THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT

In a Way Superior to "Popular Bonds."

savings bank plan. It will cost the gov-

ernment, writes The Transcript corre-

spondent, more than \$100,000 to estab-

postal savings bank project this writer

bank was not in operation and made use

of instead of the popular bond issue. Of

the two the postal savings bank would

be simpler as well as cheaper for the

to be done at one sweep. If the government is to continue in the money bor-

rowing business, as now seems likely,

and in the interest of the toiling mil-

lions is to continue to make a special

sessions of the plutocrats, it might be

well to try the postal savings bank

project before another bond issue is re-

The writer gives expression to the

opinion, which must be generally shar-

ed, that the debt of the United States is

the passage of the McKinley tariff act

of 1890 there has been during most of

the intervening time a deficiency in

revenue. This was true not only of the

time that the Wilson law, enacted by

course, that borrowing will be neces-

sary in order to meet current expendi-

mit that. But it does indicate, no mat-

thought, that the nation is likely, as a

matter of fact, to borrow in order to

just as it has done in the present war

emergency. The war, with its possi-

bilities for more bond issues, is not yet

over. When it is, there will doubtless

be a demand for an enlarged navy and

for the advancement of funds for the

building of the Nicaragua canal and a

Pacific cable. The "new national pol-

icy," if the nation shall embark upon

one, means heavy expenditure, and,

though it ought not to perhaps, there is

every probability that this added ex-

penditure will mean more borrowing

rather than the raising of all needed

The United States could have estab-

funds by means of additional taxation.

lished the postal savings bank system

for less money than it is costing to float

bid for their savings, instead of the pos-

"It is to be regretted that the postal

says:

sorted to."

RAILWAY PROBLEM.

OF ITS THREE FACTORS ONE IS NOT ALWAYS CONSIDERED.

Attempt to Create Antagoniam Between the Laborers Who Produce and Those Who Distribute-The Corporation Is the Most Troublesome Factor.

I recently proved to my readers that there are no reasonable antagonisms between the laboring men of this country on one side and the producers and handiers of commodities on the other. I showed that they are the customers of each other and that the prosperity of est investment! each promotes the prosperity of the others.

But now comes the taunting cry from the railway corporations that the general public, and especially the farmers, on the one side and the railway employees on the other have mutual antagonisms which can never be reconcile1. They justly state that the farmers and general public want lower rates on

the roads desire higher wages and shorter hours.

The corporations claim that these demands are on each side earnest and permistent and at the same time incompatible. There is a plausibility in the picture, but no actual truth when viewed from a just and proper standpoint. Under normal conditions the difficulty will disappear. The corporations draw us a picture of "an irrepressible conflict." with the public, including the farmers, prosperity of all. The only wild beast on one side and their employees on the other. They would have us believe that the people generally are engaged in a the railway corporation! He is the third war to oppress the railway employees, and that the war is merciless and endless. The corporations boldly claim that any lessening of the public burdens by the reduction of railway rates must damage and injustice. cause a reduction of the wages of the employees.

To this corporation logic it may be replied that under just management the corporation would have abundant margins to pay their men better wages for shorter hours and at the same time to reduce the rates on railways.

The fact is we are dealing with a problem of three factors, and if we would correctly solve this problem we must consider all the factors. The two factors thus far considered are the publio and the railway employees. The third, and at present the dominant factor, is the corporation managers of the for self protection .- John Davis in Nonroads. That is the important and dangerous party that has been pocketing its thousands and millions of dollars while the farmers and railway workers have been quarreling over pennies. The corporations work with little noise. They lay their plans carefully and carry them out with certainty and conscienceless precision. Laws, constitutions, court decisions and public opinion are brushed aside as cobwebs by the hand of the giant. The men composing the corporations soon become millionaires. Beginning business without money, they are soon able to reckon their wealth by the hundreds of millions, and it is predicted that the coming "billionaire" is soon to arrive by rail, ushered in by the floods and forgeries of his own wa-

bers have the "drop" on the public, and as a rule levy tribute at will on all our vast commerce and industries.

The railway corporations having raised rates on one side and suppressed wages on the other until the margin of profit is large, then comes the opportunity to swell "capitalization" by the sale of fraudulent stocks and bonds, on which dividends and interest must be paid. To meet the increased demand

railway rates must be crowded up a little higher and wages of employees reduced a little lower in order "to provide. for the obligations of the company !" In this way the railway burdens of this lish and keep in motion the machinery

railway employees on the other-(1) in between the popular loan plan and the the interest of the laboring man, (2) in the interest of all farmers and business men who have laboring men for customers and (3) in the public interest.

In this way the corporations should receive, say, about \$200,000,000 per anthe railroad while the men operating num less than they now receive, and that incomprehensible sum would annually remain in the hands of the public and continue' to circulate in the channels of business. There would of course be less paid on false capitalization, and railway officials and attorneys would receive less princely salaries.

It is thus seen that the interests of all laboring men, all farmers, all business men and the general public are identical. The prosperity of one aids the -the only megatherium-in the present railway wilderness of confusion is factor in the problem which insists on being ignored in our calculations. He is the quiet, whispering serpent in the garden of Eden who is the cause of the

When all the laboring men, all the farmers and all the business men understood this subject as they understood chattel slavery in the sixties and met at the ballot box intent on justice to themselves and their families, times will be better here in America. We are all in the same boat. We must sink or swim | Dingley law. This does not mean, of stances under which a slight cough is a together. Divided we are helpless. United, our enemies will disappear as frost under the morning sun. Their tures. Public sentiment would not perpower of re istance to our will when we are united is as the breath of an infant ter how unwise the policy may be to the fury of a cyclone. Let us study this problem of three factors and unite conformist.

HITS FROM THE SHOULDER.

A Denver Clergyman Who Says Some

Pointed Things to His Congregation. It isn't very often a preacher in a pulpit has the nerve to strike out from the shoulder and indulge in the little commonplace practice of hewing to the line regardless of where the chips fall, says the Denver Road. The Rev. Passmore tried it and was put on the ecclesiastical toboggan slide and shoved into obscurity so dark and inhospitable as to render it beyond the power of mankind to resurrect him. The following we take from the Sterling (Colo.) News:

In his last Sunday sermon Rev. Cam-

POSTAL BANKS ARE BETTER. EDITORS' IDEAS. Would Provide Loans to the Government

IINTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE Why does the United States pay such small wages to its soldiers. Our people A Washington correspondent of the are not mercenary, but the wages should Boston Transcript in a recent letter to not be less than is necessary to keep a that paper discusses very intelligently family. It seems to us that the minithe popular loan which the treasury de- mum should be \$25 per month. That would be little enough for a man who partment is now floating and compares leaves his business and home and probthis method of borrowing money for ably gives up his life.-Stanton Register. government purposes with the postal

This fall's campaign means a great deal to the free silver forces. William V. Allen, who has so ably represented the people of Nebraska in the senate, must country have grown \$11,000,000,000! of a popular bond issue. A small army the fact that Allen is a statesman and a be returned. Even republicans admit One-half water! Representing no hon-est investment! of temporary clerks has already been friend of the common people. This must be, as has been said, "an Allen cam-Now, suppose we cut down railway for printing placards, circulars of in- paign." If there ever was a time when rates in the interest of the public on struction and the like will be no small unity of action by those favoring a govthe one hand and raise the wages of sum. After pointing out the relation erument of the people, for the people and by the people was necessary, it is now .--Clay Center Patriot.

> Our goldbug friends say they must redeem Nebraska next fall. Redeem her from what, pray? From the band of honest officials to deliver her again into the keeping of defaulting Moores, Moshers and Bartleys? The goldbug government. The educational work for idea of redemption seems to be the the popular loan and the postal bank is wrecking of the school fund, the stealing the same, only in the latter project it of the insurance funds, the pillage of inwould be a continuous thing, while for same asylums, and the transfer of the the popular loan all the instructing has treasury funds to the pockets of the politicians. From all such redemption, good Lord deliver us -- Papillion Times.

> > Secretary of State Porter has made a record that he and his friends have a right to feel proud of. Such an official is deserving of the thanks of the people, and Mr. Porter may feel assured that the people of Nebraska will not forget him at the polls .- Howells Journal.

The People's Champion of Hebron ETTA SAFFER, Lincoln, Neb.: says that hardware is as necessary as food for building purposes. Editor likely to grow larger rather than Mickey probably has an iron constitusmaller in the immediate future. Since tion.

A Dangerous Symptom

"When one of the tubes on the Vesuvius is discharged," remarked the Madtime that the Wilson law, enacted by the Democrats, was on the statute books, but also of the McKinley law and the Dincles law. This is ant gravely, "but there are circummighty dangerous symptom, and this is one of them .- Washington Star.

Trans-Mississippi Exposit'n, Omaha

SOME COMING SPECIAL DAYS.

- raise money for unusual expenditures, Aug. 4 Stenographers Day.
 - Iowa Knights of Pythias Day
 - Red Men's Day.
 Tennessee Red Men's day.
 - 13. St. Joseph day.
 - 15. Business and fraternal association day.
 - 18. Texas day.
 - Soux City day.
 - Bohemian day. 27.
 - Missouri day. 30. Sept. 1. Knusns day.
 - Editors day.
 - 5. Lubor day.
 - 6. Colorado day.
 - Rocky Ford Melon day.
 - 7. Port Arthur day. 8. Fraternal Union of Am. day. 9. Lumbermen's day.
 - Woodmen of the World day.
 - 10. New Mexico day. 14. National Shriner's day

Respectfully, ETTA SAFFER, 825 North 16th St. early reply will greatly oblige. THE REPLIES. The replies which she received to the seven letters were as follows: VESTA, NEB., March 2, 1898.

In reply will say that the machine referred to, is all that the advertisement guarantees. Finely finished, and in all respects complete. You are safe in buying

Yours, S. WOLFORD.

DAVEY, NEB., March 3, 1898.

In answer to your letter we received last evening concerning the "Independent" sewing machine, I can say I like the machine very much. It does good work. I have had my machine three weeks and like it better all the time. One of our neighbors had a Singer and last fall got an "Independent." She says they work a great deal the same. My mother also has a \$65 Singer and we have compared the attachments and find mine equal to hers and also a full set. The woodwork is nicely fluished. It is high-arm and easy running. I think it is all that is claimed for it in the advertisement. There is no additional expense to the receipt of it. I hope you will be as well pleased with the machine as I am. Your's truly, MRS. A. L. SCOTT.

OAK, NEB., MARCH 5, 1898.

MISS ETTA SAFFER, Lincoln, Neb.;

MISS ETTA SAFFER, Lincoln, Neb.:

In regard to your letter of March 1st, I would say that the machine is just as lescribed in the INDEPENDENT. We are perfectly satisfied. It has full set of at-achments, and is high arm. It is noiseless, light running and a perfect machine. The woodwork is highly polished. It will compare with any other machine I know of. The machine is all the advertisement claims, and more. There in no additional expense to the receipt of the machine. Yours respectfully,

O. M. JONES.

DAVEY NEB., March 4, 1898.

MISS ETTA SAFFER, Lincoln, Neb.: Dear Madam: Your letter received, and in regard to the "Independent" sewing machine will say it is something like the New Home machine. It is a very good asy runnig machine, does splendid work and has a full set of attachments-everything that is needed in that line. The wood-work is nicely finished. I believe it is is good as any high priced machine. It is high arms but no drop head; and there an't any more expense to it only what is mentioned in the advertisement, so it is not expensive, and is a very good machine. We have had ours eight or nine nonths and are greatly pleased with it. I have done a great deal of sewing on it. I have had two machines before this one, both expensive ones, but neither of them cun as easy as this one, nor they didn't look any better to look at, as this one looks very nice. I don't think there is any fault whatever to be found with this machine. I am sure you will be well satisfied with it if you get one. It is as good as any ma-chine you can get. Well, I think I have answered all your questions, and said all Sincerely yours, MRS. ALFRED PETERSON. I need to.

LEBANON, NEB., March 3, 1898.

M188 ETTA SAFFER, Lincoln, Neb.; Dear Madam-1 will say in regard to the machine that we have, that it is complete in every respect; it is all it is claimed to be; it is nicely finished; the wood-

Independent Sewing Machine Indorsed By All Who Use It.

For some time the INDEPENDENT has been offering to its readers a sewing machine and a year's subscription to the paper for \$19.50. The machine is warranted first-class in every particular. All who have purchased these machines are pleased with them.

A lady in this city desiring to purchase a machine called at the INDEPENDENT office and asked for the names and addresses of parties who had purchased machines. She stated that she wished to write to them and learn if the machine was "exactly as advertized." She was given the names and addresses of thirty persons from which she selected seven, to whom she wrote a letter similar to the following:

LINCOLN, NEB., March 1, 1898.

MR. S. WALFORD, Vesta, Neb.: Dear Sir-1 hear that you have received one of the "Independent" sewing machines, advertised in the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT. As I am thinking of purchasing

one of these machines I write to you for information concerning it. How does it compare with the Singer, White, Wheeler and such machines; is the wood work nicely finished; is it supplied with full set of attachments; is it high arm and drop head; is it easy running and of simple mechanism; is the machine all that is claimed for it in the advertisement, and is there any additional expense to the receipt of it not outlined in the advertisement of the machine? Will you be kind enough to answer these questions and give me your opinion of the machine? An

tered stocks and fraudulent railway capitalization.

These millionaire corporations acquire their wealth from the other two factors of the problem-from the laboring men who operate the roads and from the general public who bear the financial burdens of the fraudulent capitalization, the enormous official salaries and all the expenses of operating the roads. The corporations crowd their employees down-down into the lowest possible wages and work them the longest possible hours on the one hand; on the other hand, they charge the patrons of the roads "all the traffic will bear !" They act on the robber's rule when he sets out to get rich by his calling. From the laboring man they require all that flesh and blood can stand (and more) at the lowest living (or starving) wages! As to the public, they "levy tribute at will on all our vast industries," regardless of the financial embarrassments, loases of homes or the means of life by the individuals who compose the public!

Now, the question occurs about this way : Suppose the farmers and the general public on one side unite for mutual solf protection against the corporate barons who operate the roads for the millions and billions they make at the business; suppose that we require that working men be paid better wages and have shorter hours for a day's work, so that there may be more men employed with more money to spend in the channels of business. That will mean better prices for farm products and more prosperity in every line of business.

Then, on the other hand, let it be demanded that farmers and the general public be served by the railroads at a rate not over 6 to 10 per cent above the cost of service and repairs of road and equipments, and to require that in all more the charge shall bear some reasonable relation to the cost of service. If a carload of goods can be carried across the continent from ocean to ocean for \$300, it surely cannot be just to charge \$300 on the same road in the same direction and in the same train for a much shorter haul. It is merely highway robbary. Any milder term is untrue. If a carload of wheat can be hauled from points in southern California to San Francisco for \$20, it is bold and unblushing robbery to charge \$300 for a carload of alfalfa med from the same mints to the same markets. If newly arrived Europeans can be carried from New York to Chicago for \$1 per head. It must certainly be unfair to charge mative Americans \$18 between the muse ints. If the most costly freights can to carried on the average all over this stry at less than 1 cent per ton per bile, it surely munot be just to charge the gevernment 30 or 40 times as much be energing the United States mails. Tet these truthful rehearmis are but maplers exercises under our at railway management. The rob-

den M. Cobern, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, Denver, stood in his \$250,000 church, with the \$15,000 organ right back of him and a \$10,000,000 congregation in front, and deliberately uttered the following: "Eighty-four per cent of the wealth of the United States is owned by 9 per cent of the population. Where did they get it? Did they earn it? Did they beg it? Did they steal it?

"There is an awful oriminality going on about our modern social system and its business methods. In this city there are ten men and women for every place, no matter how poor. And how much are wages? Of 1,322 women of whom this inquiry was made, 27 carn \$6 a week, 26 earn \$5 a week, 127 earn \$4 a week and 534 earn \$1 a week!

"What are these women to do? How can they live? If I can trust the stories that came to my ears in the last week. there are business concerns in this city so conducted that if they were dropped into the midst of hell tomorrow the change either the administration or the foremen of the departments.

"I want to say that I will conduct an investigation in which I propose to physically fit to work. discover the exact truth of what I hear."

His predecessor, the gifted Robert and wound up with a similar promise; but, alas, his succeeding sermons proved him to be a plain, nerveless, heartless liar, and so, we are afraid, it will turn out with Rev. Cohern. If he would ask himself the question, "What would Jesus do?" were he the pastor of the biggest church and preaching to the tion in Denver and then endeavor to do what in his opinion Jesus would do, he would lay bare the sins, the wrongs, the misery and wretchedness of Denver to the best of his ability and keep it up. Every man and woman who cares straw for humanity in general, who has any deaire for justice to the masses, who has read Dr. Cohern's words, hopes he will go on with the good work, but hardly any one believes he will.

A New Definition.

The word "plutocrat" does not necesmrily mean a yich man. It is a strange fact that a vast majority of plutocrate are poor men-financially as well as morally poor-while many wealthy people are the most genuine of democrata. plutocrat is one who looks upon wealth as a warrant of respectability and with the right of industrial and political authority, and of government of, by and for the rich. The toadles to wealth, the caterers to monopoly gov-ernment and the blind, unthinking partisan who votes and weeks for the party with a record adverse to the popu-lar interest is the meanest, most con-temptible and most dangerous plutcerst, though not worth a dollar. - Kanses Standard.

the popular loan, and after that system is once established it will be entirely self sustaining and no expense to the government for maintenance. As a matter of economy for itself, therefore, and without regard to the permanent social, Oct. educational and economic value to the people, the government should establish the postal savings system, so as to enable it to borrow money from its own people under the most satisfactory conditions whenever the need arises. Instead of allowing attention to be diverted from the postal savings bank project by war, therefore, this is just the time when the government should be considering the advisability of establishing FIEE Medical Treatment when the nation is borrowing money is most apparent and pressing.-Chicago Record.

Governmental Infamy.

This is the plain, cold statement of a governmental infamy.

By the law-a proper one-in the devil would not take the trouble to state of New York every calld less than 16 years old who desires to work for wages must produce a certificate from the board of health that he or she is

By an infamous provision of the revenue law enacted by the Republican McIntyre, once made a similar break congress just adjourned each child is compelled to buy a 10 cent stamp and affix it to this certificate.

The express, railroad and telegraph companies shift to the shoulders of their customers the tax which the law sought to impose upon them. The millionaire brewer and tobacconist thrust upon consumers the tax which the law imposes largest and most influential congrega- upon them. The millionaire landowner, the Astor or the Bradley Martin, living abroad in luxury on money drawn perhaps from the tenements in which these very children are squalidly housed, pays not one penny of the war tax.

But the little children, whom an unrighteous, an un-Christian and anarchio social system compels to work in their playtime, must pay 10 cents each in war taxes before they can acquire the privilege of even seeking work.

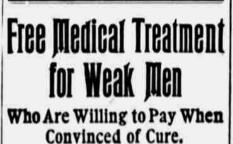
We are warring for humanity, but we wring the cost of the war from that part of humanity least able to pay it --New York Journal.

How the Century Ends.

After 100 years of incessant production and of industrial triumphs that are miracles, coupled with a blind stupidity in distributing this wealth equally mireculous, the contury closes on a vast Inequality of contrasted want and wealth, solitah incury and wholesale misery darkening into despair, while them who sit on the money bags of the world answer with a frown the cry of those who ask for bread. Our fathers began a century ago a government by the people. We end with a government by corporations, monopolies, tories and millionaires - E. M. Wheelook.

- New England day. 16. Oklahoma day.
- 18 19. Modern Woodmen days.
- 20 21. Iowa days. 24. Commercial Travelers day.
- 1. Chicago day.
- 7. Knox College day. 17. I. O. O. F. day.
- 18. Tennessee day.

Other special days to be announced later. Gorgeous electrical illumination of the grand court. Unrivaled show features on the midway. Reduced rates on all railroads.



A scientific combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weakness of Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprie-tors now announce that they will send it on trial-remedies and appliancewithout advance payment-to any honest man.

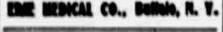
If not all that is claimed-all you wish-send it back-that ends it-pay



No such offer was ever made in good faith before; we believe no other remedy would stand such a test.

This combined treatment cures quickly, thoroughly and forever all effects of early evil habits, later excesses, overwork, worry, etc. It creates health, strength, vitality, sustaining powers and restores weak and undeveloped portions to natural dimensions and functions.

Any man writing in earnest will re-ceive description, particulars and ref-creations in a plain scaled envelope. Professional confidence. No deception nor imposition of any nature. A na-tional reputation backs this offer. (Cut out and send this notice, or mention paper.) Address



Loan your paper to your neighbor. Perhaps he will subscribe.

work is oak. I do not think it necessary to answer all the questions you have asked, for we think it a grand machine for the money-\$19.50-freight paid. No xtra charges in any way. I think if you purchase one of these machines you will Respectfully yours, urely be pleased with it.

MRS. C. A. ADAMS.

GILTNER, NEB., March 5, 1898.

Dear Madam-Your letter of March 1 received; and in reply will say, that we have had the machine only a few weeks. Did very little sewing with it. But I find t a very light running and neat appearing machine. The only machine I comared it with was the Singer, "latest improved." The wood-work is as nicely inished as that of the Singer, the same kind of wood. I have the light color. Its machanism, in general, is as simple, and in some respects more so than that of the Singer. Perhaps the only possible advantage is that the Singer has the drop head and the "Independent" has not. "Independent" has a high arm the same as the Singer, and a full set of attachments, except etching and Kensingtom em-broidery attachment, which is 75c extra. There is no additional expense on recent of the machine. They send a certificate of warrauty good for ten years.

Yes, I think it is all that they claim it to be. And I am of the opinion that the "Independent," with proper care, which all machines should have, will last as long and do as good work as the machine which I just compared it with, which would cost me \$55 cash in Aurora, Neb. Yours respectfully,

D. E. BURKEY.

PAWNEE, CITY, NEB., March 5, 1898.

MISS ETTA SAFFER, Lincoln, Neb.: Dear Madam-Replying to your inquiryof the 1st inst., regarding the "Independent" Sewing Machine, I will say: It compares very favorably with the Singer, which we have always considered the "best." The wood work is nicely finished. It is supplied with a full set of attachments; is high arm; drop leaf; simple in construction; easy to ron, and is all the advertisement in the INDEPENDENT claims for it. There is no additional expense to the receipt of it, except what is indicated in the advertisement. Very respectfully,

JOHN M. OSBORN.

If you need a Sewing Machine you will find "The Independent Machine" satisfactory in every particular. It's a bargain. See advertisement page seven.

RELIABILITY

is a quality some newspapers have lost sight of in these days of "yellow" journalism. They care little for truth and a great deal for temporary sensation.

It is not so with THE CHICAGO RECORD.

The success of THE RECORD rests upon its reliability. It prints the news-all the news-and tells the truth about it.

It is the only American newspaper outside New York city that has its own exclusive dispatch boat service and its own staff correspondents and artists at the front in both hemispheres.

It is the best illustrated daily newspaper in the world. Its war news service is unapproachably the best.

Says the Urbana (III.) Daily Courier:

"We read the war news in the other papers, then we turn to THE CHICAGO RECORD to see how much of it is true."

Sold by newsdealers everywhere and subscriptions received by all postmasters. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 185 Madison street, Chicago.