

WIDE AWAKE

These are days when it pays to keep your eyes open. No man can afford to sleep in the daytime. The saving of \$3 on your Spring Suit ought to be worth while.

Stylish and desirable Spring Suits for Men at \$3.75. Fine Black Cheviot and Worsted Dress Suits at \$5. Men's all Wool pants, "special," at \$1.00. Men's Genuine double-texture Mackintoshes at \$2.45. Stylish suits for boys at \$1. Boy's long pants Suits as low as \$2.50. A Store full of New Spring Goods at Money-Saving Prices. If you live out of the city send for Catalogue and Samples. Sent free if you mention the Independent.



THE HUB Lincoln, Nebraska.

Begin Right Here, Now.

New Family Record a Beautiful Picture in 12 Rich Colors Upon a Back Ground of Solid Gold.

Tremendous seller; Agents wanted

We have hundreds of other pictures; genuine oil paintings, water colors, fac simile pastels, chromos and engravings that sell in art stores at one dollar up to fifteen dollars. Our agents sell them at less than half these prices and make money fast. Samples Free for 12 cents to pay mailing expense. Take your choice of Family Record, Marriage Certificate or Memorial Picture. Names and dates filled in by pen artist for 50 cents extra for each picture, lovely work. This offer is made to secure agents. Triflers and boys and girls under 18 years of age need not answer this advertisement. We can supply new, quick-selling goods all the year round. We refer to any Bank or Commercial Agency in the United States or Canada. Address, AMERICAN SUPPLY HOUSE, 82 to 90 West Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PORTER ON THE RECOUNT.

The Secretary of the State Says the Count Was Fair.

On March 21, Secretary of state W. F. Porter gave out the following statement concerning the recount and Mr. Hedlund's charges of fraud.

Office of Secretary of State, Lincoln, Neb., March 20th, 1897.—To the people of the state of Nebraska: In view of the fact that Mr. P. O. Hedlund, in a letter given by him to the press on March 19, makes certain charges that the ballots entrusted to my keeping as secretary of state in many instances have been tampered with, and in view of the further fact that Mr. G. M. Lambertson and others have charged the recount commission with holding star chamber sessions, I deem it my duty to the public at this time to state the facts in the case according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

First, permit me to say in regard to the charge that ballots have been tampered with and done after they came into the office of secretary of state, that from the time the first ballots arrived at this office until the present time there has been some one continually guarding the same. Fully appreciating the responsibility resting upon myself as the custodian of those ballots, I immediately appointed a guard to watch over them during the absence of the employees of this office, and there has not been a single hour to my knowledge, that a careful watch has not been kept, and I think I can state positively that not a single package has ever been tampered with or opened since they came into my possession except in the presence of the canvassing commission.

HEDLUND RESPONSIBLE.

If, as Mr. Hedlund charges, the tally sheets will show that there have been hundreds of ballots more counted for the amendment in certain counties, which he names, than the ballots themselves will show, then I assert that Mr. Hedlund more than anyone else, is responsible for this condition. That mistakes may sometimes have been made in counting may be possible, but that such mistakes as Mr. Hedlund charges have been made I most emphatically deny. I do not believe that a single blank ballot has ever been counted "yes" for the amendment, nor do I believe that at any time one ballot was counted more than once, either for or against the amendment. Mr. Hedlund is one of the men who kept the tally sheets, and as already stated in a letter published by the commission in yesterday's papers, his tally was always regarded as correct, and whatever differences existed between his and Mr. Blake's tally sheets, Mr. Blake's sheet was made to correspond with Mr. Hedlund's for the reason that Mr. Hedlund did the counting as the ballots were called off, and was presumed to be accurate in his tally. No member of the canvassing board except Mr. Hedlund was ever, to my knowledge, left in the possession of the tally sheets, and if those sheets show a greater vote tallied for the amendment in the counties already canvassed than is justified by the markings of the ballots, then I heartily assert that Mr. Hedlund and Mr. Hedlund alone is responsible for this condition.

BIASFUL PLOT.

I have always regarded Mr. Hedlund as a man of honor and one who was reliable and trustworthy, but judging

from the statements in his letter of yesterday, I am constrained to believe that Mr. Hedlund has conceived within the wickedness of his own heart, a diabolical plot to attempt to blast the reputation of the other members of this commission by making a fraudulent tally, and saying nothing about it until the count was completed, then, as he himself intimates in his letter to the governor, creating a sensation by charging that the whole count had been fraudulent from start to finish and demanding an investigation to prove his charges, citing as he did in his letter, certain counties which he had purposely tallied far in excess of the ballots cast for the amendment. If Mr. Hedlund's statements were true then every member of the canvassing board, including himself should be in the penitentiary, as they have committed an outrage on the public, which, in my judgment, should condemn them to such punishment.

With regard to the evidence Mr. Hedlund speaks of, that ballots from other counties had been tampered with, I will state that the only county to my knowledge, where this existed was the county of York, and this was partially, if not fully explained in the letter signed by all the members of the commission except Mr. Hedlund in their report to the governor of yesterday. I will also state that one very important matter, as I consider it, has not been stated, either by Mr. Hedlund or by other members of this commission in their letter of yesterday, namely, that in almost every county we found a large per cent of the precincts where the ballots had evidently never been counted, as shown from the fact that they were still folded just as they had been dropped into the ballot boxes. I do not think that it is any exaggeration to say that all precincts so returning ballots, would amount to from one-quarter to one-third of the total vote so far as the canvas has progressed, and Mr. Hedlund was very free to express his condemnation when such ballots were opened at such proceedings on the part of the election boards, saying frequently "there is no excuse for such proceedings as this."

WERE NEVER COUNTED.

Now, a word to Mr. Lambertson in regard to this matter he mentions, when he says that "The presumption is that the count was right." Let me ask Mr. Lambertson, as an honest man (if the term is not misapplied) did you ever know of a canvassing board in counting ballots under the Australian ballot system of large ballots, which we now have, to refold each ballot after canvassing the same, just in the same manner in which they were folded by the voter when dropped into the ballot box? Every intelligent citizen knows that this never has and probably never will be done, and the very fact, as already stated, that from one-fourth to one-third of the precincts that have been counted up to this time have been in this condition is prima facie evidence that these ballots were never counted, and that false entries have been made upon the poll books, which in no instance correspond with the ballots cast for and against the amendment for those precincts.

With regard to the charges made by Mr. Lambertson and the State Journal that the canvassing board did its work behind closed doors, which they have styled star chamber proceedings, I will say that Mr. Lambertson, when he makes such statements, knows that he is uttering a deliberate falsehood, as does every other gentleman who asked admittance to the room when the count was going on. But when Mr. Lambertson asked that he might be permitted to

place a man in the room, not to witness count, but to take part in the same and act as an umpire or censor over the actions of the canvassing board, his request was denied, as the commission had no power to either add to or take from its members. Mr. Lambertson, when asked if he would be satisfied with having his representative sit and witness the count to see that there was no irregularity, replied that this would not satisfy him unless he was permitted to take part in the count. It must be apparent to every intelligent citizen of the state that had the doors leading to the public corridor of the capitol been thrown open to permit any and all persons to crowd in and around the table of the canvassing board, that the work would be very seriously impeded and no good could come from such proceedings.

RECOUNT WAS FAIR.

As stated to Mr. Lambertson, when he requested an additional republican to be added to the canvassing board, the only persons who had anything to do with determining the result of the recount were the two persons who called off the ballots and the two keeping the tally sheets, and as a republican was placed continually upon each of these divisions, the republicans had equal representation with both populists and democrats so far as taking any action in the matters pertaining to the recount was concerned, it requiring the attention of the other members of the board to do the mechanical work, such as opening, unfolding and preparing the ballots, getting them in condition to be recounted and sealing up the same after they had been counted. I assert that no member of the canvassing board, to my knowledge, expressed any desire to count any ballots for the amendment which were apparently marked against the amendment.

To illustrate the plan on which doubtful ballots were counted, let me say that when a ballot was marked "yes" at the top of ballot where the intention of the ballot was to have the markings stand for all of the amendments, and was further marked below on the amendment which was being canvassed both "yes" and "no" as was sometimes done in rare cases, the policy of the board was to count such ballots "yes," and in cases where this was reversed, the ballot being marked "no" at the top and then both "yes" and "no" below for the amendment in question, the ballot was counted "no" allowing the preponderance of evidence to govern in the matter. The total number of ballots thus marked, so far as my observation went, was not great. If Mr. Lambertson has any criticism to offer to this kind of counting he is the first man who I have met who has not said that this was the only fair way to count such ballots.

WANTS A NEW COUNT.

I do not believe that there is a member of the canvassing board who has had any desire from the beginning to wrongfully count any ballots or to declare in the result that the amendment has been carried unless the same is correctly shown by the plan markings of the ballot. I certainly hope that, as suggested by Mr. Hedlund's letter, the ballots already counted may be recounted, and that if the present commission is not a fair and honest commission, a new one may be appointed whom the general public have confidence in, to do the work correctly and honestly, and that the count may proceed until every county is finished and the result declared for I am convinced from the condition of the ballots from counties already canvassed that a deliberate plot was entered into by some person or persons to suppress the vote on the amendment and defraud the people of the right to have two more judges elected by themselves instead of three commissioners which we now have, who are appointed by the court and not elected.

I respectfully submit this statement to the public, hoping that the papers that published Mr. Hedlund's statements may give this as conspicuous a place in their columns as they have given to Mr. Hedlund and Mr. Lambertson and not place it among the advertisements on the back page as did the State Journal with the statements made by the canvassing board of yesterday.

Trusting that this statement may be fairly and impartially considered by all fair-minded citizens, I beg leave to subscribe myself, very respectfully,

W. F. PORTER,
Secretary of state.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

NEAL A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Halls Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
Toledo, O.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

There are but two Mutual Hail Co's. doing a state business in this state this year, viz the Nebraska Alliance Mutual Hail Insurance Association of Lincoln, and the Farmers' Mutual Hail Association of Fairfield.

Last week these companies were consolidated and adopted the latter name. The company starts out in good shape and will do business on a new plan, one that will be taken at sight, easily explained, thoroughly reliable, easily worked and needed by every farmer. We want agents in every community to take applications.

The editor of this department is the assistant general manager and can give 200 agents employment at a lucrative pay for time spent. If you want to canvass for us please write for particulars at once as we must get printing done before the season commences.

FIRE AND CYCLONE.

In our fire and cyclone company we want agents to go into the field at once.

TOWN MUTUAL.

There will be a town mutual company organized. We have many who say they wanted to insure but we want more and also we want agents in every good town in the state.

ON MUTUAL INSURANCE

One of the Directors of the Farmers' Mutual Writes a Reply.

To the Editor of the Nebraska Independent: Having repeatedly read articles in your paper reflecting on the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company and its management I have decided to submit to you an article in answer to one recently printed in your paper signed "A Subscriber," and to state some facts along that line.

He begins by stating that our report shows a surplus for the year of 1895 of only \$561.57. This is not a fact as our report for 1895 shows to the auditor a surplus of \$18305.61, and we have never made any other statement. This surplus consisted of cash, notes, amounts due from stock companies for loaned premium, office furniture, etc. The newspaper stated that from these assets in our report to the auditor we had deducted all that we considered as questionable assets and had not reported them in the assets of '96 although the company holds them in their possession, and much of this has now been paid. The amount deducted was \$7427.02, and we report expenditures for that year above the amount taken in for that year, a little over \$3,000.

In these statements of the report of the company for 1896 he mis-states the amount of the assets reported by the company. In 1896 the company reported to the auditor, after deducting all liabilities, \$10,994.21.

The report of the paper differs only in failing to show the amount due from assessments that had been made and in process of collection, but only shows the book report and does not purport to be the report of the company to the auditor, nor to cover the grounds covered in that report, and that report was revised up to the date of the annual meeting which was on the 14th of January and consequently could not be the same, but was simply a condensed form of the book account.

He also states that through the paper we show cash on hand \$853.78, that with the auditor we report but \$155.87. This is another error as both accounts show exactly the same; cash on hand and in banks \$853.78. He says the supreme court did a wise thing in discontinuing the taking of notes because it had proven a great source of loss to the company. We presume the supreme court rendered the decision in this case by the construction of the statutes and not upon the conclusion of this subscriber of the facts in the matter, as these notes which he says have been cancelled and a loss to the company are being quite rapidly paid.

With reference to his statement that the report of the company shows the opinion of the supreme court to have been ignored, we simply enter a positive denial as the order of the supreme court has been carried out faithfully in every particular by this company. And it seems to be unsafe for a man entirely ignorant of the business of others to make statements for the purpose of injuring, or at least it would be unsafe had he come out and attached his name to these statements. The expenses of the company for the past year have been quite heavy, made necessary by the fight brought upon mutual insurance in this state by their enemies, and we are sorry to say in this case there were among its supposed friends the Judases which are ever ready to betray, hence made the expense greater.

He speaks of paying out over \$11,000 to agents in securing over twelve millions of dollars of insurance, and said it would amount to \$2.50 per thousand. These figures are about as correct as the others shown by him, any child by figuring it out can tell him that it would amount to less than \$1 per thousand on that amount. Again by his own figures he says the total expense for the insurance in 1896 was \$4.72 per thousand, which would amount to one and a half the rate of stock insurance companies. Now if these charges were true it would amount on \$1,000 of insurance for five years to \$23.60. This for fire, lightning and tornado in a stock company, as he can learn from any farmer, would be a rate of 4 per cent for five years or \$40 per thousand, a difference of \$16.40 per thousand in favor of the Mutual from his own figures.

Now it does seem to me that it is apparent to all that this subscriber is simply trying to deceive and injure the members of this company, and as a subscriber and a member and director of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company I think it is time this kind of articles should be eliminated from your columns, as they not only deceive the people who are not in a position to post themselves on these points, but it will injure your paper with those who are familiar with the facts and interested in this company. I am yours for mutual insurance.

N. SECOR HYATT.

THE MAXIMUM RATE CASE.

Attorney-General Smyth Reviews the Progress of the Case.

Early in the session the legislature by resolution requested the attorney-general to investigate and report as to the probable time a decision would be reached on the maximum rate case. In compliance with this resolution the attorney-general has submitted the following report:

"The law authorizing the appeal of the maximum rate cases to the supreme court of the United States was passed and approved April 5, 1895.

On August 3, four months thereafter, the cases were docketed in the supreme court of the United States.

On December 16, 1895, four months after the docketing, and eight months after the passage of the law authorizing the appeals, a motion was filed in the supreme court to advance the cases and that motion was sustained on December 23, and the case set down for hearing March 4, 1896.

March 4 and 5, 1896, argument was had and at the close thereof the cases were submitted to the court.

On April 30, the same year, the cases were, by order of the court, restored to the docket and a re-argument ordered.

On May 25, 1896, the supreme court adjourned and did not assemble until October 12, the date on which the next term commenced.

November 30, six months after the re-argument was ordered, a motion for the

advancement of the cases was filed on December 7, the same year, was overruled with the right to renew the motion on the third Monday in January, 1897. On that date I expected to be engaged in the supreme court of this state, and, therefore, had the hearing on the motion for the advancement of the cases postponed one week. On that date I appeared in the supreme court of the United States and submitted the motion, which, on the following Monday, was sustained and the cases set down for argument on April 5, 1897. It is expected that the cases will be argued and finally submitted to the court on that date or very soon thereafter.

It is my opinion that if Attorney-general Churchill, upon being notified that the cases were restored to the docket for re-argument on April 20, had appeared on any Monday between the 20th of April and the 25th of May and submitted a motion for the advancement of the cases, the court would, within a week, have sustained that motion and set the cases down for an early hearing. I do not think that the court would have permitted a re-argument before adjournment on May 25, 1896, but in my opinion it would have set the cases down for hearing on the second Monday in October or very soon thereafter. If they had been argued on the second Monday in October, or within a week or two thereafter, a decision would have been reached in all probability before the present session of the legislature commenced, or at least during that session. However, no motion to advance was made until November 27, which, as I have heretofore stated, was submitted, November 30. Had the board of transportation and the attorney-general not interfered with Mr. Webster that motion, in my opinion, would have been sustained and the cases set down for an early hearing, but the board of transportation, of which the attorney-general was a member, unanimously passed a resolution directing the attorney-general to enter into a stipulation with the attorney for the railway companies to postpone said motion until the third Monday in January, 1897."

C. J. SMYTH,
Attorney-general.

In case the supreme court should find the law defective or unconstitutional, it is generally believed that the governor would call an extra session of the legislature to pass one that would be effective.

ROYALTIES ON BRYAN'S BOOK.

W. B. Conkey & Co. State that \$16000 is the Royalty for the First Month.

W. J. Bryan will give one-half the royalties received from the sale of his book, "The first battle" to the cause of bimetallicism, and has appointed a committee, whose duty it will be to properly expend the funds reserved for that purpose. The committee is composed of: Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas; Senator H. M. Teller of Colorado; Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska; and A. J. Warner, president of the National Bimetallic union.

In answer to a communication from his publishers, Messrs. W. B. Conkey & Co., Chicago, stating that \$16,000 was due him as royalty on the first month's sales, Mr. Bryan at once instructed them to forward \$4,500 to Mr. Jones; \$1,500 to Mr. Warner; \$1,500 to Mr. Allen, and \$500 to Mr. Teller, and certified checks for these amounts were sent to-day. Mr. Jones is to spend his portion in promoting the cause of bimetallicism through the democratic party; Mr. Warner is to disburse the money received by him through the channels afforded by the National Bimetallic Union; Mr. Teller will expend his portion for the bimetallic cause through the silver republicans, and Mr. Allen will employ his portion in advancing the interests of bimetallicism through the populist party.

The advertisement of Rudge & Morris great furniture store will be found on page 3. Everyone should read it and send for catalogue.

THE LAND QUESTION.

One Firm Owns More Good Land Than Four States.

The following table prepared by Mr. Miller presents some startling figures on land monopoly, showing the lands owned by the firm of Miller & Lux, the well known cattle king.

Read the table and study it carefully:

Location of range.	Area in square miles.	Acres.
Santa Clara Co., Cal.....	64	40,960
Monterey county.....	168	107,520
Stanislaus county.....	2	1,280
Merced county.....	792	506,880
Fresno county.....	1,440	921,600
Tulare county.....	64	40,960
Kern county.....	2,400	1,536,000
San Benito county.....	70	44,800
Lyon county, Nev.....	54	34,560
Lyon county.....	1	640
Humboldt county.....	3,000	1,920,000
Humboldt county.....	2,000	1,280,000
Grant & Harvey Co's		
Or.....	5,400	3,456,000
Harvey county.....	6,562½	4,200,000
Total.....	22,717½	14,539,200

The above is a computation of the lands owned by the firm and is exclusive of the land they hire or rent.

It is an area larger than the four states New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The populist platform is the only platform that contains a plank calculated to prevent the monopoly of land. It reads as follows: "Land—The true policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and that land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited."

The populist party will never lose sight of this principle. It is becoming more important every year as the great land monopolists increase in arrogance and power.

Why pay profits to middlemen, when you can buy your furniture direct from the great firm of Rudge & Morris. See advertisement on page 3.

SENATOR KYLE'S ELECTION.

The Dakota Ruralist Publishes Some Resolutions.

The Dakota Ruralist published at Aberdeen South Dakota states in its issue of March 11, that "On the evening of the day in which Kyle, by republican votes was re-elected United States senator, the free silver members met and unanimously adopted the resolutions given below. The publication of these was withheld until the adjournment of the legislature but they are now released, and are given to the public.

Whereas in joint session of the legislature of the state of South Dakota this day assembled, James K. Kyle received 52 republican votes, 9 populist votes, and four democratic votes for United States senator, and

Whereas it is reported that James K. Kyle has made certain pledges that he will vote with the republican party upon certain republican party measures. Now therefore be it

Resolved by the undersigned free silver members of the legislature that the said James K. Kyle has not been elected by the free silver members of the legislature of South Dakota, and that the free silver forces of this state are not responsible for his election and we do not consider him a representative of the free silver cause.

The following are the senators who signed the resolutions, and the counties they represent:

J. S. Stewart, Brule; F. W. Webb, Brown; W. S. Major, Hand; M. E. King, Hanson; L. Bothum, Minnehaha; C. S. Palmer, Minnehaha; Wm. Bradley, Meade; J. Sickler, Jerald; Rufus Wnealey, Moody; I. A. Keith, Kingsbury; Louis N. Crill, Union; G. A. Schlund, Davison; J. P. Buck, Pennington; U. S. Cook, Aurora; A. J. Keller, Fall River; D. W. Jackson, Miner. John Colvin speaker house representatives.

REPRESENTATIVES.

George B. Daly, Brown; L. M. Benson, Brown; W. E. Kidd, Brown; Henry Alves, Minnehaha; Ole P. Oleson, Yankton; A. H. Oleson, Lawrence; Henry Court-Lawrence; J. Power, Lake; M. H. Hagdahl, Lake; Moses Moxson, Miner; S. J. Johnson, Brookings; Peter Peterson, Brookings; L. E. Blackstone, Kingsbury; G. W. Anderson, Kingsbury; F. G. King, Potter; Ed Brusson, Union; C. W. Dean, Union; P. H. McManus, Hanson; Otto Anderson, Pennington; Zach Holmes, Pennington; B. F. Wright, Moody; O. D. Anderson, Aurora; Irving A. Weeks, Brule; Ole L. Hansen, Day; D. G. Bruce, Fall River; H. S. Mastick, Meade; B. N. Oliver, Custer.

The senator will be closely watched by the populists and free silver forces and the developments of time will be the best evidence as to whether there was any corrupt methods or promises made to secure his election. It is a serious charge and the future must reveal the accuracy or the falsity of the accusation.

SMALL HAPPENINGS.

The gold reserve has reached \$150,000,000.

The legislature in Kansas reduced the tax levy from 4.25 to 4.1 mills.

During the entire session of the Kansas legislature there was not an appeal from the decision of the populist speaker Mr. Street.

The U. S. senate is composed of 41 republicans, 34 democrats, 7 populists and 6 silver republicans.

The legislature of South Dakota passed a bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag for advertising or political purposes.

The appropriation for the state of Kansas for two years running expense amounts approximately to \$8,817,755.

A few figures are here given to illustrate how the people are being robbed by the three great trusts: The profits last year to the coal trusts were \$71,605,000, the sugar trust \$24,000,000, while the coffee trust came out ahead by \$14,850,000. This money was made directly out of the necessities of life.

"Sugar" Havemeyer, in his testimony before the Lexow committee said that one of the objects of the organization of trusts was to prevent "illegal combinations of organized labor." The world is a little curious, no doubt to hear what such men as Havemeyer, Rockefeller, Seales and Spreckles consider "illegal organizations."

Governor Leedy, of Kansas, has signed over a hundred bills with more coming:

The initiative and referendum bill was defeated in Kansas by a vote of 76 to 41.

The United States supreme court has sustained Kentucky's law to tax franchises of corporations.

The populists of Kentucky will hold a state convention, April 15th, at Louisville.

A graduated income tax law has been passed in South Carolina.

The Missouri legislature has passed an anti-trust law.

The Question of Tariff Duties on Foreign Cattle.

During the fiscal year ending 1894, when the McKinley tariff law was in force, with duty on cattle at \$10 a head, 1,459 animals of that class were imported into this country from Mexico; and in 1895 under the 20 per cent ad valorem rate of the Wilson law, the number of cattle imported into this country was 148,431. The next year, 1896, the number reached 216,913. This rapid increase was doubtless encouraged by the lower rate of duty under the present law, and a good deal of complaint is made on account of it. The complaint is well founded, yet, when we take into account the fact that these cattle were mostly brought to Kansas and other states to be fed on our corn it is debatable whether we have lost or gained by the importation.—Topeka Advocate.

To Protect Old Glory.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A **h**umble respectful treatment of the United States flag was introduced of the house by Representative per New York. It provides that persons in the employ of the post office who shall utter words which cast reproaches on the flag shall be liable to the flag thereby showing ill-will which they and the government shall be liable to have their livelihood from the service immediately dismissed.