

### THE OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE

In this department we will publish communications of a worthy and suitable character, received from subscribers to this paper. No communication should contain more than 300 words. Manuscript will not be returned.

#### MESERVE ON INSURANCE FEES.

Shows How Joe Johnson Economized in Using the Truth.

N. P. Lundon, of York, Nebraska, wrote Treasurer Meserve a letter asking him to throw some light on the subject of the payment of insurance fees. This letter called for an explanation of some of the charges made by Joe Johnson in his letters to the country press.

The letter goes into a detailed explanation of the matters. It was written before the Eugene Moore case had been settled in the supreme court, and is as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 11th at hand and contents fully noted.

These letters are sent out for one purpose and that is to create a distrust among our people, and I am sorry to say that in some instances it has done its work.

Now, in regard to last year, this letter says that on June 4th, he turned over one thousand dollars and three leaves it. The facts are that in June he turned over seventy-one (71) hundred dollars, and during last year he turned over \$16,997.50. These certificates for insurance companies are issued on the 1st of February, and from then on as fast as the office can get them out. Their rush is during the first three months of the year. These must come in, in checks all over the country, from two dollars up, and have to be collected all over the United States. Last year he collected for himself before turning them over, which took a little time. This year he has been bringing them to us direct every two or three days, but we do not receipt for them until we collect them. They are of all sizes and kinds. Some of them we have to pay exchange upon, and this has to be recovered from the parties who sent them, which all takes time. So that you can see that if they only sold half the truth, it is worse than a full lie. These fees do not commence to come before the 24th of January, and from that time up to this date that office has turned in \$10,707, so that you can see from this that the state is fully protected, and no money is being diverted by Mr. Cornell, for that other purpose than what it was intended for.

I hardly see under our present law how he can do any better than he is doing. He might return all of these checks to the parties who sent them and tell them that they must go to the treasurer and pay their money first and then come to him and get their certificates, but if you required a certificate in York that cost you two dollars and should send to the auditor for the certificate and he should refuse to give it to you, but return your money, but tell you that you must go to the treasurer and get his receipt first, you would feel somewhat grieved to think that he wouldn't accommodate you enough to take the money to the treasurer himself and get the receipt, or to issue you the certificate and collect the money and turn it over afterwards. If the people doing business with the auditor's office do not wish him to handle the money, they should send it direct to me, but as the law stands now it is somewhat unhandy and you will not get the people to do it, unless the auditor absolutely refuses to accommodate them as he now does, and the state is not wronged in the least by the present system, for the man you elected for auditor is honest. There never was any legislation to make dishonest men honest, but it makes no difference how many charges the opposition makes in this matter the state so far has not lost one dollar of fees by not having them turned over by the auditor nor will they, but there is nothing that the opposition will not stoop to in order to paint our people as black as themselves are. That has been the systematic plan of their campaign ever since we came into office.

Sometimes when you are in Lincoln, if you will step into the office, I can show you in a short time that this administration has saved the state more than twice the salary paid them.

Hoping in my hurry that I have made this fairly plain to you, I am, Very Truly, J. B. MESERVE.

#### INSURANCE FEES.

Auditor Cornell Replies to Joe Johnson's Insinuations.

State Auditor Cornell has given the following to the press in answer to the insinuating letters written by Joe Johnson in connection with the receiving and depositing of insurance fees. The portion of the discussion relating to the universal condemnation of Eugene Moore will hardly hold good now, since the supreme court has decided that Moore was a good enough fellow to run loose even if he did cart of the mealy \$25,000. Following is the answer of Cornell interspersed with the insinuations which he seeks to refute:

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—To the Editor of the State Journal: You invite my attention to an article written by Joe Johnson for the country press, in which the colonel asks his friends to cut the letter out and forward it to me. I have waited several days for this letter and thus far it has failed to put in an appearance. His friends are either out of stumps or do not consider his request worthy of notice. I take it that the latter is true and will wait no longer but will analyze that part of his letter which appears in the State Journal of the 11th inst. You say that "Colonel Johnson took his pen in hand and produced a letter with smoke all over it." I do not understand why you call our attention to this fact. Colonel Johnson never took his pen in hand for any other purpose than to write letters enveloped in smoke, and it is most offensive smoke to the nostrils of an honest man, whether he be a republican, democrat or populist. The smoke that he mixes with his logic is sometimes called sulphur fumes.

The colonel says "if it was the duty of the auditor to turn over one thousand dollars, why was it not his duty to turn it all over?" A very small brain can comprehend this proposition, but let us look through the smoke, his intention is to leave the impression that the money is not all turned over to the state treasury. Give us a clear cut charge, charge us with converting eight or nine thousand dollars to our own use, if eight or nine thousand dollars is too large a sum, say a dollar has been wrongfully converted. The colonel says in the Moore case Judge Hall declared that the auditor has no right to handle this money and that he had no right to issue a certificate to these insurance companies until they brought him a receipt from the state treasurer that they had paid their fees. It has been said that a half truth is worse than a whole lie and in this case it holds good. He tries to make it appear that Judge Hall convicted Moore because he received the fees which according to Judge Hall's decision was not considered any part of his crime, but the receiving of the fees was a part of his official duties as auditor of the state of Nebraska. He charges me with following Mr. Moore's footsteps; so far as receiving insurance fees is concerned, I admit the charge. I receive the insurance fees the same as Mr. Moore did, in checks, drafts, etc., through the mails, in the disposition of the fees is where I differ from Mr. Moore. If Mr. Moore, even after his term of office had expired, could have proved to the court that the fees he had collected as auditor were in safe keeping and constituted a part of the state funds, he would be a free man today. You, Joe, I receive the fees that I have a right to according to your own authority, that is, Judge Hall's decision in the Moore case. Judge Hall declares "that it was not the intention of the constitution of 1875 to forbid the auditor to collect and receive fees!" The constitution recognized the fact that those statutes touching fees in the office of the auditor were in force. It said let the laws remain, only hereafter the fees shall go to the state and not to the auditor. Mr. Moore was charged with appropriating more than twenty thousand dollars of these fees to his own use and Judge Hall says that "This money lawfully came into possession of the defendant in the performance of his official duties, that said money belongs to the state of Nebraska, whose officer he was, and that having converted said money to his own use is sufficient to charge upon the defendant the crime of embezzlement." Do you not think that if the judge is right the fees are lawfully coming into my possession? The colonel is the worst kind of a deceiver. He writes so that the casual reader is woefully deceived. The first thought after reading his letter is that I am a defaulter and guilty of all the crimes that ex-Auditor Moore is charged with, when the fact is, he only charges me with turning over one thousand dollars in June and receiving fees from insurance companies, which is not a crime according to Judge Hall's decision and the decision of the supreme court up to this time.

Now, Mr. Editor, our Joe wind up his tirade by saying, "now we have the spectacle of a republican official being sent to the penitentiary, prosecuted by a republican county attorney, sentenced by a republican judge, condemned by a republican state convention, denounced by the republican press and repudiated and despised by all republican voters in the state." Republicans do you condemn and despise ex-Auditor Moore because he collected the fees of his office, if you do, you must condemn and despise all the men that you have honored with that position for they have all collected the fees. No Johnson is not mistaken, he is wilfully trying to deceive the people when he takes his unholy pen in his hand and writes, "At the same time a populist auditor collects these fees without arousing the slightest censure or sign of conscience in his party," he knows that the collection of these fees is no cause for censure. He also knows that Mr. Moore was not prosecuted by the attorney-general and republican county attorney because he collected the fees of his office. He knows that he was not sentenced by a republican judge because he collected fees or turned over one thousand dollars in June, and he knows that he was not condemned by a republican state convention and repudiated and despised by all the republican voters of the state for these reasons. He knows that Moore was prosecuted and sentenced because he converted the money that belonged to the state to his own use.

#### A FARMER'S MISHAP.

JUMPS FROM HIS WAGON AND IS BADLY INJURED.

Injuries Which Gilbert Updegraff Sustained—Much Suffering Endured, How He Obtained Relief.

From the Democrat, Goshen, Ind.

Gilbert Updegraff, a prosperous farmer living near Goshen, Ind., in jumping from his wagon on to a board, a few days ago, met with a serious accident. It was feared at first that this accident was aggravated by rheumatism, which ailment Mr. Updegraff was troubled with some time ago in an unusually severe form. In speaking of it he says: "About two years ago I was stricken with rheumatism, and for a year was severely troubled with it. It came on to me suddenly during the winter. I don't know what caused it, unless it was exposure about the barn. "It was the old-fashioned rheumatism and began in my lower limbs, gradually working up until my arms, hands and fingers became affected. My body ached all over, especially my limbs, which were swollen and these by the following spring were almost entirely useless. I had to hire all my work done that spring and

summer, but did a little work in harvest time. "I must have done too much, for soon after that I was confined to my bed for some time. I had the family doctor, but he didn't do me any good. He finally said he could not help me and advised me to try the baths, but I couldn't afford the expense. Neither could I afford to be an invalid all my life. Inquiries were made at the drug store for something that would be helpful in my case. "The druggist recommended several things, and I tried some of them, but was not benefited until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I gave this remedy a fair trial as I did the others, and soon discovered that it was different from anything I had tried. "I found that this was a medicine that did what was claimed for it, and when I had taken about a dozen doses of the pills I found they were helping me. I continued taking them, and I am glad to-day that I did. Why that medicine actually cured me and I didn't take more than six or seven boxes either. "It was in January, 1897, that I began taking the medicine, and was completely cured by the first of March. I began early in the spring to do my work, and I kept it up all summer, not missing a day. I have never had any rheumatic trouble with my limbs from that day to this. "And are you positive that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that cured you?" asked the reporter. "Positive, why of course I am. Nothing else did it. I did not take any other medicine at the time, and I never was better until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have taken nothing else since, and of course they are what done the work." Mrs. Updegraff agreed with her husband that "he was cured of a very severe case of rheumatism by these pills."

What better proof could a person want than the above facts. This plainly shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are unrivaled as a tonic for the blood. The secret of perfect health, strength and beauty is pure blood, and impure blood is the foundation of most diseases. One of the first to discover this fact was Dr. Williams, who years ago formulated a combination of vegetable remedies which acts on the impure and impoverished blood, imparting those elements that purify, vitalize and enrich it, thus aiding bodily functions, arousing every organ into healthful action, and in this way restoring the entire system to health and vigor. That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People do this has been attested to by thousands all over our land and in foreign climes. These marvelous health restorers are prescribed by physicians, endorsed by druggists and used by people everywhere.

#### A CHANGE IN PRACTICE.

Insurance Companies Must do Business With the Treasurer.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 18, 1898.—Under a decision handed down by our State Supreme Court, it will be unlawful for this office to receive money from insurance agents, insurance companies, or any one else in the future. All fees due the state from any source or for any purpose whatever, must be sent direct to the state treasurer. Funds sent to this office will be promptly returned to the sender. When ordering insurance agents certificates or anything else, please accompany your order with a receipt, showing that the fee for same has been paid to the state treasurer. Make checks payable to state treasurer and send them to him; not to this office. If it is argued that it is hard to expedite business under the new rule, my only answer is that it is the law and that there is no other way. To assist insurance companies and general agents, I herewith give you the legal fees required in different cases: Charter for Joint Stock Fire & Life Insurance company \$104.00 Charter for Joint Stock Fire Insurance company 52.00 Charter for Joint Stock Life Insurance company 52.00 Filing annual report, annual license and filling certificate of publication 24.00 Agency certificate, one to each member of a firm or company 2.00 Copy of the Company's annual license 2.00 Copy of record, ten cents per folio. Auditor's certificate therein of a Fraternal Beneficiary Association 32.50 Filing annual report of a Fraternal Beneficiary Association 10.00 Filing annual report of a Mutual Life Association 10.00 Charter for Farm Mutual Company 15.00 Annual report Farm Mutual Company 1.00 Charter for City and Village Mutual Company 15.00 Annual report City and Village Mutual Company 1.00 The two latter companies pay for each agents certificate 2.00 All other agents certificates each 2.00 Surety and Miscellaneous companies pay the same fees as Joint Stock Fire companies. Insurance men will do well to preserve this circular, for it will save them delay and annoyance. Please remember that an order for agents certificates or anything else, without proof that the fee for same has been paid to the state treasurer, will simply be placed on file. Secondly, I will call the attention of insurance companies to the reciprocity feature in our insurance laws, which provides that any company doing business in Nebraska, and coming from a state whose laws fix higher fees and taxes than the laws of this state, then such company shall pay to Nebraska the higher fees and taxes of their own state. JOHN F. CORNELL, State Auditor of Nebraska.

#### READY TO FURNISH SOLDIERS.

Governor Tanner and Illinois Legislature Prepared for War.

Governor Tanner, backed by the legislature of the state of Illinois has offered the president of the United States "Moral and material support to maintain the honor of the American flag and to prevent or punish any attempt at the invasion of our common country." He sent a message to the house and senate suggesting that the general assembly authorize him to make an offer to President McKinley, and the legislature, after cheering the message, then and there authorized the governor to carry out his wishes in the matter.



#### FARM GARDEN BEETS FOR SUGAR.

Important Factors in Preparing the Land For This Crop.

It is important not only that a sugar beet should be of a proper size and shape, but also that it be grown in such a manner as to secure the protection of the soil for all of its parts except the neck and foliage. The proper position for a beet to occupy in the soil at the end of growth is shown in the accompanying illustration. This position can only be secured for the beet by growing it in a soil sufficiently pervious to permit of the penetration of the taproot to a great depth. It is for this reason that subsoling in the preparation of a field for the growth of sugar beets is of such great importance. If the beet in its growth should



CORRECT POSITION OF MATURE BEET.

meet a practically impervious subsoil at the depth of eight or ten inches, the taproot will be deflected from its natural course, lateral roots will be developed, the beet will become disfigured and distorted in shape, and the upper portion of it will be pushed out of the content. Experience has shown that the content of sugar in those portions of a beet which are pushed above the soil is very greatly diminished. Professor Wiley, in a farmers' bulletin issued by the agricultural department, says on the subject of preparing the land for beets: Beets should follow wheat or other cereal crop, because this crop, being harvested early, leaves the ground ready for late autumn plowing, a prerequisite to successful beet culture. The land should be plowed to a depth of at least nine inches. The plow in each furrow should be followed by a subsoiler which will loosen the soil to the depth of six or seven inches more. Each field should have the soil prepared by thoroughly loosening it to the depth of from 15 to 18 inches. The land, being exposed through the winter, becomes quite mellowed, and in the spring can be prepared for planting by a simple treatment of the surface. This is done after plowing by a thorough surface cultivation until the surface of the soil is reduced to perfect tilth. It is desirable that each portion of the field to be planted should be thoroughly prepared immediately before the planting takes place. Thus all weeds and grasses which have started to grow are killed, and the beets have an even chance with the weeds for growth.

#### The Hardy Fulcaster Wheat.

The Fulcaster, now being spoken of with universal commendation, is a hardy and prolific wheat. Here is what the Denver Field and Farm says about it: The Fulcaster is a hybrid of two of our most celebrated, time tested and hardy wheats, Fultz and Lancaster, as it has the straw, chaff and peculiar eight row head of the Fultz, with the hardness, long berry and beards of the Lancaster, really possessing all the good qualities of both. This wheat has a stiff white straw that will stand up well under almost any circumstances, and this makes it valuable when grown by irrigation. It has a white bearded chaff that clings to the grain, not shattering easily; heads long and massive, filled with the large, plump, flinty, long berry grains. It ripens from three to six days earlier than most other varieties, and the yield is said to be fully equal to the Fultz. It has superior milling qualities.

#### American Mutton.

Formerly the Englishman's criticism on American mutton was that it wasn't fit to eat; it tasted too strongly of wool. Perhaps this criticism was merited, for the American shepherd had been breeding for wool and not for mutton. But with the depression in wool came a change, and those breeders who were not frightened out of the business entirely paid more attention to mutton breeds, so that a great improvement in this direction has been manifest. It is to be hoped that the improved outlook for wool will not cause the neglect of the mutton breeds, for there will always be a good home demand for good mutton, while there is likely at almost any time to be a period of depression in the wool market. Don't give up the mutton sheep; is advice given by Rural New Yorker.

#### Killing Pork Early.

After severe cold weather begins, though the appetite of fattening hogs improves, they need so much of the carbon in their food to furnish heat that a much smaller part of it can go to make fat. There is very rarely any profit in keeping fattening hogs after the first of the new year. During the holidays there is a glut of fresh meats in market, so that pork does not sell so well as it does either earlier or later. But it is often late in spring before pork makes much advance over what it was early. This advance the farmer can get as well by putting his pork in the barrel instead of keeping it on the hoof, eating grain without enough gain in weight to pay for it.—American Cultivator.

### No Gripe Hood's Pills

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Frau Klafsky, The Great Wagnerian Soprano of the Damrosch Opera Co., Says: "The Kimball Pianos are superior to all other American or European Makes." Send for complimentary collection of photographs of the world's celebrated musicians. A. HOSPIE, General Agt., Omaha, Neb.

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DR. O. C. REYNOLDS, Residence Phone 655, Office Phone 656. Surgeon and Consulting Physician. Rooms 17, 18 & 19, Burr Block, LINCOLN, NEBR. Office hours: 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday hours: 3 to 5 p.m.

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Morning & Beers, Attorneys at Law. Rooms 33 to 35, Brownell block, 187 South 11th street, Lincoln, Neb. Settlement of estates and all kinds of legal business attended to promptly and carefully.

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#### NEW TOURIST CAR LINE.

Weekly Personally Conducted Excursions to Portland, Ore., via Burlington Route. On February 17, and every Thursday thereafter at 6:10 p. m., Pullman tourist sleepers, in charge of our own excursion conductors, are scheduled to leave Lincoln for Portland via Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake City, Ogden and the Oregon Short Line, passing through the grand scenery of the Rockies and stopping several hours in at Salt Lake City to allow a visit to the many points of interest there. Births, tickets and full information may be obtained at B. & M. depot or city ticket office, corner of O and 10th streets. GEO. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

#### The Right Route to Klondike.

Whether you select the all-water route by way of St. Michaels, or the overland route via Dyes, Skagway, Cooper river, Taku or Stikine, you must first reach a Pacific port of embarkation. The RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY, in connection with the D. & R. G., or Colorado Midland Ry., is the short, direct and popular route to San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma or Seattle. Through sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars from Denver to San Francisco and Denver to Portland. Choice of three routes thro' the Rockies and the most magnificent scenery in the world. Write to F. A. WADLIGN, G. P. A., Salt Lake City for copy of Klondike folder.

#### To Puget Sound and Alaska Points.

The Northwestern-Union Pacific is the direct route to the Puget Sound and Alaska points. Morning and afternoon trains make direct connection at Fremont with through tourist sleepers and free reclining chair cars to Portland. For correct information call on A. S. Fielding, city ticket agent, 117 south 10th st., Lincoln, Neb.

#### Alaska Gold Fields.

If you contemplate a trip to St. Michaels Circle City, Ft. Cudahy, or Forty Mile or in fact any point in Alaska let me quote you rates and sailings. I have the very latest advices from Portland and Seattle. G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A., corner Tenth and O streets, Burlington Route, Lincoln, Nebraska.

#### Fifteen Hours to Chicago.

Is all it takes, if you leave Lincoln on the Burlington's new fast train at 11:19 p. m., any day. No change of cars. Entire train of Pullman sleepers and free reclining chair cars runs solid to Chicago union depot. Call at B. & M. depot or city office, cor. O and Tenth streets for berths, tickets and full information. GEO. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

#### Removal of Missouri Pacific City Tickets Office.

The Missouri Pacific city ticket office has been removed to 1029 O street. When you are going south or east remember that there are two fast trains daily from Lincoln to Kansas City and St. Louis via this line.

#### 30 per cent off to California and Other Pacific Coast Travelers.

The above reduction applies to the time enroute. By the Northwestern-Union Pacific route the time is one night, or 13 hours, less than by other lines. This saves money, berth rate, and thirteen hours of wearisome car riding. At Fremont connections are direct with through tourist and Pullman sleepers, chair cars to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Portland and San Francisco. Dining car through to the coast. Get tickets and berth reservations of A. S. Fielding, city ticket agent, 117 south 10th st., Lincoln, Neb.

#### Bridge Notice.

Sealed bids with plans and specifications will be received at the office of the county clerk of Sherman county, Neb., at Long City, in said state, on or before April 11th, 1898, for the building of all the bridges that may be required to be constructed by said county during the term of one year from the letting of the contract for the construction of said bridges; such bids to be by the linear foot, and contract to be let for the building of such bridges as may be required at a specified sum per linear foot; plans, specifications and bids to be made on both low water bridges and on high water bridges; on wooden bridges and on iron bridges; plans for wooden low water bridges to be prepared to suit quick and heavy currents, to be 16 to 24 feet long, on good long oak pilings; and the wood high water bridges to be spans 24 to 40 feet long with suitable approaches; bridges to be set on good long oak pilings, and span timbers to be full length of span. Bids also to be filed for replacing spans in Long river bridges in said county that may require replacing during term of one year. The County Board reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Dated at Long City, Neb., January 24, 1898. JOHN McNEILL, County Clerk.

#### Nebraska and Wyoming Bureskers' Excursions.

Jan. 18, Feb. 1 and 15, March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19, the Elkhorn-Northwestern line, will sell tickets to points on its lines in Nebraska, and in Wyoming west of and including Orin Junction, at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. No fare to be less than \$9.00. City office, 117 So. 10th st., depot, cor. 8 and 8. st., Lincoln.

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