments if amendment had been permitted. His poor and limping excuse was that the tax reduction bill ought to be passed and that he would call his bill up at a more convenient season, well knowing that the Republican bosses will never permit him to get it up as a separate measure. He thereby threw away his one chance of having his bill considered. If he had helped defeat the rule, he could have offered his bill as an amendment, but his heart failed him. Poor Bab! He is not a howling success as a reformer.

Mr. Hay of Virginia did not overstate the case when he said: "The adoption of this rule means the humiliation of every member on this floor. By this rule we take away from this house its rightful functions and its constitutional power. We are bound and gagged and forced into accepting the action of a bare majority of one of a committee upon a question of vital import to the country."

Mr. Ball of Texas said, "Every one who is informed knows that the object of this rule is to prevent the band of taxation from being laid upon the sugar trust, the steel trust and other bloated corporations. The action of Mr. Reed in counting a quorum was to dispatch public business. The object of this rule is to prevent a fair and proper consideration by the house of representatives of pending legislation."

Samples of Prosperity.

It is constantly and vociferously asserted by Republican spellbinders that prosperity is universal, but once in awhile a news item gets into the papers which has a tendency to contradict these asseverations. For example, the Boston papers recently reported that there was held a large and angry meeting of the stockholders of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton company of Salem, Mass., at which it was discovered that the company lost \$25,000 the last half of last year, and the stockholders wanted to know why it was thus and why they had not received

their dividends as usual. Mirabile dictu! The explanation was that the loss and skipping of dividends were occasioned by a falling off in the oriental trade! Why, bless my stars, we have had it thumped into our nogginns for three years that this oriental trade is to make us all rich beyond the dreams of avarice! And, lo, already it is falling off!

We are frequently told that every man in the United States who wants work can get it and that if any man is idle it is entirely his own fault. This cannot be true, for the Boston Advertiser has this editorial in a recent issue: "The number of applicants for clerical positions in this city is immensely greater than the number of positions to be filled at present. One reason for this is that during the last few months there have been a good many business changes in the way of consolidations. Another reason is that boys and girls from the public schools are applying for such work and will do it far more cheaply than the old clerks. The latter are thrown out of their places and find, to their surprise, that there is no demand for their services. They haunt the employment offices day after day and week after week, but they would be wiser to try some other line of work if they are not too old to make the change."

Now, it is generally conceded that anything seen in a Boston paper is true. The foregoing editorial not only states the unpalatable fact that the number of applicants for clerical positions is immensely in excess of the number of positions, but gives the reason—consolidation of business concerns: in other words, trusts—which furnishes much food for reflection.

Look Out, Cummins!

Governor A. B. Cummins of Iowa is a brilliant, aggressive and ambitious young man, but if he does not look out he will be blacklisted and turned out of the Republican party. He is following the dangerous example of the parrot whose neck was wrung for talking too much. He has been "swinging around the circle" a la Andrew Johnson. At Kansas City, Mo., he said some very unorthodox things when viewed from a Republican standpoint. For instance, he declares against duties on articles manufactured by a monopoly! Why, bless my soul, that's flat heresy, Democratic heresy! Surely that will cause strained relations between him and the Iowa delegation in congress, who are whole hog tariff shouters and advocates. Cummins thinks congress should reduce the tariff on Cuban sugar and ratify the reciprocity with France. Evidently he has not heard of the White House confab between President Roosevelt, Mr. Speaker Henderson, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Senator Allison, General Charles Henry Grosvenor and other Republican big infjuns, in which it was solemnly decided after two hours of parleying that there should be no reciprocity and no favors shown to Cuba, which confab is likely to become famous and from which the downfall of the Republican party may be dated by the historian of the times in which we live. Governor Cummins should wake up, or he will be counted among the Babcock recalcitrants and be marked for slaughter.

What a deceptive old humbug the Republican party is anyway! All their papers and orators eulogize Blaine as a brilliant leader and McKinley as an infallible guide and then go and do precisely what Blaine and McKinley condemned, and vice versa.

Open Door For Chinese.

Not the least of the stupendous evils of the Philippine propaganda is this: It has increased the difficulties of our attitude toward Chinese exclusion many fold. When we annexed the Hawaiian Islands, we took to our palpitating bosoms about 25,000 Chinese coolies at one time. When we bought the Philippines, we took in about 1,750,000 more Chinese. Unfortunately in 1897 the supreme court of the United States rendered a decision declaring a Chinese child born of Chinese parents domiciled in this country for any other than diplomatic purposes to be an American citizen. Any one can see with half an eye how the plot thickens. If the court finally decides that the inhabitants of our insular possessions are citizens, then congress cannot pass a law that will hold water restraining or curtailing the power of free locomotion. Consequently the laboring people of America are decidedly uneasy as to the Chinese situation, as well they may be.

Sees the Handwriting on the Wall.

Homer sometimes nods. Ditto The Globe-Democrat. It thinks that the next congress will have 357 representatives, the same number as the present congress. The G.-D. should wake up. By the new apportionment law passed last year the next house will contain 388 representatives. So The G.-D. missed it only by thirty-one.

That, however, is a small matter. A long editorial in which the mistake occurs contains much more important statements. It sounds the alarm that the Republicans will not have as easy sledding in carrying the congressional

elections in 1902 as they had in 1898, when they had a majority of only thirteen. Evidently The G.-D. sees the handwriting on the wall. It, however, fails to give the interpretation, which is that "the Republican party has been weighed in the balance and found wanting," sadly wanting.

A General Order's Exceptions.

Evidently Senator Henry Cabot Lodge believes that there is no use in being the favorite courtier at the White House without securing favors for his family. This is demonstrated by the fact that he has prevented his sailor brother-in-law, Captain Charles H. Davis, from being sent to sea. Senator Lodge succeeded in that caper the very day that President Roosevelt issued his drastic order declaring that no influence shall be exerted by any official of the government for the benefit of any person serving under the government. Clearly sometimes Teddy's words are to be construed in a Pickwickian sense.

Nobody can blame Henry Cabot for helping his brother-in-law to a snug and soft berth on land. It is so much more unpleasant and unsafe to go to sea, don't you know. But Lodge's success in breaking through the presidential order will embolden other senators with kinfolk to attempt the same performance.

Practical Statesmanship.

The Democratic minority in the senate is making a splendid and aggressive fight on the Philippine question, stringing it on the Philippine tariff bill.

The Washington Post, independent and ably edited, recognizes that on the Philippine tariff bill the Democrats stand to enlist the sympathy of American voters, for it begins an elaborate editorial on "Practical Statesmanship" with this suggestive sentence: "The division of Republican sentiment in congress on the Philippine tariff question opens the way for Democratic senators and representatives to make a credible and possibly a greatly useful exhibition of real statesmanship."

Then after stating the various pending propositions as to the rates of that bill The Post adds, "Here, then, is the chance for Democratic senators to make a record on which they can safely appeal to the common sense of the country."

They are daily and hourly appealing in every way they can not only to the common sense of the country, but also to its conscience.

Pap or a Riot.

The devil has broken loose, not in Georgia this time, but among the Republican spoliemen in congress, most of whom vaunt themselves as civil service reformers, but who, down in the bottom of their hearts, hate it most thoroughly. The trouble with the spoliemen aforesaid is that Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow of Kansas, whose own official scalp is not glued on for keeps—official as Senator J. Ralph Burton can lift it—has informed them that fourth class postmasters will hereafter not be removed indiscriminately where they have rendered faithful and intelligent service. Worst of all, Bristow is said to be speaking for Postmaster General Payne, and he in turn is supposed to be speaking for the president. The situation is excruciating for the Republican pot-hunters. They are in about the she-bear-robbed-of-her-cubs frame of mind and will rend and tear Bristow, Payne and even Teddy if they get a chance. They will have pap or they will start a riot of the good old sort. Good thing for Democrats.

Republicans Should Muzzle Hoar.

If the jingoes do not summarily muzzle Senator George Frisbie Hoar, the venerable statesman, savant and orator from the old Bay State, he will make many enemies for our policy of "benevolent assimilation" in the Philippines. Recently the senator blurted out the following rather warm language:

"When Governor Taft says that the people are enjoying American freedom and at the same time he promulgates a law that makes it a penitentiary offense to read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, I confess I am very little impressed by his judgment and very profoundly impressed by his edict."

Now, be it remembered that it was not some untamed senator from the wild and woolly west or from the tropic south who gave utterance to the foregoing "treasonable" words, but the almost octogenarian senator who occupies the seat of Charles Sumner in the house of the conscript fathers. He comes from a cold climate, has passed the day when the blood is hot and is an original Republican.

Fitzgerald's Poker Story.

Representative Fitzgerald of Brooklyn was the "baby" of the last congress. He no longer enjoys that honor, as at present there are at least two younger members, Lever of South Carolina and Feeny of Chicago. Fitz is a bright and aggressive young man. He possesses a rich vein of humor, which he works occasionally. He tells with great gusto the following story of a poker game which he witnessed in Oklahoma:

"I'll be blamed if I play in any game like this!" shouted one of the players, jumping to his feet and throwing down his cards.

"What's the matter?" asked the other four players in chorus.

"Somebody's stolen a jack of hearts off my knee."

An examination of the player's cards showed that he had jacks up, and the odd jack would have given him a full house.

Editor Independent: We take six papers, two republican, two democratic besides the Commoner and Independent. I like to have both sides. I could dispense with all except the Commoner and The Independent. Your paper suits me the best. You are truthful and fearless. The republican party deserves all the mauling that you give them. If I were able I would send you my Independent broadcast. It is grand. Every seed will

From Iowa

Editor Independent: We have seen the populist party split all to pieces until outside of Kansas and Nebraska there is not a corporal's guard left of them. I, with the most of the old-time pops here, am now in the socialist camp and am likely to remain there. CHARLEY SHUCK.

Derby, Ia.

(What prospect is there that the socialists will kick the republicans out of power in Iowa? Is the prospect

From North Dakota

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TRUST PROSECUTION

Wall Street Panic Stricken But Recovered—The Magnates Will Have no Further Use for Roosevelt

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—If anything were needed to show the wide divergence of President Roosevelt from his party leaders the action of Attorney General Knox in declaring his intention of attacking the Northern Securities company in which the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads have been merged with the Burlington would reveal it. It will be remembered at the time Attorney General Knox's confirmation was held up in the senate that there were rumors of a promise that this action should be taken provided the democrats would permit the nomination to be confirmed without further challenge. It is believed to be in fulfillment of this promise that the attack on the merger has been announced.

First Wall Street was panic stricken at this blast from the house of its friends, but recovered tone within forty-eight hours on the strength of assurances from Washington that the attack on the merger was to be taken in a Pickwickian sense only. Nevertheless, the big capitalist interests frown on such evidences of frivolity and hate about their minds that Roosevelt will never do for a renomination. President Roosevelt has declared that the Schley case is closed, that neither Schley nor Sampson was entitled to any particular credit for the victory at Santiago, which he declares to have been a "captain's fight." He condemns the loop of the Brooklyn and indicates his opinion that the Brooklyn ought to have kept on plunging straight at the enemy. This is Rough Rider Roosevelt all over, and is a conclusion directly in the face of the highest naval expert opinion in the world, which declares that had the Brooklyn continued her original course directly at the enemy she would have received their concentrated fire at short range so overwhelmingly as to have thrown her out of action and permitted the escape of the Colon certainly and probably one other of the Spanish squadron. Like the charge of the Light Brigade, it would have been glorious, but not war. The superior marksmanship of the American gunners made it the height of strategy to keep at a range where our guns would be most effective and the Spaniards would be at a disadvantage as to range as well as for Admiral Schley, the verdict of the American people has been made up in his favor and is not to be disturbed or set aside by President Roosevelt. One single American citizen in private life may not know as much about naval warfare as President Roosevelt, but seventy-five million of them combined know a heap more.

The Cuban claims commission, created especially to adjudicate these cases, has been organized for a year, has spent \$50,000, and has not heard a single case.

Other scores of Cuban plantations, heavily mortgaged when the insurrection broke out, have been forced into insolvency and are now controlled by Spanish, French and British mortgage holders, who thus constitute a class of wealthy non-resident land owners who will spend the profits of their estates not in Cuba, but in the capitals of Europe.

There is one grave danger in sight for Cuba, however. Under the old Spanish regime some fourteen thousand acres of the best sugar land were divided into twenty-five acre each, used to bring their cane to the big central sugar mills and either sell it at a fair price or have it ground and the sugar made for a proportion of the product. These were the men who formed the bulk of the Cuban army. Now the big foreign landlords and European mortgage holders, don't want these little farmers around the edges of their big estates, and are refusing to grind the cane to employ their spare time or to buy their cane at any price. This sort of grinding tyranny leads to revolution.

It is not improbable that Cuba will be forced to adopt a graduated land tax as New Zealand has for the cure of foreign landlordism and give these capitalist tyrants a taste of their own medicine. There is no present prospect that congress is going to fall into the sugar trust trap. The democrats don't want to and the republicans are afraid of the fall elections.

—D. P. B.

State Affairs

T. J. O'Keefe, publisher of the Hemingford Herald, announces that the next issue of his paper will be issued at the county seat, Alliance. Mr. O'Keefe has purchased a complete new outfit and says: "If we don't show the readers of the Herald as handsome a country weekly as can be found in the state, then our hand has lost its cunning."

Alex Schlegel of Omaha has leased the Schuyler Quill for a period of five years and announces that no change will be made in the political policy of the paper, which has been populist in the past. Mr. Schlegel was deputy clerk of the district court of Douglas county four years, but is an old-time populist newspaper man. Mr. L. Knowlton, the retiring editor, will still remain with the Quill.

The bright young attorney who writes heavy editorials for the Hamilton County Register during Mr. Burr's absence at Washington, last week fell into the too prevalent error of convicting a man before hearing the evidence. He said: "The grand jury were rotten certainly; they were partisan and unfair to be sure, but let us see to it that the man who represented the populist party was himself without fault, and that he is morally as well as legally blameless before we reverse the usual practice? Isn't every man presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty? There is not a scintilla of evidence that Mr. Meserve ever received and retained a cent that belongs to the state. In view of the record he made as state treasurer, is any populist justified in reversing the usual practice?"

That Mr. Meserve is "morally as well as legally blameless?"

The recent republican wall about "populist deficiencies" was thoroughly exploded in The Independent of December 12 and 19, 1901, and it seems needless to repeat what was said then. But suppose we grant that no other legislature ever had a "deficiency" to bother it. How can we reconcile the pretended republican "saving" of \$100,000 with the fact that the floating debt has increased \$310,000 under republican administration? Let us take their own figures for it: Pop. deficiencies.....\$149,000 Rep. extravagance.....161,000

Increase in state debt.....\$310,000 Assuming that the populist "deficiencies" account for \$149,000 of the increase in the floating debt, wouldn't that \$100,000 "saved" under republican rule cut down the increase in floating debt to about \$49,000 net? It looks that way to a man up in trees. But we are confronted with the fact that the debt has increased \$310,000 up to November 30, 1901, and God knows how much since. No wonder the P street organ gives nothing but a bald assertion that the republican administration has "saved" the taxpayers \$100,000 the first year. The fact is that the republicans have increased the state debt, exclusive of other factors, in the neighborhood of \$160,000 to \$200,000 as the direct result of mismanagement and extravagance at the state institutions. It cannot be otherwise, because if any saving had been made the floating debt would show it.

It is well to occasionally remind the people of the state's financial condition. A little tab does the work nicely and saves space. The figures below show the total amount of outstanding general fund warrants on the 30th day of November in the years named:

1896 (republican).....\$1,928,273.47 1900 (populist).....1,727,447.72 1901 (republican).....2,037,460.31 Pop. decrease, 4 years.....\$208,825.75 Rep. increase, 1 year.....310,012.55 This does not take into account the \$468,267.35 of state bonds paid off during Treasurer Meserve's term.

It's a mighty mean newspaper that would egg on a city council to permit a railroad company to steal a whole street, and then hold up its hands in holy horror because of the audacity of the railroad company and the cupidity of the council.

The story that the republicans are now telling, that under their first year in control at the state institutions they have saved the taxpayers \$100,000, will be taken with a grain of salt in view of the fact that the general fund floating indebtedness has increased over \$310,000 since the republican treasurer assumed control of his office.

60,000 Per Cent Margin

Crude oil is selling at 11.9 cents a barrel at Beaumont, Tex. A bushel of forty gallons of oil for less than 12 cents, and yet we pay 18 cents a gallon for refined oil, which costs less than 4 cents. This is why Rockefeller can give millions to colleges, and why the oil trust pays \$45,000,000 a year as dividends on \$100,000,000 water stock. Carnegie, another philanthropic scab, has been made a millionaire by the robber tariff, and these plutocratic scoundrels are the saviors of the Christian world. Babylon in her palmyest days could not hold a candle to the trust plutocracy as it revels in filched wealth in the marts of the east. It will soon require a Daniel to awaken or revive the dormant honest Christian heart to the situation and cause an impulse in the church, sufficiently strong to drive the hypocrite infidels, that is sooting it into a siesta of morbid indifference by the lavish use of enormous profits derived from trust monopoly and tariff robbery, now aback of the republican elephant driving it to the "jumping off place." Col. C. J. Bowlby in Crete Democrat.

Our Moribund Congress

Is congress dying? Look at this extract from the report of the committee on ways and means in the year 1901. The locomotive had long begun to assume a large importance and the first telegraph message was sent only five years before: "The government is authorized and required by the constitution to carry intelligence. The functions thus devolved on the government of performing for the people the office of universal letter-carrier and news-carrier is a matter of the very highest consequence in every light it can be viewed. . . . It is not without full reflection that the committee insist on the principle that it was the duty as well as the right of the government thus to avail itself, even at heavy additional expense, of the powerful agency of steam for the purpose of accelerating the mails. It would have been a gross and manifest dereliction to have permitted that vitally important concern, the transportation of the mail—a concern so anxiously intrusted by the constitution to federal authority—to lag behind the improvements of the age and to be outstripped by the pace of ordinary travel and commercial communication. . . . This great and fundamental principle upon which the department act (of not being outstripped in the transmission of correspondence and intelligence) led necessarily to using the steam engine in the service of the postoffice, and it must and will lead with equal certainty to the adoption of any other newly discovered agency or contrivance possessing scientific advantages of clearly previously used methods. The same principle which justified and demanded the transference of the mail on many chief routes from the horse-drawn coach on common highways to steam-impelled vehicles on land and water, is equally potent to warrant the calling of the electro-magnetic telegraph—that last and most wonderful birth of this wonder-teeming age—in aid of the postoffice in discharge of its great function of rapidly transmitting correspondence and intelligence."

While we are talking about legislation empowering the government to

the telephone, this congress of fifty-seven years ago boldly took the ground that the constitution required the ownership of these means of communication (steam and electricity) and recommended that it be done. But today we have corporate powers of such magnitude controlling these utilities that congress stands against and thinks it must conciliate and palaver and do nothing when it could, any day, take the matter into its own hands. Let our Platts and Paynes and Littauers and expectant Malbys go to studying the constitution. What is a congressman good for who is afraid to take any corporate bull by both horns and twist its neck to the point of suffocation? Let "Maltibus" be nailed on the question of governmental ownership before he is given a commission—"Flashes" in Massena (N. Y.) Forum.

Honors the First Nebraska

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U. S. A., who has been detailed by the war department as commandant of cadets at the University of Nebraska, has reported for duty. In an address to the student body recently he paid the highest compliments to the late Col. John M. Stotsenburg and the other officers and members of the First Nebraska American war. He recalled the fact that there was in that regiment a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers who had received their military training at the University of Nebraska and appealed to the university students and members of the cadet battalion to honor the name of Stotsenburg and the memory of the splendid regiment. He called attention to the fact that "four years ago, at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, the head of our military department, with several hundred of our best material, left these scenes of practice for the scenes of action. How they behaved in action we all know. Not only do we know that every state in the union knows of it, but every student and every writer in nearly every civilized nation on earth knows and honors the First Nebraska Volunteers. The brave colonel, with many others, will not return to work among us. Stotsenburg was shot dead in battle while charging the enemy. At the height of manly vigor, he passed into the eternal beyond, strong in the consciousness of dying at his country's call to duty. We weep not for Stotsenburg. We may drop the tear of sympathy for the family who mourns his loss, but his memory stirs us to admiration and honor. He lived a glorious life; he fought a glorious fight; he died a glorious death. And if there is any surer road to a glorious eternity I do not know of it. And what is true of him is true of all the others who lived and marched and fought and died as he did."

During the course of his remarks and at the conclusion the students cheered heartily, and the enthusiasm in military affairs seemed greater than ever before.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Topeka, in the state of Kansas, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Life Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the British American Insurance Co., of New York, in the state of New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the British American Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the British American Assurance Co., of Toronto, in Canada, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year above written.

CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts. By H. A. Babcock, Deputy.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE February 18.

To points in Nebraska, Wyoming, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Arizona, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, North and South Dakota. The Best of Everything.

WABASH RAILROAD New Rails. New Equipment. Shortest and Quickest. Most Popular Route. Omaha to St. Louis. Leave Omaha (Union Station) 5:15 p. m.; arrive St. Louis (Union Station) 7:00 a. m. Running on its own rails from Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago to Detroit, Toledo and Buffalo.

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From Pennsylvania

Editor Independent: The sample papers that you mailed to me for distribution have been received. I am gratified to have the pleasure of distributing a paper that contains nothing in its columns but cold facts necessary to the people of the Keystone state to educate boss ridden voters. We are not yet ready for an absolute or limited monarchy. Wishing many new subscribers from Pennsylvania for The Independent, I remain yours, EVERETT REYNOLDS. Fallsdale, Pa. (The Pennsylvania subscribers are coming along. Brother Reynolds, Ed. Ind.)

From New York

Editor Independent: I like your paper. I like the fearless and bold stand that you take for the people against trusts and monopolies and every kind of raid against the American people which the republican administration is guilty of, and I am glad that Nebraska has two men and two papers that are not afraid to come to the front and challenge all of their damnable wickedness. Wishing you success and long life in your fight against the accursed doctrines of republicanism, I, a lifelong democrat, say: God bless your efforts. H. N. DURYEE.

From Michigan

Editor Independent: Enclosed you will find subscription to Independent and Commoner. I can hardly accept the invitation to criticize the paper. With me politics is religion for no man can be better than his politics. One is his faith and the other is his works and they must go hand in hand. I believe that God is leading us on and he will use this nation to further his gospel of love. J. F. SANFORD. Maysville, Mich.

From Kansas

Editor Independent: I received your sample copies and am now a regular subscriber to your paper. I want to say that I think that it is the cleanest and best paper that can be published. I think that if Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln were living they would all be subscribers to The Nebraska Independent. T. H. TURNER. Redfield, Kan.

From Illinois

Editor Independent: I applied for sample copies of your paper and was so much pleased with them that I have subscribed and wish I could afford to send it to many others. I feel like sending the names of some persons whom I think would read it and are able to subscribe if they want to. MATTHEW J. HUGGINS. Cutler, Ill.

Read this paper carefully and then hand it to a neighbor. Ask him to subscribe; or better send for a block of five "Liberty Building" Postals and get up a club of subscribers. There is no other way in which you can do so much to advance the cause of good government.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, Charles Sitgrave Ely, Plaintiff, vs. Ernestine Ely, Defendant.

To Ernestine Ely, defendant in the above entitled cause: You are hereby notified that on the 18th day of February 1902, the plaintiff, Charles Sitgrave Ely, filed in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, his petition against you, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from you dissolving the bonds of matrimony. You are further notified that unless you answer said petition on or before the 24th day of March 1902, said petition will be taken as confessed and decree entered against you as prayed. Dated this 18th day of February 1902. CHARLES SITGRAVE ELY, By Doyle & Bergs, His Attorneys.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the British American Insurance Co., of New York, in the state of New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS Lincoln, February 1, 1902. It is hereby certified that the British American Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, has complied with the Insurance Law of this state, applicable to such companies, and is therefore authorized to continue the business of Fire and Lightning Insurance in this state for the current year ending January 31, 1902. Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year first above written.

CHARLES WESTON, Auditor of Public Accounts. By H. A. BABCOCK, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEBRASKA OFFICE OF AUDITOR