

JUDICIAL TIMBER

The Men Who Should be
Elected to the District Bench.

POPULIST JUDICIAL NOMINEES.

SUPREME JUDGE.

John J. Sullivan, Columbus.

FIRST DISTRICT.

E. O. Kretsinger, Beatrice.

W. H. Kelligar, Auburn.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Paul Jessen, Nebraska City.

(Republican nominee endorsed by the democrats; no populist nomination.)

THIRD DISTRICT.

(No nominations yet.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(A non-partisan tangle which The Independent hasn't unraveled yet.)

FIFTH DISTRICT.

S. H. Sornborger, Wahoo.

B. F. Good, Wahoo.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Conrad Hollenbeck, Fremont.

James A. Grimison, Schuyler.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

G. W. Stubbs, Superior.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Guy T. Graves, Pender.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Douglas Cones, Plainview.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Ed. L. Adams, Minden.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

John R. Thompson, Grand Island.

James M. Armstrong, Albion.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Willis L. Hand, Kearney.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. F. Parsons, North Platte.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. L. White, Curtis.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

W. H. Westover, Rushville.

J. J. Harrington, O'Neill.

The Independent has heretofore called attention to the fact that the new revenue law and the Ramsey elevator law, both of which affect railroad and farming interests, will, in the next four years, call for a number of judicial decisions, both in the district and in the supreme courts. The revenue law as it stands, without judicial interpretation, is essentially favorable to the railroads and unfavorable to the farmers and business men. The Ramsey elevator law, if constitutional, (which The Independent doubts very much), is adverse to railroad interests and favorable to the farmers, because it enforced it would enable farmers' elevators to be operated, thereby benefiting the farmers to the extent they are now being robbed by the railroad-grain trust combination. In fact, whatever is advantageous to the farmers in either law is more or less disadvantageous to the railroads, and vice versa. Hence, there is an irreconcilable conflict between the two interests, although the farmers do not understand the situation as well as the railroads do.

Hence, the railroad managers are bending their energies to elect railroad attorneys to the supreme and district bench. They want judges whose legal training will naturally make them biased in favor of railroads. They need not necessarily be corrupt men—but simply men who see things through railroad spectacles. That is enough. If such men are elected, it will not be difficult to find that the Ramsey law gives no relief to farmers' elevators. In that case it would take very little legal hair-splitting to declare the law invalid. But in the revenue law is where the farmers will get the worst of it before railroad judges.

Our constitution requires that—
"The legislature shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax by valuation, so that EVERY PERSON AND CORPORATION shall pay a tax IN PROPORTION TO THE VALUE of his, her, or its property and franchises, the value to be ascertained in such manner as the legislature shall direct."

The new revenue law requires the property of farmers and business men to be valued by deputy county assessors at actual cash value; the levy is then computed upon one-fifth, or 20 per cent, of this actual cash value—that is, what the property would sell for in open market. But the new revenue law places the assessment of railroad property in the hands of the state board—and does not provide that it shall be taxed upon one-fifth of its actual cash value. As a matter for conjecture, it is safe to say that the republican state board, utterly owned and dominated by the railroads, will not assess railroad property even at one-seventh or one-eighth, to say nothing of one-fifth actual cash value.

The men named above are the farmers' candidates. Inspection of the republican nominations will show the list of railroad candidates. The railroads have an undoubted right to be in politics. They pay one-sixth of the taxes. One-sixth of the men in the state are employed by them.

But so have the farmers a right to be in politics. They pay more than one-half the taxes directly—and indirectly pay substantially all of them. More than half of the men in Nebraska are farmers. Why shouldn't they have judges whose legal training has been to see things from the farmer's standpoint?

Such is the situation. A vote for the men named above is a vote in the interests of the farmers. A vote for the republican candidates is a vote in the interest of the railroads. It is a question of voting for "Molly and the babies, don't you know?" Mr. Farmer where do you stand?

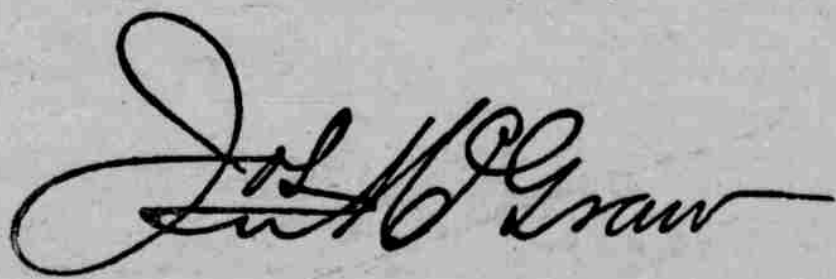
To the Citizens of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Gentlemen—As my name will be presented to you on the regular ballot for the office of county assessor, and as this is a new office created by the last state legislature of Nebraska, which must be filled at this coming election, November 3 1903, I take this method of presenting my claim to the voters of this county as it would be impossible for me to see each and every one of you before election, and it is a matter of great importance that you make a careful and conscientious choice in order to protect your own and neighbor's interest. Every tax payer should be satisfied that he is selecting the man who will be fair and has the ability to make an impartial assessment of all the properties in this county.

I was born in New York city, where I received a thorough business education. At 16 years of age I left my employment as a machinist on the Harlem & New Haven R. R. to enlist in the 2d N. Y. S. M., afterwards the 82 U. S. Volunteer Infantry. After participating in many of the severest battles of the civil war I was sent home by the order of Surgeon-General Hammond on account of sickness. I came to Lincoln, Nebraska, in the spring of 1876 and purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Highland precinct, this county, where I resided 14 years as a farmer. To better educate my family of nine children I removed to Lincoln, engaged in the real estate business, having resided here ever since, and having been identified with the growth and advancement of this city and county all these years. I was elected to the office of county commissioner in the fall of 1890 and served until 1894. This is the only elective office I have ever held. As to my capacity and integrity in the discharge of the duties of that office, or in my business relations for nearly 28 years in this county, I would cheerfully refer to any one who knows me or that has had business relations with me, public or private during that period. I herewith promise, if elected, to give my careful and undivided attention to the several duties of the office.

In anticipation of your favorable consideration and a word of commendation to your friends, which will be fully appreciated by me, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,



Candidate for County Assessor,

Autumn

With fragrance of the aftermath
The air is redolent;
While floats from far a smoky breath
At forest altar spent.

Dear golden days of rich increase,
Of all the year the best;
When brooding nature, steeped in peace,
Swoons to her dreamful rest.

—Eugene C. Dolson, in Reader.

The plutocratic dailies continue to insist that the farmers and wage-workers have ten billion dollars deposited in the banks, when there is, according to the United States treasurer, only two billions in the whole country.

The Erie Echo some time ago suggested Miles for president and Schley for vice president on the democratic ticket next year.

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4 lbs. Nectarine.....	.50
25 bars Good Laundry Soap.....	1.00
2 lbs. High Grade Tea.....	1.00
5 lbs. Gilt Edge Coffee.....	1.00
3 packages Celluloid Starch.....	.25
4 lbs. fancy, bright Apricots.....	.50
4 pounds fancy 4-Crown large Raisins.....	.50
4 pounds fancy Muer Peaches.....	.50
12 lbs. fancy Japan Head Rice.....	1.00
2 cans 16 oz. Cream of Tartar Baking Powder..	.50
3 packages 10-cent Soda.....	.25
3 packages 10-cent Corn Starch.....	.25
3 packages 10-cent Gloss Starch.....	.25
1 pound pure Black Pepper.....	.25
1 bottle Lemon Extract.....	.10
1 bottle Vanilla Extract.....	.10
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