

## THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT

Consolidation of "THE WEALTH MAKERS" and "LINCOLN INDEPENDENT."

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THE INDEPENDENT PUB. CO.,  
LINCOLN, NEB.For Supreme Judge—  
JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Columbus  
For Regent—  
E. VON FORELL, Kearney,  
GEORGE F. KENOWER, Winnebago.How does it feel to be turned down?  
Ask Senator Wolcott, chairman of the  
International monetary commission.Observe the date at which your sub-  
scription expires, marked on this issue  
of your paper, and if you are in arrears  
make a remittance.The date at which your subscription  
expires is marked on this week's issue of  
your paper. Take notice and if you are  
in arrears you should make a payment  
at once.If England will not consent to the  
coinage of silver, what are you going to  
do about it? If England should object  
to our tariff laws what would you do  
about it?Humanity learns slowly but surely.  
Experience is the instructor. It had  
been repeated and repeated that the in-  
ternational agreement plan of the mono-  
metallists was a fake. But the warnings  
of the bimetalists was unheeded until  
the final lesson was taught by experience  
through the failure of the Wolcott in-  
ternational agreement commission. It  
was an expensive lesson, but it has been  
thoroughly learned.The recent move of Mr. Bartley's at-  
torneys to press his case for final de-  
cision in the supreme court may be looked  
upon as an effort to railroad the case  
through before the political makeup of  
the court can be changed. The attorney  
general would be justified in practicing a  
little dilatory tactics and with-hold the  
case until a judge of a different political  
party than Mr. Bartley is placed upon  
the supreme bench. With the court as it  
is composed at present the chances are  
that some technicality could be discov-  
ered by which Mr. Bartley could and  
would be allowed to go free.It cost the United States government  
\$100,000 to send the Senator Wolcott  
commission to England to gather the  
information that England is not in  
favor of the free coinage of silver. It  
will be remembered that there have been  
some other things that England did not  
favor, for example, the independence of  
the American colonies. At another time  
England did not think that United  
States vessels had any rights on the  
high seas that she was bound to respect.  
In neither case did American patriots  
humiliate themselves by sending a hun-  
dred thousand dollar commission to  
England to ask permission to assert  
their God given rights. Our statesmen  
of to-day have no conception of the di-  
gnity of their position or the independence  
of the nation. They are merely fawning  
sycophants, bowing in abject submission  
at the feet of English nobility and orga-  
nized wealth. They deserve only con-  
tempt from liberty loving Americans.

## A FAR REACHING DECISION.

Justice Bench of the supreme court of  
the state of New York has recently  
handed down a decision awarding a  
judgment of \$500 against an engineers  
union and in favor of a non-union man  
who was kept out of employment for a  
long period of time through the threats  
of the engineers' union and its officers  
that a strike would be ordered if the  
man was given employment.If this decision of the highest court in  
New York state should be upheld and  
followed by courts in other states it  
would prove one of the most disastrous  
to labor unions that has ever been made.  
If a man can get judgment against a  
labor union for keeping him out of em-  
ployment, the non-union man who is re-  
moved in any case in order to make  
room for a union man would have a  
claim equally as good. Unscrupulous  
men, enemies of labor unions, could  
make application for employment and  
in the event of refusal upon the ground  
that the union would order a strike,  
could immediately institute a suit for  
damages. The employer would admit  
that except for the threats of the union,  
they would give the man employment  
and according to the decision of the New  
York judge the union must answer in  
damages.The judgment being one for damages  
would be of such a character that it  
could be assessed against the property  
of every individual member of the union  
against the property of every man in-  
strumental in keeping the plaintiff out  
of employment. It is a far reaching de-  
cision and deserves careful investigation  
by the labor unions of the country.

## ENGLAND AND BIMETALLISM.

The return of the Wolcott Interna-  
tional Bimetallic commission without  
securing even as much as a hearing from  
the authorities of the European govern-  
ments will probably result in some good  
by convincing those who have hitherto  
been in doubt that there is nothing but  
deceit intended in the International  
agreement pretensions of the gold stand-  
ard advocates. It serves to more com-  
pletely uncover their intentions and in-  
dicates more clearly to the American  
people what the adoption of the single  
gold standard really means. In July  
the press dispatches from Europe seemed  
to indicate that a favorable agreement  
with some concessions to the silver coun-  
tries might be expected. France was  
friendly and a large element in Germany  
also pledged support. But when the  
commission crossed the channel to Eng-  
land they met the united opposition of  
the London and English bankers. On  
September 22, the bankers had a meet-  
ing and unanimously joined in a protest  
to the authorities of the English govern-  
ment against any concessions to the  
silver men. The English authorities,  
obedient to the dictations of the Eng-  
lish bankers, refused to discuss the mat-  
ter further and sent our commission  
home. Thus it will be seen that we have  
a score or less of London bankers able  
to dictate the monetary system for the  
English government and through that  
government to dictate the monetary  
system of the world. Shall the United  
States, an independent nation, submit  
to this financial government by foreign  
bankers? Is it policy for this nation  
to allow bankers, owing allegiance to  
another government, to control its fin-  
ances? What will the final end be? In  
the event of a dispute with a foreign  
power what would become of our money;  
on whom would we be compelled to rely  
for support? If the English bankers can  
dictate the financial policy of this coun-  
try, cannot they with equal right dic-  
tate our foreign policy and our system  
of taxation? Suppose the English bank-  
ers should decide the policy of protec-  
tion pursued by the United States was  
detrimental to English manufacturers,  
how many would favor the repeal of the  
tariff laws in order to satisfy the English  
bankers? No one would advocate such  
a policy. Those who believe and advo-  
cate the repeal of the tariff laws do not  
assign as one of their reasons that Eng-  
land wants them repealed. Yet, it would  
not be more foolish than the argument  
that this nation must have a monetary  
system satisfactory to the English bank-  
ers.

The return of the Wolcott commission  
without accomplishing anything will  
start the American people to thinking.  
They will receive as much good from the  
thinking they will do as the cost of the  
commission. They will begin to investi-  
gate the reasons why the English bank-  
ers are so wedded to the gold standard.  
They will learn that England is the  
creditor nation of the world; that it is  
the home of the lenders, that it is to  
their interest to have a dollar of great  
value. A dollar that will buy the most  
products is their ideal dollar. They hold  
the bonds and securities of the world  
that call for payment in dollars and  
the less number of dollars in the  
world with which to pay these bonds, the  
greater will be the demand for the  
dollars and the greater the value of the  
dollar. Shall we, an independent na-  
tion, submit to the rule of the English  
lenders?

## GOVERNMENT BY SYNDICATE.

A syndicate composed of Wall street  
bankers, the Vanderbilts, Astors and  
other New York millionaires has as-  
sumed control of the custom houses  
and banking institutions of the republic  
of Honduras and has begun the task of  
liquidating the indebtedness of that  
country. The syndicate is in absolute  
control and practically owns the entire  
Honduras government.

The debt originated in the 60's when  
a corrupt set of Honduras government  
officials issued \$25,000,000 of bonds up-  
on the pretense of liquidating or floating  
the government, indebtedness. The  
bonds were placed on sale in Europe and  
through corrupt combinations they were  
sold at a few cents on the dollar, the  
Honduras government realizing scarcely  
more than a million of dollars from the  
sale. The interest on the \$25,000,000  
debt thus created was all the little re-  
public could pay and under the present  
appreciation and increasing value of the  
standard of payment the nation has been  
compelled to surrender to the Skylocks of  
Wall street who have bought in the  
bonds at a fractional part of their face  
value. The Honduras government  
about a year ago granted the American  
syndicate the privilege of constructing  
railroads and operating a banking sys-  
tem and with these two agencies the  
syndicate has practically enslaved the  
people. In addition to the grant of  
franchises for the building of railroads  
and establishing a banking system the  
Honduras congress donated to the  
syndicate 500,000 acres of valuable land  
and special mining privileges. In other  
words by buying and corrupting the  
officials of that little government an  
American syndicate has come into ab-  
solute possession of all the property in  
the nation and will collect customs du-  
ties upon all goods imported, will charge  
exorbitant prices for the products of the  
mines and force the inhabitants of the  
country to work like slaves to take a bare

existence. This is government by syn-  
dicate, a trifle worse than government  
by injunction.

English capitalists are aiming at a  
similar result in several other small  
countries and probably hope ultimately  
to so badly involve this nation in debt  
that a receiver will be necessary. Of  
course, we are big, but their scheme of  
contraction of the currency of the world  
is also big, and we have already partially  
acknowledged our dependence, by send-  
ing a commission to England to ask per-  
mission to coin silver.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF ELECTORS.

The campaign is over and we cannot  
be criticised as speaking from a partisan  
view when we urge the necessity of every  
citizen casting his vote at elections. It  
is an important privilege and cannot be  
over valued by the citizen. The welfare  
and prosperity of this nation is in the  
control of the citizen elector. He is in-  
deed a political spendthrift who will ne-  
glect so important a duty. He may and  
generally is, a good and industrious citi-  
zen in other respects. It is his intention  
to deal honestly in his business affairs  
and provide for himself and family, to  
attend to his own business and allow  
other people to attend to theirs. But in  
neglecting to perform his duty as a citi-  
zen, he allows the government so far as  
he is concerned, to drift into the control  
of designing political tricksters and  
robbers and before he is hardly aware of  
it his substance is being taken from him  
by unjust taxation to be enjoyed by  
those who toil not. Not only this but  
he becomes the victim of corporations,  
associations of organized greed. Fre-  
quently he reasons that his vote will not  
change the result. Perhaps not, but it  
will help. And the help of thousands  
who reasoned as he did is all that would  
have been necessary to change the re-  
sult of the majority of elections ever held  
in this country. The right to take part  
in the selection of public officials carries  
with it the responsibility for its proper  
exercise. The responsibility is a grave  
one. There is more involved than the  
pleasure and happiness of the present  
generation. On its proper exercise de-  
pends the permanency of our govern-  
ment, and the ultimate freedom of our  
people. Should not such a responsibil-  
ity be exercised with diligence and care?  
Let every elector who remained at home  
on election day consider these things,  
and when he has done so, his conscience  
will condemn him for his neglect.

## HENRY GEORGE.

Henry George is dead. The announce-  
ment came like a thunderbolt from a  
clear sky. He was engaged in a battle  
for the cause of the oppressed. The eyes  
of all the nation were upon him. At the  
time of his unexpected death his name  
was on the lips and in the minds of more  
people in the United States than that of  
any other man. He had thrown his  
whole soul into the contest in New York.  
Little he cared for himself or the mere  
position of mayor of Greater New York.  
His ideals were higher. He hoped to  
gain a position from which he could put  
into practical operation some of the  
principles to which he had devoted years  
of study. To lift up and better the con-  
dition of his fellowman was his one ob-  
ject. He was a sincere man. His oppo-  
nents all granted that during his life, and  
have paid almost reverential tributes  
since his death. None realized better  
than he did the great personal sacrifices  
he was making when he entered the con-  
flict in New York. In his speech of ac-  
ceptance he said "I'll make this race if it  
costs me my life". From the hour of his  
acceptance to the hour of his death he  
battled fiercely for the cause so near his  
heart. Fearless, he did not hesitate to  
declare himself upon every question be-  
fore the people, and to denounce crime  
and wrongs of every kind. With him it  
was not a question of votes, it was a  
question of right and principle. It was  
his purity of purpose, and unswerving  
devotion to principle that made his fol-  
lowers love him so dearly. It was the  
remembrance of his noble character that  
caused men and women in countless  
thousands to mourn his untimely end.  
It was the feeling for a lost friend that  
brought tears to the eyes of strong men  
and caused women to weep in the streets  
of New York. In the history of the  
world there have been but few men loved  
as was Henry George.

You will find the date at which your  
subscription expired marked on this  
week's issue of your paper. Take notice  
of it and if you are in arrears you should  
make a payment at once.

The secretary of the treasury, Lyman  
J. Gage, will probably decide not to be  
so hasty in his recommendation that  
the greenbacks be retired when he reads  
of the election returns.

McKinley's home city, Canton, went  
democratic. The same papers that de-  
voted so much space to the fact that  
Bryan's home city went republican, have  
hardly noticed the result in Canton.

The State Journal devoted several col-  
umns each day for a couple of weeks be-  
fore election predicting a great republi-  
can victory in Nebraska. It had great  
confidence that its tax payers had  
enough of reform. As a result of the  
predictions of the State Journal and the  
republican state committee, many re-  
publicans are short considerable cash  
which they bet upon the result. The  
Journal would rather misrepresent and  
exaggerate than to tell the truth at any  
time.

## THE UNION PACIFIC SALE.

The government's claim against the  
Union Pacific railroad has been paid in  
full. The government will release all  
claims to the road, which will pass into  
the possession of the railroad kings of  
New York. It will be asserted by the  
monopoly sheets of the country that  
as the claim has been paid in full the peo-  
ple can have no complaint; that the pub-  
lic should be completely satisfied. In a  
measure this is true. The present pur-  
chasers of the Union Pacific are not  
open to criticism for making the pur-  
chase. The responsibility for the dona-  
tion of the millions of acres of land and  
for the enormous over-charges which  
the government has paid to the Union  
Pacific for hauling mail and soldiers and  
other government freight rests upon the  
United States congress, the chosen repre-  
sentatives of the people. But aside from  
the past history of the road, which is of  
little consequence at the present time,  
there are other problems in which the  
people should be interested. The most  
important is as to the future operation  
of the road. This road affords almost  
the only outlet for the enormous quan-  
tity of products of the central west. It  
is the people of the central west who  
must pay the freight and passenger rates  
that will produce the revenue to meet  
the operating expenses of the road and  
pay the dividends upon the stock. If the  
stock issued exceeded the actual value of  
the road it is plain that the people living  
along the road and compelled to patronize  
it must pay unjust rates to  
make it possible to declare big dividends  
on the fictitious value of the stock.

The road was bid in by the present  
owners at \$58,000,000, subject to pre-  
lenses of about \$40,000,000 making  
the total cash value of the road a  
little less than \$100,000,000. If the  
rates to be charged were so regulated as  
to pay a dividend of 4 per cent per an-  
num the annual tax upon the producers  
living along the line would amount to  
\$4,000,000 over and above the operating  
expenses of the road. Stocks which  
net 4 per cent are regarded as good in-  
vestments. It is understood to be the  
purpose of the new company to greatly  
inflate the stock. It will issue \$100,000,  
000 of 4 per cent bonds, \$75,000,000  
of preferred stock and \$61,000,000 of  
common stock, at total capitalization  
of \$236,000,000 or considerably more  
than twice the actual value of the road  
and its equipments. If the freight and  
passenger rates are made sufficiently  
high to pay a 4 per cent dividend upon  
all this stock it is clear that the patrons  
of the road will be compelled to pay \$9,  
440,000 annually to meet the dividends  
or \$5,440,000 annually over and above  
a fair and legitimate profit upon the ac-  
tual investment. Will the people of the  
central west submit to this kind of rail-  
road robbery?

The government should have bought  
the road by paying off the \$40,  
000,000 of prior liens and operated it in  
the interest of the people, making freight  
and passenger rates sufficiently high to  
pay actual cost of operation and no  
more. The people of the central west  
would then have been saved the annual  
tribute of \$9,440,000 which they will be  
expected to pay to the railroad kings  
of Wall street.

## CUBAN MATTERS.

The Spanish government has very ma-  
terially changed its methods of warfare  
in Cuba. Weyler has been recalled. The  
brutal and inhuman warfare which he  
conducted will give way to negotiations  
for an amicable settlement. Autonomy  
will be offered the insurgents. The pro-  
posed settlement includes many conces-  
sions to the Cubans. The island is to  
legislate for itself in all local matters.  
Spain is to have a representative officer  
to be governor of the island with a  
limited veto power upon the Cuban leg-  
islation. According to a report in the  
Rocky Mountain News, the executive  
council of Cuba under the proposed ar-  
rangement are to be chosen by the gov-  
ernor general from the majority wing in  
the Cuban legislature, thus insuring re-  
spect for local public opinion. Senor  
Moret adds that a partition will be  
made between the local interests of the  
island and what may be called imperial  
interests, the former being allotted to  
the Cuban legislature and the latter re-  
served to the cortes, in which Cuba will  
continue to be represented.

If the present program be accepted by  
the Cuban authorities, the people of the  
island will have complete control of all  
that relates to education, charity, public  
works, insular navigation, agriculture  
and mining, and the local legislature will  
also have the right of drawing up the  
customs tariff without any limitations  
beyond those mutually arranged.

This proffered program is a long step  
in advance, far more liberal in its scope  
than any of the home rule schemes thus  
far seriously considered in connection  
with the island. Public opinion in the  
United States will be called upon to ad-  
vise the Cubans in the premises, and  
while it is "none of our business," diplo-  
matically speaking, what Spain does in  
Cuba, very much of the strength of the  
rebellion depends upon what the people  
think along the coasts of the United  
States, from which, in one way or an-  
other, the fight for freedom and home  
government has received both inspira-  
tion and aid.

Principles live forever. Their final  
triumph is certain.

Those who defend judges in their pre-  
sent practice of the use of injunction base  
their argument on the premise that it is  
the only method to prevent the wanton  
destruction of property. It is true that in  
some instances the injunction has been  
used to prevent the destruction of life  
and property but it was not originally  
designed for that purpose. It is like using  
a hatchet to dig a post hole with. The  
authorities designed to enforce the laws  
of the country to prevent their infrac-  
tion and the destruction of property is  
the executive department; police officers,  
sheriffs, the militia and U. S. army un-  
der the command of the officers of the  
executive department and not in com-  
mand of the officers of the judicial de-  
partment. Injunction was designed and  
is intended to be used by judges to pre-  
vent the commission of crime in their  
immediate presence. It is similar to  
the power given to a constable by which  
he can call to his assistance any by-  
standers in case of an emergency and  
demand that they assist him in the en-  
forcement of the law. The power to put  
down riots and rebellion is vested in the  
executive department of government, not  
in the judicial department. When the  
judicial department has said what the  
law is, it then becomes the duty of the  
executive department to see that the  
law is enforced. Under such practice  
there can be no destruction of property  
any more than under a system of gov-  
ernment by injunction.

In Virginia every member of the legis-  
lature is a Bryan democrat, not a republi-  
can or populist having been successful.  
This fails to corroborate the statements  
of the republican press that the south  
has turned its back upon Mr. Bryan.

## To Henry George.

What can we say of thee, but only this?  
We had a prophet and we knew him not.  
Another age will rate thee at thy worth.  
A great, warm-hearted, fearless, honest man;  
A nobleman who took his rank from God  
And bore it like a king. And O the poor,  
How true a friend they've lost in losing thee!  
Who ever plied their cause with tongue and pen,  
And gave a plan to help them and the race.

Now, like a warrior on a battlefield,  
Whom last charge was his best day and has come.  
Thou sought to raise our great queen city up  
From out the mire and fought worth while to face;  
And, as thou led the hosts of toilers on,  
Against the citadels of fraud and greed,  
Just at the hour of seeming victory,  
Thy summons came and we were left alone.

These things all men can say of thee with truth.  
He left a legacy to after years.  
He was a friend to all the world's oppressed;  
He was a foe to shame and tyranny;  
He was a martyr to a holy cause;  
He died, as he had lived, for humankind.

J. A. EDGERTON.

## HARDY'S COLUMN.

Election—Guarantee Bonds—Long Wind.

ed Trials—Foot Ball—John Sherman

—Fight in New York—Death of

George—New York and Nebraska on

Election Day.

The election returns do not look as  
though the people really thought that  
gold standard prosperity had settled  
down upon their broad land. The gold  
bug editors will need to whack the peo-  
ple over the head with a club to make  
them believe it.

Why did not Meserve get a guarantee  
bond as he promised? asks the Journal.  
Because they are constitutionally illegal.  
The constitution does not provide for  
any such bond, neither does law. Sup-  
posing the treasurer of Lancaster county  
should steal the usual amount \$50,000,  
how could his bond be collected? In the  
first place we could not get a judgment  
and in the next place the company has  
no property to levy on. The court  
would decide the bond not legal.

Who can say there is any justice in  
these long winded court trials? And  
who will plan a remedy? Trials are not  
drawn out by the side seeking justice  
but by the side thwarting justice. These  
long trials are found necessary only  
where the criminal has lots of money.  
We have long since come to the conclu-  
sion that justice no longer sits upon the  
bench or hovers upon the ballot box.  
We will strive as hard as ever but there  
seems no use, justice will come only by  
blood shedding as in the sixties.

The murder machine called foot ball  
has polished off another college student  
this time in Georgia and last Saturday  
was the time. Two or three were laid  
out the same day in our University cam-  
pus. Not yet dead, but crushed, man-  
gled and pulverized. Mothers begin to  
kiss their boys in tears when about to  
play, same as they did in the sixties  
when marching orders came. Others,  
like the Spartan mothers say "go my  
son and bring back victory or be  
brought back on your shield." An  
ambulance or a horse may take the place  
of the shield. There would be some use-  
ful sense and no lives lost if the match  
games were played in the corn field  
shucking corn. Victory could be award-  
ed to the club that shucked the biggest  
load in forty minutes. We will pay fifty  
cents any day to witness such a game.  
Mothers would not boast that their  
boys were dead heroes nor would they  
have occasion to feel ashamed that they  
were live cowards.

We look upon John Sherman as the  
most dangerous man now holding office  
in the United States. He stands ready  
at any time to sell his country for a paltry  
million and there is no question that  
he has done it more than once. In '72  
he was in Liverpool, London, Paris, Ber-  
lin and Vienna, hobnobbing with the  
money men and heard nothing about  
silver, did not know he was to be the  
chief agent to carry the thing through  
congress and work a greater wrong  
upon the American people than Jeff De-  
vis. There is talk of his stepping out of  
the cabinet but no such good thing will  
happen.

The fight in New York City is a three-  
cornered one. Tammany and Croker  
for Van Wyck, the republican party and  
Platt for Tracy. Then there are Low  
and George, both clean, decent men.  
Croker and Platt will consolidate if  
there should be any danger of either of  
the other two, and George and Low may  
consolidate just before election. The re-  
publicans admit that they will not get  
near the vote in city or state they did  
last fall.

Now the news comes from New York  
since the above was written, that George  
has died and that the city had gone  
heavily for Tammany, Van Wyck. Two  
dire calamities. George was a reformer,  
fearless and true. Tammany has al-  
ways been a wolf gnawing at the vitals  
of honor and justice.

Nebraska too, has had another shak-  
ing up, not by Tammany, but by George-  
Low reformers of the west. Ohio has  
had a close shave. We still hope that  
Hanna, the great boodler, will be left at  
home.

## EDITORS' IDEAS.

The plan that the United States postal  
system is conducted at a loss is good, if  
good at all, only because the govern-  
ment pays to the railway companies two  
or three times as much as the service  
in carrying the mails is worth.—  
Topeka Advocate.

## Happy.

Grover Cleveland says he is a "self-  
made man."

This takes a great deal of responsibil-  
ity from the shoulders of the Lord.

When the news reached Heaven bon-  
fires were kindled on every hill; the An-  
gel Gabriel danced a highland fling, and  
the archangel Michael sang:  
"We won't go home 'til morning,  
Till day doth appear."

## The Union Pacific.

Thirty-three years and eleven months  
ago today the first shovelful of earth  
was thrown on the Union Pacific rail-  
road, and the greatest feat of engineer-  
ing known to the world was formally in-  
augurated. Wise ones shook their heads  
and said the plan to build a railroad  
across the "desert" would fail. They  
declared that no road could exist in a  
country unable to raise crops. But there  
were men behind the enterprise  
who had an abiding faith in the future,  
and these men did much to make the  
west what it is today. But there were  
other men connected with the enterprise,  
and they were not nearly so interested  
in building up the west as they were in  
making of that railroad a vast system  
of jobbery and robbery. And it was the  
men of that latter class who were re-  
sponsible for all the corruption that  
has existed in this corporation. It is  
these men who have imposed upon the  
people of the Trans-Missouri territory,  
bled them at every conceivable opportu-  
nity, purchased favorable legislation, in-  
fluenced courts and elected United States  
senators and members of congress. The  
sale of the road yesterday marks the  
last act in the greatest drama of politi-  
cal chicanery and corruption the world  
has ever seen.

Despite the protection of the govern-  
ment; despite a loan that would have  
purchased a principality in Europe; de-  
spite a land grant equal in area to some  
of the larger powers of Europe, and de-  
spite conditions that augured well for  
success, the government was swindled in  
the land grants, the people were bled in  
exorbitant freight rates and the great-  
est railroad of them all was allowed to  
become bankrupt. From first to last it  
was one vast imposition upon the gov-  
ernment and upon the people.—World-  
Herald.

## A Tribute to George.

In the death of Henry George the world  
loses a man of great worth. He stood  
for something. He represented an idea  
which, when developed, meant to him  
simple justice to his fellow men. He be-  
lieved poverty is an abnormal condition,  
that there is no good reason why a few  
people should possess what the masses  
produce. He meant to abolish poverty  
by establishing justice among the peo-  
ple. He held that there is room enough  
on earth for all who inhabit it, and that  
each man and woman is equally entitled,  
with all the rest, to a place to live and  
to the enjoyment of nature's resources  
in producing subsistence. He demanded  
freedom of trade for all who toil, and he  
would pay the cost of government out  
of taxes on the rental value of land. No  
well informed person in any part of the  
civilized world needs to inquire who  
Henry George was or why he is missed.  
—Ex Senator Peffer in Topeka Advocate.

A cattle dealer of Maitland, Mo., is  
named Goodpasture.

## VIRGINIA.

Entire Democratic Ticket Elected by  
55,000 Majority.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—Although  
there was unusual apathy, it is esti-  
mated that the Democratic state tick-  
et is elected by about 55,000 or 60,000  
majority, and that the Democrats  
have two-thirds of the house of dele-  
gates and four-fifths of the senate.  
Neither party polled anything like a  
full vote.

## Nerves

Are the Telegraph System of the body, extending  
from the brain to every part of the system.  
Nerves are fed by the blood, and are, there-  
fore, like it—weak and tired if the  
blood is thin, pale, impure—  
Nerves are strong and steady, there is no  
neuritis, brain is unclouded—if the  
blood is rich, red and pure.  
Nerves find a true friend in Hood's Sarsapa-  
rilla, because it makes rich, red blood,  
gives good appetite and digestion.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.  
Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and  
Back Headaches, 25 cents.