Jan. 19, 1869.

AGONCILLO'S STATEMENT.

Gives His Reasons Why We Should Recognize Philippine Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Senor Felipe Agoncillo, the representative of General Aguinaldo in Washington, has filed with the state department a memorandum setting forth at length the reasons for his claim that the Philippine government should be recognized by the United States.

Accompanying the memorandum is a letter, in which Senor Agoncillo states that he has received no reply to his communication of January 6, in which he asks that a suitable time be arranged when he could be presented to the President and heard upon his the moment to monopolize the rejoicclaims. In view of the position in ing? Taken altogether, the results of which the representatives of the Amer- the recent elections indicate the relegaican government and the representa- tion of the silver issue to the rear. tives of the Philippine government With a Republican senate assured for find themselves upon the islands at the next four years the passage of a this time, he urges that the matter be free coinage bill during that time is given immediate attention.

established and for seven months have practical politics. "No question is ever maintained a form of government re- settled until it is settled right," and sembling the American, in that it is the assumption by those with whom based upon the right of the people to the wish is father to the thought that rule; that Spain, having at the time "free silver has received its deathof the signing of the treaty of peace. blow" is possibly premature. A gain possession of only one port and, the in congressional representation for the remainder of the Philippines, except Massachusetts Democrats on a platform Manila, being in possession of the emphatically indorsing the free silver Philippine republic, Spain could give plank of the Chicago platform, a loss of notitle to the United States for the several congressmen to the Democrats islands, and that, having no title to in New York on a platform evading give, her claim cannot be rendered that issue, and the success of the fusion better by the ratification of the treaty ticket in Colorado by the handsome maof peace.

RETURNS TO THE ORTHODOX.

Rev. Dixon Is "Disillusionized" of "Organie Christian Union and Resigns.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 .- Rev. Dr. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who for four years past has been preaching to the People's church, a Christian union denominational church whose Sunday meetings have been held at the Academy of Music and the Grand opera house read to his congregation yesterday his resignation. Rev. Dr. Dixon will continue to preach during this month and February. His resignation will take place on March 1.

In his letter of resignation Rev. Dr. Dixon said that the results of his work had been disappointing: that he had not been able to raise sufficient money to meet expenses and that he "had been disillusioned as to the idea of organic Christian union."

He has determined. therefore, to resume his position in the regular Baptist ministry.

Reformers Must Agree.

If we reformers can find no basis of agreement as to what is to be done while the industry and moral well being of the entire nation are massacred by a single trust, then Nero fiddling while Rome burned is a paragon of innocence in comparison with ourselves. If we can do nothing to save the people unless we can save them within the terms of our own particular programme or until some day of dreadful judgment forces us together, then the fury or that reckoning may tear all our programmes to shreds and the people be saved by fire and by suffering unspeakable because the leaders were too blinded by self will to see the day of their opportunity .- Dr. George D. Herron.

Now Hold Sun tay Services. CHICAGO, Jan. 17 .- The Sinai (Jewish) congregation, which was the first in this country to hold Sunday services, yesterday celebrated the twentyfifth anniversary of that movement. An elaborate program of music and speaking was given, eminent rabbis

from all over the country making addresses.

Do not pay back subscriptions to agents.

HOPE FOR SILVER.

Prophecy That It Will Be Restored Without Political Action.

Why should we allow the victor of made impossible and the whole question Senor Agoncillo asserts the Filipinos placed for the time being outside of jority of 50,000, despite the defection of a strong faction of the Silver Republicans and the open and lavish use of a considerable corruption fund in the interest of the administration wing represented by Senator Wolcott, are straws of some significance in this connection

It is plain that the currency question bas yet to be settled. Thinking men on both sides fully realize that the instability of the present system, which has caused so much distress and disaster in the past, must remain an element of danger until that system is reformed on a permanent basis. It is felt by many however, that instead of being commit ted to the chances of party success, either at the polls or in congress, the ques tion will find a natural and speedy settlement quite spart from political considerations. The logic of events, it is now openly recognized by leading Democrats like Senator Morgan of Alabama and by those Republican leaders in the intermountain country who followed Senator Teller into the Bryan camp, will decide the money question on a basis acceptable to both Republicans and Democrats-that is to say, as one unlooked for but most important result of the war with Spain we have virtually incorporated into the Union countries and populations whose monetary needs can be met only by a large increase in the silver coinage. To supply these needs it now seems inevitable that a bill will be introduced in the coming session of congress with the approval-if not at the instance-of the administration, for the free and unlimpinage of the American product While only a beginning, such a measpre cannot fail to be warmly welcomed by those whose championship of free silver coinage has been in a large measure actuated by concern for the revival of an important, though by no means the most important, product of the Rocky mountain country. International bimetallism, it has been very distinctly demonstrated, cannot be forced. The action of England and other countries in the matter must be based in the nature of things on what is now rather than on what may be looked for in the future. When through the largely increased use of silver as a money metal, which our colonial and eastern trade will require, the market price of silver bullion has naturally responded to the increased demand and attained or approximated \$1.29 per ounce-as it surely will within the next year or twothere will be no serious opposition to an of gold and silver on equal terms. Arena.

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT. THE MAIL ROBBERY.

A CONSPIRACY TO DEPRIVE THE POOR

OF CHEAP LITERATURE.

Congressmen Loud's Attempt to Change the Postal Laws In the Interest of the Rich-Not a Word Against Transportation Robbery.

The conspiracy to knock out periodical publications is still being pushed by Loud and his committee of corporation monopolists.

It is claimed that the big deficit in the postal service is owing to the transportation of second class matter.

If railroad transportation could be had at fair and reasonable rates, there would be no deficit.

It has been shown time and again that the government rays from three to ten times as much for carrying its mails as the express companies pay for carrying packages. As a rule mail pouches and express rackages are carried in the same car. They therefore receive the same care, are transported in the same time and at the same actual expense. Then why should the government pay three and four times as much?

Of course there is "boodle" in the contracts for mail service, and Uncle Sam's servants who are intrusted with the matter get a rake off.

One of the inspiring causes, however, for knocking out serial publication is the opposition of the plutocracy to an education of the masses. The more enlightened the people the harder the road for the wealth accumulators. Ignorance is the cornerstone of a moneyed oligarchy.

There are hundreds of thousands of homes in the United States today where good though cheap books can be plentifully found as a consequence of cheap mail transportation. Within the last dozen years millions upon millions of these books-90 per cent of them useful and meritorious-have been distributed among the poorer classes, where not a single book could have been found today had it not been for the cent a pound postal rate.

The question is, Shall this educational benefit to the poorer classes be destroyed in order to put the postal service on a "paying basis?"

Another interest which is to be served in cutting off the cent a pound rate on periodicals is that of the wealthy user of letter postage. The wealthy merchant or manufactorer, the banker and the broker, who uses anywhere from \$50 to \$500 worth of pestage stamps a day, is nuxious for a 1 cent rate for letters. This will save him anywhere from \$1,000 to \$100,000 a year.

It would save tens of thousands of dollars every year to each of 50 railroads that could be named.

Is it not safe to say that, including all correspondence, notices sent out, etc., by express companies at least \$1,000,000 a year is gaid for letter postage? Now, if letter postage can be cut down one-half, it will be a direct benefit of \$500,000 a year to the express companies alone.

LIKE A MIRACLE.

HOW A LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA SUFFERER WAS CURED.

The Story of a Stardy Engineer-His Death was Decreed at a Consultation of Physicians, but a Changed Medical Treatment Saved His Life.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich. James Crocket, & sturdy old Scotchman, living in Detroit, Mich., at 88 Montcalm Street, was asked about his wonderful cure. "First," he said, "I must tell you some-thing of my life before my almost fatal sick-ness. I was born in Scotland in 1822, and came to this country in 1848. I am a ma-rine engineer by trade, and have been up and down the big lakes hundreds of times.



There is no spot between Duluth and the Atlantic Ocean I do not know. In 1672 I was in the employ of the Detroit and Cleve-ind Navigation Co., and for fiftcen years I was at my post as chief engineer on one of their hig passenger steamers. My first boat was the R. N. Rice, which was burned at the docks. Then I was transferred to the Rubie, which was chartered to make the run between Detroit and Cleveland. "I bronght out the new steamer the 'City of the Straits,' and for years acted as her of the Straits,' and for years acted as her of the Straits,' and for years acted here as the run between Detroit and Cleveland. "I bronght out the new steamer the 'City of the Straits,' and for years acted here, the series are here between the series and the strengther. The realize the dangers that might befall them, and on the engineer depends the safety of the passengers. The anxiety causes a great rervous strain, and the strictest attention is passengers. The straity causes a great previous strain, and the strictest attention here passengers. The straity causes a great passenger here is watchfulness, as the human freight above him is absolutely in his enre. " For fifteen years I carefully watched

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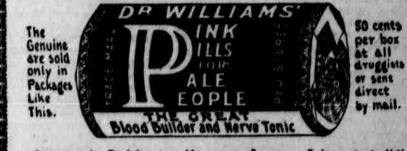
Locomotor Ataxia and Paralysis Can be Cured

These extreme nervous disorders were treated with wonderful success by the discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People previous to his discovery being offered to the public. This remedy is the only known specific in many diseases that, until recent years, were pronounced incurable. Recognizing their merit in such cases, many physicians now prescribe

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

These pills expel imputities from the blood and supply the necessary material for build, ing up wasted nerve tissue, thereby reachs ing the root of many cerious discases.

The great success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution. Some dealers tell customers that they have "a pill made from the same formula," or "the same except in name." Of course it isn't true. But they don't fool many buyers. People are too intelligent.



Address the DR WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady.N.Y.

Helens, the center of the English chem. The INDEPENDENT office has

Pills for Pale People cured me surely

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-ple made me what I am to-day. I only wish I could persuade others to do as I did, and take them before it is too late." (Signed) "JAMES CROCKET." Before me. a Notary Public, personally appeared James Crocket, who signed and swore to the above statement as being true in every particular. ROBERT E. HULL, JR.,

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., Notary Public Wayne County, Mich.

It's Just the Spoon.

No, direct legislation is not a panacea for all national ills. In fact, it is not a panacea at all. It is merely a spoon with which the panacea can be administered. Specific legislation is the panacea for political ills, and direct legislation is the method by which this special legislation can be secured. A sick man may need a number of different medicines, but they can all be administered with one spoon. If the nurse went to get a spoon with which to administer the medicine, you would not say that she considered a spoon the international agreement for the coinage panacea for all the sick man's ills .-Equity.

Then think of the wealthy insurand companies which use thousands and thousands of dollars every year for let- Examples of the Changes That Are ter postage.

There is a single national bank in Chicago which uses probably \$25,000 a at Liverpool, in a recent report discussyear in postage stamps. What a "good thing" it would be for that one institution if letter postage could be cut down to \$12,500!

It is safe to say that two-thirds of all postage stamps used in the United States are used by wealthy men and wealthy corpoations.

In 1895 the number of letters and packages at letter postage rates mailed was 2,298,000,000. This year it will reach fully 2,500,000,000. This means about \$50,000,000 expended for letter postage in a single year.

If two-thirds of it, or, say, \$35,000, 000, is spent by wealthy men and corporations, a reduction to a 1 cent rate would mean a saving to them of \$17 .-500,000 a year.

But so long as the present annual defleit of about \$20,000,000 exists in consequence of the low rate on periodical literature, as it is alleged, there is no use of talking about 1 cent postage, say the moneyed champions of cheap letter postage.

Therefore, "the first thing to do" is to shut out periodical publications, even if it does deprive the masses of cheap reading matter.

Congressman Lond of California has been selected as the champion of this grab all's plan to knock out one kind of cheap postage which benefits the masses in order to inaugurate another kind of cheap postage which will benefit the rich.

Constituted as the government at Washington is today, the chances are that Mr. Lond's conspiracy will win .--Norton's Monthly.

State Parms.

A joint committee of both houses o the New Zealand parliament, appoint ed to report on the desirableness of establishing state farms and industriat settlements as a means of alleviating the ovils arising from irregularity o employment, recommended the estab lishment of such state farms. The report goes to show that state farms are pressnry in order to most the wants of those who are temporarily nuemployed. have been displaced permanently by machinery, or who, owing to irrega larity of employment, are dustrous at obtaining practical knowledge of farm kag operations and are unitkely to obtain employment elsewhere un accomu of old age, builty incapacity or incluclency. To these state forms would of for a temporary home and employment under contain specified conditions dur ing the shek period and weath givuseful and necessary training, and t the infirm would offer a comfiniati home and surroundings, basides tendlato lighten the texten of charitati

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

Taking Place In Great Britain. James Boyle, United States consul ing the subject of "Electric Street Railroads In England," says:

Heretofore the cities of Great Britain bave been among the most backward of any cities of the leading nations of the world in the matter of street railroads. A great change is taking place, however. There has recently appeared in London a trade journal devoted to street railroads and kindred subjects. Undertakings are in progress in the principal cities of the kingdom for the establishment of the most improved systems. In a large number of cases these enterprises are a feature of a remarkable movement which has been quietly but irresistibly getting control of the government of the chief cities and may be described as "municipal socialism"-

that is, the ownership and operation by the manicipality of certain enterprises which by their very nature must necessarily be more or less monopolistic, such as street railroads, electric and gas lighting plants, the water supply and telephones. In some instances, however, this municipal socialism extends beyond this classification. In several cities in Great Britain the municipal corporations build dwellings for workingmen and even run hotels, in others they erect and operate magnificent mineral and Turkish baths.

In this connection the following extract from the Liverpool Daily Post is of interest:

"Lord Resebery open described the work of the London county council as the greatest experiment in practical socialism that the world had seen. People who dislike socialism, especially socialism of the practical kind, will be very angry with the decision arrived at by the county council today to threw dwellings (municipal) on the rates (local taxes). The justification for this step seems to be that suitable honeus cannot be created in place of those that are about to be removed, unless higher ronts are charged, and that to charge igher rents would be a hardship on the teplaced tenants. Consequently the ceneral ratepayer is to be called upon to disbutes the belance between the old rent and the new.

In Liverpool the city government uys property enudemned as unsanitary and ersets thereon model dwellings for corkingmen. It has catablished the nest system of public salt and freak water baths, both for swimming and reliancy tub baths, of any city in Great Dritain, sence of them being free, and ccently thecity has taken pomession of he electric light plant (but not the palight) and the entire street milroad v. In the peighboring town of St.

to lay the tracks, furnish the cars and equip the routes with overhead trolleys and supply electric motive power, but will lease the entire system to a company, who will be allowed to charge only certain fixed fares.

A few days ago the first electric street car in Liverpool was started. The line is experimental. It is 216 miles in length and has a double track. Each motor car has a trailer, the latter being a smoking car. The fare is a penny (2 cents) for the trailer and twopence (4 cents) for the motor car. The cars are to be fitted with airbrakes In Liverpool, as in most of the other cities referred to. it is intended to use electricity as the motive power for the street cars, although there are those who insist that gas or oil motors are preferable.

USEFUL & BEAUTIFUL PRESENT

The Latest Souvenirs of Armour & Company-Free for the Cost of Postage and Mailing.

Armour's Farmers' Almanne for 1899 is something entirely new in the field of almanacs-a readable, valuable book of popular and practical information, unlike the old style patent medicine almannes one is accustomed to. It teaches much that is new and useful about the successful growth of crops, vegetables and fruits in field. garden and orchard, instructs intelligently as to the use of proper fertilizers, etc. It is printed artistically,

its little jokes are clover and modera -it will remain a book of value to al. the household throughout the entire year.

Armour's Army and Navy Art Calendar for 1899 is a series of six beautiful, large sized lithugraphs tied together with silk ribbonis, illustrating he peleasant side of the American vol. unteers' life in several of its phases, and it is the handsement article of this kind ever given away by anyone, the rent-of some new working class it haven. Both the Alexande and the Art Calembar above described will be sent free to all readers of this paper who desire them and will erroless 15 cents in stamps to cover cost of packhip and postage to Armor & Company, Chicago.

Leghorn Han Food, in their own town, A SOLID GOLD WATCH, FREE

We make this offer for a short time, in eaches to got out Food into more proceed man. It increases yield at eggs, and keeps iont is good health. Send is good health, Send is goo, for a segular \$1.00 size how, and begin to take callette as thicky.

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ical trade, the municipal corporation is the material, and printers that know how to use it, to give the best result in job printing.

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to the PACIFIC COAST

Don't complete arrangements until you have secured information regarding the personally conducted excursions to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland via the Union Pacific. These excursions leave Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul every Fursday, and Omaha every I'ri-day in elegantly upholstered Pulman Tourist Sle-pers: illuminated by Pintch light; heated by steam. Baggage checked through from starting point to destina-Promot and satislactory service. tion. Many hours quicker time than any other

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Leave Chicago every Thursday via Colo-rado Springs and Scenic Route to San Francisco and Los Augeles. Southern Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday via Kansas City, Ford Worth and El Paso to Los Augeles. These excursion Care are attached to Fast Passenger Trains, and their pop-ularity is evidence that we offer the best. boat.

Arcompany these extursions and save money, for the lowest rate tick-ts are available in three FULLMAN TOUR-IST CARS. For full description of this service and the brasilita give a its patrona, see your local ticket agout of address John Schastian, G. P. A., Chieage, III.

FRANK H. RAUNER C. P. & T. A. 11th & O. Sta. Lounda, Neb

and character in the community. Respectfully, CANUEL L. BLACK. Col. Arthur L. Hamilton, commanding officer of the Seventeenth Infantry Ohio National Guard, vehous residence is at 200 West First Avenue, folumbus, O., bears witness to the efficiency of Posrusna. Here is Colonel Hamilton's letter and ploture.

Hon, Samuel L. Black, Mayor of Columbus, O., whose

picture adjoins this paragraph, writes the follow-

EXECUTIVE DEPT., CITY OF COLUMBUS.

I can most cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na

as of the very greatest possible benefit in cases

of catarrh and other diseases of the mucous

membrane. This remedy has established itself

in the minds of the people as of the greatest

possible worth and genuineness. I have known

Dr. Hartman for a number of years, and am pleased to say that he is one of the leading citl-

mons of thiscity, a man of the very highest standing

COLUMBUS, O., May 18, 1897. Dr. S. D. Hartman.

DEAU SEC-Bookles baying the merits of Peru-na to fully domenstrated in my fuelly, I have a numben of friends who have taken it for eatarch and atomach trouble, and all unlies in praising it. As a remarks for meanurs and whater catarels I can fully recommend it. ABTHUS L. HAMILTON.

From the Hon. Damanel J. Swarts, Pollee Judge, Columbus, O.

STATE OF OHIO, SUPREME COURT LAW LOBARY. COLUMNES, O., NOV. 12, 1897.

Perrusa Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Centlement-The result of using Peru-na

has been as gratifying to me that I cannot but congratulate you on the meeses of your remedy Your high standing in the business community, and

the worth of the gentlemen conducting this great enterprise, prepared me to expect a maritorious article only, from your establishment, but its real worth is beat domonstrated by its use. Respectfully, Sawret J Swere

To Whom It May Concern.

Strong words of indersement for Pe-ru-na, and for the manufacturers of

Pe-ru-na, from prominent officials of its home city.

To whom it may concern:

ing letter:

Respectfully, SAMUEL J. HWARTE. | Loards.