THE OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE

In this department we will publish communications of a worthy and suitable sharacter, received from subscribers to this paper. No conmunication should Manuscript will not be returned.

Replies To Mr. McShane.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:-

On the 9th of this month an article appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, declaring that Mexico was not prosperous and that her deplorable condition on the 28th instant in honor of the was due to silver. This purposed to come from a man who had just returned duly received. My engagements are such that I cannot attend. from Mexico. I wrote the enclosed reply, but as the object of the ledger was to de. ceive the people about Mexico, and bolster up the gold standard they would not publish it. I therefore enclose it for quarters of the other, it is both curiwhat it is worth. I could write you a ous and interesting that those supgood statistical article on Mexico, if you posed to descend politically from the would like it. I am only about six would like it. I am only about six be celebrating his birthday in their months back from Mexico and know the country well, lived six years there and speak the language.

be celebrating his birthday in their own original seat of empire, while those claiming political descent from him have nearly ceased to breath his speak the language,

DECEIVING THE PROPLE.

In the Wednesday, Feb. 9th issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger there appeared a statement by Mr. John McShane of Omaha, Nebraska, upon the effect of "Depreciated currency upon the labor- democracy of to-day are the Jefferson, ing men of Mexico."

Mr. McShane says "there is much activity and great apparent prosperity." The expression used is similar to that of an imitation of a noise, being very diffidoes not closely resemble the thing imitated.

can workingman, it is very much better than it was, but if Mr. McShane will show where the working people in the world who are ignorant are in a prosperous condition, he will have gained a strong point in his favor. There are places in the world where the working people are not ignorant and are not in a prosperous condition, but the sondition of the working people of Mexico is more a social condition, and a state produced by the popularity of ignorance than one produced by the financial policy of the government. There are few govern-ments, if stuy, in the world which are making as strong efforts to educate the masses as Mexico. In the state of Mexico the number of schools have increased more than 100 per cent within the last ten years. As to wages, they are higher today than they ever were before, and are steadily and constantly rising. As are true, but nevertheless he would to the statement that the government fail, utterly, with one who should deny the definitions and axioms. The principle of the definitions and axioms. and foundries, in the attempt to account ciples of Jefferson are the definitions for the phenomenal increase in the in- and axioms of free society. And yet dustries of Mexico is absurd on its face they are denied and evaded with no and needs no contradiction to thinking small show of success. One dashingly men. The fact that the government of calls them 'glittering generalities."

Mexico was administered during the last Another fluently calls them 'self-evi-Mexican money, does not admit of any gue that they apply to superior races. Shane's statement, besides what necessary in the statement of the superior races. These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the sity has the government to subsidize in- supplanting of the principles of free dustries which pay from 16 to 30 per government, and restoring those of industries, much larger percentages on

the enpital invested. Without entering at all into the causes ico had no railroads twenty-five years tion and nine railroads under construcbreweries, which can with difficulty fill their orders, many of them doubling their capacity. No paper mills, now eight, and one, the San Rafiel, has just made a one million dollar addition to its plant. But two small cotton mills, now over one hundred. Orizaba, where there were no mills, now has nine. One, the Santa Cotaline with 35,000 spindles, 1,000 looms, and consumes 5,000,000 per cent per annum on the capital stock, besides adding 10 per cent every year to its plant. Not only this, but near the Santa Cotalina mill another mill is being built which is to be still larger. If this is only "apparent prosperity," may a good God send us some of this kind of prosper-

There is no doubt but that in New England both the mill owners and the workmen would be glad to welcome some of this "apparent prosperity," as it is very evidently a better kind than the one which we are told is with us. If what we have in prosperity, the real article, we will not argue about terms, but take the kind Mexico has got, call it whatever name you please. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

It is strange that men will chase shadows, theories, doctrines, and herd into sects and parties and let the substance, the facts, and realities escape them. Whatever the cause, it is impossible without a deaying of palpable facts, to evade the issue that Mexico is prosperous, and whether the United States is also prosperous we can leave for the peo-ple to decide, certain it is, Mexico has not been obliged to sell bonds to pay the current expenses of the government in time of peace and good crops. "You can't fool all of the people all of the

Phila. Penn., Feb. 17, 1898.

Jefferson and Lincoln.

Editor The Independent. Populists have been in the habit of amerting that Jefferson democracy and Abraham Lincoln republicanism are not such very different articles. A letter of Lincoln's, which came to my notice a few days ago, proves that thought them one and the same. This letter is also interesting as goes to show where Lincoln would have stood had be been confronted by the political problems of today.

Jefferson at the very inception of our nation declared "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed ly their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Lincoln enforced their principles and made them apply to black as well as to white. To day the people's party renfirms them and insists that ofe, liberty, and the pursuit of happi-ness shall be guaranteed to every man, roman, and child, even though

they conflict with the interests of corporate and organized wealth. Lin-coin's letter speaks for itself.

"SPRINGFIELD, III., April 6, 1859. "Gentlemen: Your kind note inviting me to attend a festival in Boston

"Bearing in mind that about seventy years ago two great political parties were first formed in this country. that Thomas Jefferson was the head of one of them and Boston the headparty opposed to Jefferson should now name everywhere,

"Remembering, too, that the Jefferson party was formed upon its superior devotion to the personal rights of man, holding the rights of property to be secondary only, and greatly in-ferior, and assuming that the so-called and their opponents the anti-Jefferson party, it will be equally interesting to note how completely the two have changed hands as to the principles upon which they were originally supposed to be divided. The democcuit to conceive of an imitation that racy of to-day hold the liberty of one does not closely resemble the thing imiin conflict with another man's rights Regarding the condition of the Mexi- of property; republicans, on the contrary, are for both man and the dollar, but in case of conflict the man before the dollar.

"I remember being once much amused at seeing two partially intoxicated men engaged in a fight with their great-coats on, which fight, after a long and rather harmless contest, ended in each having fought himself out of his own coat and into that of thatthe other. If the two leading parties of this day are really identical with the two in the days of Jefferson and Adams, they have performed the same feat as the two drunken men.

"But, soberly, it is now no child's play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this nation. One would state with great confidence that he could convince any sane child that the simple propositions of Euclid fiscal year at an expense of \$50,000,000 dent lies. And others insidiously arept and in some instances, in the textile classification, caste and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the which have produced this "apparent miners and sappers of returning despresserity," but adhering only to the potism. We must repulse them or lacts, it would be well to note that Mexitaev will subjugate us. This is a world of compensation, and he who ago, and today has 8000 miles in opera- would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freetion. No breweries, and now ten large dom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it. All honor to Jefferson

to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, the forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that to-day and in all pounds of cotton annually, earning 16 coming days it shall be a rebuke and stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.

"Your obedient servant, "A. LINCOLN.

"Messrs, H. L. Pierce and others." Does not this sound like populistic iterature? Lincoln was literally the heir of the political principles of Jefferson, though there had been no connection in party organization. democratic party, which in the fifties had become the advocate of human slavery, had departed from the prinriples for which Jefferson had fived. The republican party which has now by injunction has departed from the ways of Lincoln. We believe that Jefferson and Lincoln in 1896 would have

Answers Sheldon.

Editor Independent: Please allow me space in your valuable paper to reply to Hon. A. E. Sheldon in regard to the school land law. I can't see it as he does. I do not think it just to take from the few to benefit the many without giving him a chance to pay off his debt sometime. Why should the man on school hand be compelled to pay everlasting, while his neighbor living on deeded land having the same number of children as he has, gets the same amount per child as the man's children that pays the lease, yet he does not pay one cent of it, and as the law now stands he must always do it or let his lease go to forfeit and thereby lose all his improvements. I see no just cause why this land should not be seld and the money invested in something that would be safe, and I believe the income would be greater than it is now. Thousands of acres are gobled up by speculators, and by paying the first instalment hold it for a term of years, and if they can't sell it some other member of the family will lease it, and so hold it for an other term of years and so on. Now what kind of security is that and what have the school children got out of 12? All may not do that way, but there are a great many that do, and it can be verified by going to the land com-

Now, on the other hand, I contend

if this land was sold and the money invested with good security, it could not possibly happen, and every body burden. We all kick because we have always have to do it and no chance of

ever getting any relief.

Now, Mr. Editor, I expect my letter
too long. If so, cut it to suit the space
and I would like Mr. Sheldon's postoffice address. Yours respectfully,
JAMES E. LINN,

Paxton, Neb, Feb. 22, 1898.

RUNNING EARS.

The Result of Chronic Catarrh of the Middle Kar.

Mr. W. Brigham, Pilot Knob, Wis. writes to Dr. Hartman as follows: "Last April we commenced doctoring my son

Edgar for chronic otitis, running of the ears. He is now about fifteeen years old and had been troubled with it since he was two years old. It became very bad and ran

constantly. He began to 'get discouraged bimself and we had little hopes of his re-covery, when I wrote to you. But we were persistent in carrying out the prescription that you sent me. It has now been about seven months since there has the little things dear to the heart of been any discharge. Wax has formed in every woman, but which the stern the ear and he appears perfectly well. I hand of duty most effectually debars am very much pleased with your rember from enjoying. Still, for all that, Chronic otitis is catarrh of the edy." ears. If allowed to run without proper treatment it results in total deafness. 'e-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located.

Dr. Hartman has lately published in book form a series of lectures on the dif-ferent phases of catarrh. It is called "Winter Catarrh," and will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus,

To Equalize Burdens.

An amendment to the constitution has been offered in the senate providing

The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on all incomes, regardless of the source from which the income s derived or acquired; but all income taxes shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Until the Supreme court reversed itpoint made in that decision that this amendment is proposed.

Of course it is met with the old cry of as a movement toward the "equalization of wealth.

If it is "socialism" to demand that taxes for the support of the government be levied with some regard to benefits received and ability to pay, then we need more of this socialism in the United States. At present wealth, as such, pays nothing toward the support of the Federal government. All our revenue is derived from taxes upon consumption Eight-tenths or more of this comes from taxes upon necessaries or comforts. The rich man pays only or mainly in proportion to the size of his family, the same as the poor man.

As direct taxes are forbidden, the only way to make superabundant wealth pay something like its just proportion toward the support of the government is to tax neomes above the ordinary. This is done in nearly every other civilized country in the world. It is the least burdensome of all taxes. It is a tax upon superfluity. It tends in a measure to equalize burdens that now fall most unequally and therefore unjustly.

And through a constitutional amend ment or in some other way such a tax will eventually be levied and collected in this country. If the rich were really enightened as to their own best interests they would welcome rather than oppose an income tax.-New York World.

BANK CIRCULATION.

With unblushing effrontery the goldadvocating press has asserted that the banks offer a better security on note circulation than the government.

In discussing this grotesque assumption, attention has been called in these columns to the failure of the chestnut street bank of Philadelphia. This institution was insolvent in 1896, and it was become the champion of the gold known to be insolvent by those whose standard, the trusts, and government official duty it was to look after such matters. But the people did not know this fact and this insolvent bank conwith the party which supported William J. Bryan. J. H. MGUFFEY.
Lincoln, Neb., March 1, 1898.

tinued to accept deposits and to do a general banking business for a year after it was financially retter. it was financially rotten.

Would the notes of the chestnut street bank, secured by its official furniture, have been as safe as government notes? But, recently, another startling case of "bank security" has come to light. What bank has a wider reputation for solidity and good management than the old Chemical of New York? But its cashier, who hasn't "taken a vacation for twenty years," loaned Promoter Grable \$303,000 on securities the most valuable part of which was "hypnotism."
By all means let "the government go

means destroy the greenbacks. By all out of the banking business," means place the issuing and control of surrency in the hands of the banks, These private institutions are so much safer than the government. Their assets

are so much more valuable.

It is to be hoped that the gold press will quote frequently the history of the financial management of the chestnut street bank of Philadelphia and the chemical bank of New York. It will greatly strengthen their arguments for a bank circulation .- Chicago Dispatch.

A WORD WITH HUSBANDS. ()

Give Your Wife a Little Praise and See

How It Works. "If husbands only knew, or if knowing only cared, how very much their words and manners affect the temperature of the home world, they would

never, by word or deed, leave it en-shrouded in gloom," argues M. A. Marquett in an article entitled "Praise would have to bear their share of the Your Wife," in the March Woman's Home Companion. "To most wives to pay taxes to enrich the bondholder. the husband is the sun around which The writer can see no difference when every thought revolves. There is a few men on school land are com-scarcely an instant in which his prespelled to keep up this permanent ence is not felt as she goes about her school fund and be bound by law to work, or even when at rest. If she is ence is not felt as she goes about her preparing the meals, the way John ikes this or that, or some remark he has made about some article of food is recalled to mind; if she looks about her and she sees his hats and coats hanging on the hooks, and the hats invariably wear the same expression John's face wore when he left in the morning; a jolly, good humored look, if he went away pleasant; if angry, a gruff, attend-to-your-own-business air takes the place of the so gentle pliable shapes in felt, and fairly bris-

tle with wrath over some trifle, but

still enough to obscure the sun in the

little world for many a weary day,

perchance, ere it is seemingly

"There is no true woman but will repay her husband over and over again for kind thoughtful treatment. He is ready to call her childish, and she may seem so to him; but one thing is sure, a woman never forgets. A little deed of love or thoughtfulness sown by his hand yields a certain and abundant harvest. She may love her home better than any other spot on earth, yet she sometimes gets so weary of the daily routine of never end ing duties that fall to her lot that she cannot help an occasional feeling of envy for those who have more time for recreation, for going abroad for all she would not for the whole world exchange places, even if she could with any other woman, leaving home and John-dear old John-as the price of her freedom from care.

your wife has been a faithful and true wife to you, tell her so. Do not think it lowers your manliness any to let ber know that she still has a place in your affections. She has toiled early and late for you and your children through sickness and health, and selfdenial has grown to be her motto. It takes but little from her loved ones to make her happy, so do not be-grudge her a word of praise now and then as her just reward, and of far more value to her starving heart than gold. There are some things which money can never buy, and wounds which it cannot heal; but love levels all obstacles, overcomes all difficulties and immeasurably sweetens life."

The Homeseekers Land Company will self by the change of a single vote, a few be ready in about ten days to send out years ago, an income tax had been held blanks to any one in the state who wish be ready in about ten days to send out to be constitutional. It is to meet the to have their farms, raw lands, ranches, city or town property placed in the catalogue which will be ready for distribution when the exposition opens on the first of the plutocratic press against "confiscat- Juns. Notice will be given in this paper ing socialism," and is falsely represented when the company is ready for business.

> Alimony on the Installment Plan. Lida E. Howell was divorced at

Atchison the other day from her husband, George W. Howell, who will be remembered in western Kansas as the big lumber dealer who failed a few years ago. Under the terms of the decree Mr. Howell must pay his wife 15,000 in installments of \$75 a month He is now working in St. Joe on a salary, and it will take him 16 years and 8 months to pay out the alimony.

Speaking of alimony, an odd sort of case is reported from Arkansas City, where a man is paying \$5,000 to his divorced wife at the rate of \$50 a month. After procuring this divorce he married a rich woman, who, however, insists on handling her own money. Once every month she goes around to the divorced wife and pays the \$50 on her husband's account. The relations between the two women are amicable. - Kausas City Journal.

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