

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 800 words. Manuscript will not be returned.

War and Statesmanship.

It has often been stated that war has advanced civilization, and unquestionably there have been wars that have been productive of improved social conditions. In the present stage of civilization throughout the world, no nation can dispense with this terrible weapon if it desires to maintain its own integrity and enforce its idea of justice upon other members of the family of nations.

To begin a war in the dignity of statesmanship and to finance and conduct it in that manner is by no means a common occurrence in human history. Wars begun in the very grandeur of the genius of statesmanship have frequently been robbed of much of the benefits that should accrue from them by false or incapable or dishonest management of affairs far removed from the operations of the armies at the front; but still bearing a vital relation to the influence of the war upon the social condition of the people concerned.

The great generals of modern warfare are those who have to deal with the financial affairs of a country during war time. To win a victory on the battlefield and to rob the victors of its fruits in any manner whatsoever is not wisdom or statesmanship. To free a million people by force of arms and to enslave ten millions by financial trickery or the bungling of incapable financiers, is the height of folly, not of criminality.

War is made the excuse for the most absurd and injurious financial operations. Patriotism is made the vehicle upon which lobbey rides in state through the halls of legislative bodies. Instead of war being looked upon as a time for the most thorough and careful exercise of statecraft, it appears, if one listens to the clamor from eastern quarters, that it is the time to throw statesmanship to the winds and pass appropriation, every financial scheme—honest and dishonest—that is presented for consideration.

Statesmanship can prosecute the present war without issuing a single interest-bearing obligation. What does it take to prosecute a war? Men, food, horses, guns, ammunition, etc. Where can we get these? Borrow them from the year 1950, or any other future date? No, we cannot borrow a single grain of wheat from next year's crop. We must fight this war, as well as every other war with the material we have at present. Then why issue interest-bearing obligations that will compel the people of 1950 to pay for something we used? There is not a loyal soldier or citizen in the United States that will not accept a non-interest bearing legal tender note of the government for his services as a soldier or anything that he may possess that the government wants to buy.

There is before the American congress an opportunity for the display of statesmanship, not a time to scatter it to the winds. There is before it an opportunity to make war an instrument of advancing civilization, and also the alternative opportunity to make it the agency of retrogression. Which will the congress choose? Will the people allow their patriotism to be trodden upon by those who profit by the government's extravagance, or will they demand of their representatives the exercise of such statesmanship as the occasion demands?

AN INDEPENDENT.

MEN ARE JUDGED BY WHAT THEY DO. So is Hood's Sarsaparilla, and its great cures have given it a good name everywhere. It is the One True Blood Purifier and Great Nerve Tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness, 25c.

Why Do We Not Equip Our Own Soldiers?

In the INDEPENDENT of June 9th you say the mobilization of the Third regiment will probably not be ordered until uniforms and equipments have been furnished, and no one as yet knows when that will be. Now why should we wait until our eastern brethren have time to manufacture the equipment for our boys when we have plenty of people in Nebraska who could go at it right away? Outside of arms and ammunition we in Nebraska could manufacture everything necessary to equip our Third regiment and put it in marching order in a very short time. In Switzerland every state equips its own militia, the federal government furnishing samples and patterns. For instance, for making uniforms the state war department buys the necessary woven goods according to samples furnished by the federal war department.

The state war department has its own cutters who cut up these goods according to federal patterns. After this the goods are given out to common tailors, but not to contractors, to finish at a fixed price. In this way the soldiers get good uniforms and the laborers get full pay for their work without having to pay tribute to contractors. It would be an easy matter to do the same thing in this country. If, for instance, the tailor union would elect five expert and honest tailors as an executive board for the work of receiving the goods from the war department and cutting it up according to government patterns, they could then divide them up among the laborers of the different districts according to the number of enlisted men. The members of this board should be paid by the government, and the price for making the different garments should be such as to enable the laborer to care for his family. In this way the Third regiment could now have had their uniforms.

Would this not be wiser than to wait until we receive the uniforms from the sweat shops of the east which are infested with small bugs and all kinds of disease, and on which contractors like Wannamaker make millions of profit and the laborers who do the work are all starved to death. In the same way all such equipment as tents, knap sacks, ammunition belts, saddles, harness, etc., could be furnished. Not only this, but we could feed our own boys, too. We have more cattle, hogs, wheat, rye, corn and food stuffs than they have in New York. Is it not foolish to send out cattle away across the continent to the east, where they slaughter them, cut them up and boil them together with cowhides, and old worn shoe soles, and then send them back to San Francisco as 'Cody' canned beef for our soldiers? Would it not be wiser to grind our wheat and rye here in Nebraska and make our soldier boys pure bread, crackers and hard-tack than to send our grain to the far away east to be ground up with gypsum, lime, etc., and sent back across the nation at an enormous expense for the benefit of the railroads? The gentlemen of Washington and Wall street never forget us western hayseeds when in need of the blood tax—soldiers—and they remember us when levying tax to meet war expenses and interest on gold bonds. Why then should we not have our own full and just share of the benefits which accrue from such taxes? If every state would furnish all supplies for its own soldiers they would be better fed, clothed and cared for in general. Each state would seek to effect a better equipment for its soldiers than her sister, and then if any of the boys should be neglected or cheated they would know exactly who was to blame. But such a course would be declared unconstitutional as it would encroach on the well established privileges of such contractors as Hanna, Wannamaker, Armour, Morgan and Carnegie, who should be allowed to hog everything in return for their liberal contributions to the republican campaign corruption fund.

Woodlawn, June 12, 1898. FRED SCHWEIZER.

Legislation Needed: Return Work to Done.

Whatever else shall be done by the populists of Nebraska, an imperative duty rests upon them to enact some laws embodying the principles of the populist party. They have already accomplished an important part of the work which the party was organized to do, by cleaning out the Augean stables of corruption and wholesale plundering at the state house and in the state institutions. This work has been done and well done. More than this the corrupt and extravagant system of which the republicans fatted has been replaced by an honest and economical system under which the state revenues are faithfully collected and honestly and economically devoted to their legitimate and lawful purposes. Give us ten years of the populist rule and the savings to the people will amount to more than the \$1,500,000 stolen by republicans in less than ten years. That is, we shall escape the loss of another \$1,500,000 by theft and save that much more by reductions in ordinary expenses through our more economical management.

Hence the populists have already done much for Nebraska. The redemption of the state from marauding alone justifies the existence of the populist party and furnishes a sufficient ground for its continuance in power. But the populist party was organized to do more than this. It is a reform party. It came into existence in answer to the demands of many toilers who are suffering chiefly because of unequal opportunities under the law and existing conditions. Their demand was for "Equal right to all, special privileges to none."

They believed, and justly, that legislation favorably to special classes and interests had greatly assisted the few to accumulate property at the expense of the multitude of toilers. They believed, and justly, that legislative and governmental affairs had largely fallen into the hands of the moneyed classes and possessors of special privileges who were using their power in government to accumulate more millions and, as a natural result, establishing greater monopolies and creating more industrial slaves.

The evils these reformers complained of could not be remedied through the executive department of government alone. Here abuses might be reformed and revenues faithfully collected and honestly and economically expended, but radical changes in laws under which the favored few prospered immoderately and far above their fellows, while the multitudes suffered, could not be effected except through the legislature, assisted by the courts.

Hence it is that the first duty resting upon the populist party in this state today is to reform our constitution and laws. Without such reform the real and important demands of the people for relief, cannot be answered. True it is that many of the reforms demanded can be obtained only with the aid of congress, but there are others of vast importance to be sought and obtained through the people of this state alone at the ballot box and in the legislature and the courts. It is to these that I desire to direct attention.

At the threshold of our inquiry we are confronted by a constitution that blocks the way to substantial reforms. First of all its technical requirements concerning the enactment of laws greatly hinder and almost prevent many needed changes in our statutes; and, secondly, when changes are made they are often held unconstitutional by the courts because of want of conformity to more technical provisions of the constitution. It is not an over-estimate to say that ten per cent of legislative enactments are held invalid for these reasons. For instance, when an amendatory act fails to expressly repeal the statute amended it is void, the common sense rule would be that the amendatory act should operate as a repeal of the act amended so far as the two are in conflict, although no express words of repeal are contained

in the amendatory act. Merely technical requirements in the constitution ought to be eliminated or declared to be only directory. A constitution ought to assist the growth and development of the commonwealth, not retard them as does ours.

In future articles I propose to discuss changes in the constitution and laws of our state, which need to be made in the interest of all the people. Kearney, Neb. W. L. HAND.

To Kill Squash Beetle. Mr. L. E. Colson, of Lyons, Nebraska, writes that he would use Paris green, one table spoon full dissolved in a pail of water, and sprinkled over the vines, just the same as on potato vines. He has found this method very successful!



Grape Vine Training. E. G. Lodeman, in Department of Agriculture Report: The "Brocton high renewal" system is plainly different from the Brocton horizontal. The number of canes put up is generally from four to eight, and these are cut sufficiently long to reach just above the top wire. These canes are taken from as near the center of the head of the vine as possible, as is done in the ordinary high renewal system, and the number of short arms and spurs is reduced even to a greater extent than in the latter system. The canes may spring from wood that is from two to several years of age. The principal test as to the desirability of a cane is not so much whether it originated from this or that kind of wood, but rather if it be strong, healthy and properly matured throughout its available portions.

Many vines may be found in the Chautauqua vineyards in which these two systems appear to approach each other. Some vines have rather short arms, which are nevertheless permanent, and others have been reduced nearly to the dimensions of branches. The short arms are very often found upon the lighter soils, or where the plants have been too closely set. These gradations are treated practically the same as the types in regard to methods of renewing, pruning, tying, etc. In pruning, or "blocking," the vines trained upon either of the Brocton systems, the process is practically the same as described elsewhere. The number of buds which the vine is to carry is first estimated. Then the number of canes necessary to supply the buds is determined; and the next step is the selection of desirable canes and their pruning at the proper point. After the vineyard has been "stripped" the vines are seen to consist of stems, arms, branches and spurs, and of loose canes. The canes must now be tied to the wires. Formerly this was done by means of willow twigs, but since 1894 the use of wire for this purpose has steadily increased. The wire is applied as follows. The top of the cane is pressed away from the operator against the top wire of the trunk; the tying wire, which should be a piece of annealed No. 18, about four inches long, is now placed with its center against the cane in a direction parallel with the trellis wire, but a trifle above it; with the two thumbs, one on each side of the cane, the tying wire is bent forward and downward; the forefinger of each hand now press it still farther down, and then bring it backward, so that the thumbs may again press it upward and over the wire. This tie is extremely firm, and, as there are no growing parts beyond it, there is no danger of girdling the cane. This method is to be commended for its cheapness, rapidity, efficiency; but do the wires present any serious obstacle to stripping thines. If other parts of the vine require tying before the growing season set in, or willow may be used; such ties should, however, be made loose, else the free flow of sap may be obstructed.

The Standard, applauding Mr. Chamberlain's stand, says: We are in the habit of regarding the continent of the world as a single entity, and we are inclined to regard it as a single entity because it would be so, if it were not for the fact that it is not a single entity.

The Daily News thinks the speech "a strong signal and a new departure" in the immediate point of view of the west. Africa. It is a signal of the new departure, not because it is a new departure, but because it is a new departure from an old departure. It is a signal of the new departure, not because it is a new departure, but because it is a new departure from an old departure.

My little son was passionately fond of anything military. A sword, a gun, a life or death railway land, a procession, a night story, were all delights to him. I really longed he would be a soldier when he grew up, but he is cured, and I am glad. "Child, Prince of England" did it. After he had read it about half through he said with a sigh, "I don't think I want to be any more. It's nothing but a silly killing somebody all the time." Such is English history.

The April Cosmopolitan has a most interesting article, entitled "Man Hunting in India." It begins by saying: "The British empire was built up by strong wrongdoing. Weak wrongdoing seems fast to fall down." It ends in this way: "The hot air seems heavy with the shadow of disaster, great, appalling, all embracing. There is little sign of any good, of any hope that wisdom and true honor will avail or be available to ward off disaster."

I commend the careful reading of this article to any one who feels honored that England wants us for an ally. May the time be far off when this nation shall become the ally of that one whose soldiers are rotting in their impurity, and who, feeling herself beginning to weaken, is calling for a strong young arm to lean on. It will be a sad day for us if we are ever to be called on to help England gather in the pounds of food for her Skylocks. Let us heed the words of Washington and "beware of all entangling alliances."

CELIA B. WHITEHEAD. Treat or Coughs. Gold is a tyrant in time of peace and a coward in time of war. Gold never did serve as a circulating medium in time of war and it never will.—National Era. When bilious or constipated a Cascoated candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

SHUN SUCH ALLIANCE

THE UNITED STATES MUST NOT BE ANNEXED TO ENGLAND.

Why John Bull Is So Friendly Just at This Time—A Warning to Those Who Are Allowing Themselves to Be "Carried Away" by the War Excitement.

[Special Correspondence.] The New York Tribune on May 14, 1898, published an extract from a speech of England's colonial secretary headed "Chamberlain For Union."

Here is part of what Mr. Chamberlain said: "The time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty therefore is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic [Loud cheers.] "There is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "speaking our language, bred of our race and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the stars and stripes and the union jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance." [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to draw a gloomy picture of the situation in China, "where we have to account with Russia, and in Afghanistan, except that we do not possess a strong or a defensive frontier in China and cannot therefore injure Russia without an ally. The fate of the whole Chinese empire is involved, and our interests are so enormous that no more vital question was ever presented for decision to the British nation and a British government. Unless the fate of China is to be decided without England's voice we must not reject the idea of an alliance with those powers whose interests are similar to ours."

What there is in this for the United States does not appear. Nor can it be found in The Tribune's editorial commenting favorably thereon, as follows:

There may never be such an alliance in formal, written terms, and there may be. But what is unmistakable, not only inevitable in future, but actual in the present, actual and potent, is this: That the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race are drawing nearer and nearer together for co-operation in peace and in logical sequence in war as well. Every word that promotes that movement is to be welcomed and applauded.

How any American who knows the outline of English history can welcome and applaud an alliance with her passes my comprehension. I have nothing but cordial feeling toward those subjects of Queen Victoria with whom I am personally acquainted and count among them some warm friends. I have often wondered how these people came to be so different from their government.

I read of England in India, Egypt, Ireland, anywhere that she has power, and what is she? A grasping, bloody, brutal tyrant. England is decent when she must be. Were she able now and would it be for her advantage to do it she would invite the Indians to burn and scorch us just as complacently as she ever did.

If the quotation from Mr. Chamberlain's speech and The Tribune's comments thereon leave any doubt as to the reason of England's affectionate overtures to the United States, the London newspapers make it overplain. The Times tells its readers that—

Mr. Chamberlain was assured beforehand of the approval of the whole body of the Unionists when contending that we must draw closer the ties binding us to the colonies. It was almost as much a foregone conclusion that the opportunity would be seized of establishing permanent relations of amity and something more with the United States, whose success in the operations that have lately taken place has been welcomed here and not only justified by the goodness of her cause, but as a tribute to the practical capacity of the Anglo-Saxon race in the business of war, even when no adequate preparation for the struggle had been made.

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SAY "HELLO."

When you see a man in woe, Walk right up an' say 'Hello!' Say 'Hello' and 'How d'ye do?' 'How's the world a-usin' you?' Slap the fellow on his back, Bring your fan' down with a whack; Waltz right up, an' don't go slow, Grin an' shake an' say 'Hello!'

Is he clothed in rags? O, sho! Walk right up an' say 'Hello!' Rags is but a cotton roll Just for wrappin' up a soul; An' a soul is worth a true Hale and hearty 'How d'ye do?' Don't wait for the crowd to go— Walk right up an' say 'Hello!'

Say 'Hello' an' 'How d'ye do?' Other folks are good as you. When ye leave this world of clay, Wanderin' in the Far-Away, When you travel through the strange Country 'tother side the range, Then the souls you've cheered will know Who you be, an' say, 'Hello!' —Correspondent in A. O. U. W. Record.

Many People Cannot Drink

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Hood's Pills

Burlington Route Excursions for Summer of 1898. Denver Colo., and return \$18.25, for meeting of American medical association. Tickets on sale June 5 and 6. Return limit July 6. For same meeting tickets will be sold on same dates and limits, to Colorado Springs at \$18.55 and Pueblo at \$19.00.

Denver, Colo., and return \$18.25 for biennial meeting general federation of Women's clubs. Sale dates, June 16, 17 and 18. Return to July 17. For same meeting tickets will be sold on same dates and limits to Colorado Springs at \$18.55 and Pueblo at \$19.00.

Omaha national electric medical association, \$2.20 round trip. Date of sale, June 19, 20 and 21. Return limit, 30 days.

Omaha Trans-Mississippi teachers' association, \$2.20 round trip. Date of sale, June 26 to 30. Return limit 30 days.

San Francisco, Cal., and return, \$60.50, North American Tanner's union. Date of sale, June 28 and 29. Return limit, August 31.

Salt Lake City, Utah and return, \$32.00, international mining congress. Date of sale, July 3. Return limit, July 23.

Portland, Ore., and return, \$60.50, national council of Congregational churches. Date of sale, June 30 and July 1. Return limit, Aug. 31.

Washington, D. C., and return, \$35.30, national educational association. Date of sale, July 3, 4 and 5. Return July 15. Limit can be extended to August 31 on payment of 50 cents.

Buffalo, N. Y., 27.80 round trip, Baptist young people's union convention. Date of sale, July 11 and 12. Return limit, July 19. Extension to September 1 on payment of deposit fee.

Omaha, Neb., and return, \$2.20, national republican league. Date of sale, July 10 to 20. Return, 30 days.

Rock Island, Ill., and return, \$13.45, national encampment union veterans' union. Date of sale, August 8 and 9. Return limit, August 29.

Indianapolis, Ind., Supreme lodge Uniform rank K. of P. Date of meeting, August 22. Limit, September 10. Rate to be announced later.

Omaha and return, \$2.20, national congress retail liquor dealers. Date of sale, August 20 to 27. Return limit, 30 days.

Cincinnati, O., and return, \$22.50, G. A. R. national encampment. Sale dates and limits to be announced later. GEORGE BONNELL, G. P. & T. A., Lincoln, Neb.

REDUCED RATES To the Grand Encampment Mining District, Wyoming. The Union Pacific will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, plus \$5, from all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah to Rawlins, Wyo. Dates on which tickets will be sold are 1st and 3d Tuesday in May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., and Nov. Stage line daily except Sunday each way between Rawlins and Grand Encampment.

For full information call on or address E. B. Slosson, Gen'l Agt., Lincoln, Neb. The Right Route to Klondike. Whether you select the all-water route by way of St. Michaels, or the overland route via Dyea, Skagway, Cooper River, Taku or Skikine, you must first reach a Pacific port of embarkation. THE ROYAL CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, in connection with the D. & N. 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 P. A. WADSWORTH, G. P. A., Salt Lake City for copy of Klondike folder.

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