Just a Trifle.

The coal barons are about to raise the price of coal 50 cents a ton. Do you

know what that means-for them? It

means over \$2,000,000 additional profit.

hard coal consumed in this country.

up \$1, it means that the barons are

skinning more cream off the social

milkpan, that they will tuck a cool

\$4,000,000 in their broad waistcoat

pockets. But don't let this disturb you.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

The Heir to Millions and the Thou-

sands of Hungry and Ragged.

Journal of recent date prints a minute

description of the late Vanderbilt ball

and an interview with the Hon. Joseph

H. Choate, who has just been appoint-

ed minister to Great Britain by the

present prosperity puffing administra-

tion. The Vanderbilt display was in

honor of one of their schoolboys, who

is heir to \$50,000,000, and the mansion

shone in all its lavish magnificence.

"The guests trod upon carpets that

have felt the feet of oriental royalty;

they dined off plate that might have

come from the wedding chest of a

princess with a fairy godmother; they

looked upon paintings the least of

which represented more than a poor

gowns were the finest creations of the

Side by side the New York Evening

-Social Democratic Herald.

arena of American politics. Nor do I write to apologize for, nor to justify its was no more. It was immediately re use by our state officials, but to call at- built, says the St. Louis Globe Demotention to a fact in the change of condi. tions, which makes it possible for a populist legislator or executive officer to use a railroad pass without in any way For when any institution has been reity they can no longer be held responsi-ble for its actions or be considered a fac-

tor in the let or hindrance of its policy. As has been said, so far as state poli-tics was concerned "reduction of rates" was the question upon which we organ-ized years ago. The legislature of 1891 was elected upon that issue and they gave us a maximum rate law which was killed by the veto of one man seated in the governor's chair by illegal and fraudulent votes. But railroad rates still remained an issue in legislative elections. And the legislature of '93 again attempted to exercise legislative supervis-ion of rates. And while it is true that the roads met us in these contests with all their force and power, still we see now that they were only skirmishing while we were fighting as for life. Their outposts were only engaged, and the passage of House Roll No. 33, only caused them to unmask their reserves and fall back upon them, and our work was swept from the field, and the rate question taken entirely from the field of legislative and executive politics and authority. The federal court, the remanukes of corporate despotism, the Mamaiukes of the invisible empire uncovered their mailed hand and dealt the people a blow which must show the thoughtful American citizen that the first consul has already become emperor, although the crown is still out of sight. With true Napoleonic craft these courts told the representatives of the people that they might monkey with this rate question if they wanted amusement. The sovereignty of the people is dead. A government by, for and of the people, if it ever existed here, is a thing of the past. But we do not seem to compre-bend the significance of the scenes which pass before our eyes. We have received notice from the imperial power that popular control has ceased, but we "sit laughing and asking questions in the We amuse ourselves with the empty forms of a republic, and quarrel among ourselves over questions the final settlement of which has long since been removed beyond our reach or au-thority, "free pass" "free coinage," "ex-pansion and a dozen other incidental questions serve to keep us thinking that we are factors in the government, while the imperial mandate of the federal court is rammed down our patriotic throats with the flag-staff of "old glory." A little Scrap with Spain, questionable as to its necessity and conduct, is selzed upon to absorb public attention. More heroes have been made out of that afheroes have been made out of that affair than the great struggles of the republic furnish, while the contemporaneous financial action of the government gives the lie to the plea of humanity. To free the tax-ridden Cubans, we
sell into bondage tens of thousands of
our own people. Starvation and bankruptcy had drawn the line on Spanish
power to pay interest. The American
peasantry is still a fruitful field. The Invincible empire lays aside their garlic scented blood-stained and worthless Spanish-Cuban bonds and buys instead a few hundred millions crisp new liens on American labor (all for humanity) to be redeemed in coin. A centralizing tax is levied on the necessities of life and busi-ness activity, and the results turned over to the imperial power, (the associated banks.) Existing political parties would no w welcome a diversion popular enough to allow them to embalm the money question and lay it away. Let us not assist in furnishing this diversion by quarreling over incidental questions which the federal court will settle. Let

perial power. Crawford, Neb.

AN OLD DUTCH WINDMILL

them! But let us rally in solid pholaux for the fina assault on the citidel of Im-

H. G. STEWART.

A Lincoln Artist has Made it Famous at Over the United States.

Miss Parker, the head of the art de partment of the Nebraska university, in her wanderings happened in Lawrence, Kansas. She was in search of subjects to illustrate and she saw the old dutch windmill that adorns one of the hills in the vicinity. She immediately recognized its art value and went to work and made a picture of it. A zine etching was made from her drawings and many copies have been sold. Now the newspapers have taken up the matter and complete histories are being written of the old windmill. It has had a very romantic history. Here is one of them

ipped from one of the big dailies: The only Dutch windmill in the United States is located at Lawrence, Kansas States is located of Lawrence, Kansas. It was built more than thirty years ago, and it still stands, but has been out of use for eleven years. This queer old atructure is a landmark, and more than that it is an object of much historical interest. It was during the time of its exection that Quantrill rode into Lawrence to such the town and kill the main inhabitants. The mill structure was then nearing completion. A party of guerilias rode out to the hill on which it was being built, and, after shooting down the men that were working on it, they set fire to it, and the wind motor



THE MAIN QUESTION

Bu-Senator H. G. Stewart Arises to Make a Few Remarks Concerning it.

Editor Independent:

Recent events have brought the "free pass" question very much to the front, and I fully agreewith Brother Burrows that it is the most potent instrument of corruption which has ever entered the areas of American politics. Nor do I

July 1, 1863, the foundation of the old Dutch windmill was laid. A. Palm and G. H. Wilder were the promoters of the venture. Fourteen skilled mechanics were brought over from Sweden by impairing his obligation to the people. Mr. Palm to work on it. It was nearly completed when Quanrill made his awful moved beyond the scope of their author- attack upon the city of Lawrence. The framework of the structure was entirely destroyed. But soon afterward the work of rebuilding was begun. It was finished in May, 1864.

It is an oectagon-shaped frame building, four stories in height, and the stone basement has walls six feet thick. The whole top cap is pivoted and turns the thirty-foot arms in position to catch the wind. The mill was provided with four mill stones—two for wheat and two for corn. The capacity of it was twenty bushels daily each of flour and meal. The cost of the mill was \$5,000. With the wind blowing at the rate of twentyfive miles an hour it was estimated that the mill would develop eighty horse power. In the earlier days the wind blew much steadier and with greater velocity than since the country has been

In 1865 a large plow shop was built adjoining the mill. The "Lawrence Piow company" was the name of the concern. Power was transmitted to the shop from the mill by the shafting and eight grindstones were run. For twentyone years the old mill ran steadily. Finally it was decided to cease operations there, as the wind was too variable and the apparatus too old-fash ioned. Since 1885 there has been no work done there. At present the building is in a good state preservation, but the machinery is out of shape. The covering of the four sales has rotted off, and all that now remains is the historic old structure, a point of interest which every citizen of Lawrence is proud to

show to his friends.

Recently a hospital association of Lawrence has purchased the property, and the grounds will be beautified and the old mill kept in shape as an historic relic. Near to it will be built a large hospital, and it is thought that the old Hollandish wind motor will be a cheering sight to the patients who happen to be at the hospital. The old mill has been the scene of many college fraternity ple living in its vicinity declare that it is haunted.

SOCIAL ECONOMICS.

Editor Independent:

I have read with interest the discussion in recent issues of your paper between the editor and various correspondents of the likeness or unlikeness The control of the volume of money of Socialism to Populism, and especial- the free coinage of silver and issue of ly the letter of August Storms in your last issue, and your answer thereto. My interest in the subject impels me to take a hand in the discussion.

I am not a socialist as the word has iong been used, but I am a firm believer in Populistic Socialism. What I mean by this I think will appear by my comments, to follow, on Mr. Storm's letter and your answer.

As I read Mr. Storm's letter, he does not condemn the use of improved maehinery under all circumstances, but he condemns it under the present competitive, monopolistic system. He speaks of the "introduction of labor-displacing machinery with its deadly result un-der capitalism." Upon this point, however, he does not elaborate, and I am at a loss to know just what use he would make of improved machinery, and, if he would have the world use it, how he equitably and justly distribute the enormous benefits to flow from its legitimate use. Will be, or some other socialist,

please tell us? The Populist view of the question is that under present conditions the use of improved machinery aids, fosters, and establishes monopolistis combinations which are used to increase the wealth of the wealthy by levying an unjust profit upon the productive labor of the multi-tudes. We would destroy these crushing monopolies by nationalizing certain industries, beginning with the transpor-tation business, which is naturally mo-

This, I would say to Mr. Storm, is the Populistic form of co-operation. It is the form of co-operation most practicable now and most likely to be arrained by political organization.

By means of it we would destroy that form of co-operation which creates few; for Mr. Storm in correct when he says that the only salety for capital under the present competitive system "lies in co-operation by the formation of

Every stock corporation is a co-operative concern, and I know from years of business experience and observation that these corporate co-operative concrushing effect of competition. The aggregation of capital in these and all other combines of individuals for their mutual benefit, not only is intended to eccomplish, but usually does accomp ish one thing: It gives the purties thus combining such an advantage that they make a great profit. It is this profit they are after. Separately they cannot make it because of fleroe competition. By combination they do make it, chefly by reducing cost to themselves, often also by thruttling others and thus competition are by thruttling others and thus competition are profit and influencing profit and influencing profit.

trolling supply and influencing prices.
The time is here now when we must settle the question Shall co-operative concerns BY PHE FEW, already scaleby concerns BY FHE FEW, already wealthy—such as corporations, trusts, combines—be given a clear field and permitted to control all industries, all political parties, all state isguintures and congress, all state obsentives and the national administration; or shall the FEOPLE through national co-operation take and retain control of all these things for the BENEFIT OF ALL?

This is the foremost political question before the American people today in point of importance.

The Population are trying by answer it.

When they do, the use of improved machinery will became highly benificent and the multitudes will be blessed by it, in-stead of cursed as while it is in monopolistic bands.

Beside this question the free coinage of silver sinks out of sight. To be sure, let our present industrial system continue as it is and we shall need the free comage of silver to palliate the evil somewhat But give us national co-operation to the extent demanded by the Populists and the free coinage of silver would be of

little advantage.

Co-peration that shall meet the demands of all the people fully and relieve them from the crushing of limited co-peration by trusts, combines and corporations, is to beaccomplished through the nation state and municipalities. he nation, state and municipalities.

Mayor Quincy of Boston, a scion of the purest patrician stock of Puritanic blue-bloods, is giving us a sample now of this kind of Populistic co-operation Every city that acquires its municipal utilities furnishes further illustration of the policy. Some call this policy Social istic. In the best sense this is true. So in this sense, is the public school and postoffice. So will be government own-ership of railroads, telegraphs, tele-phones, inventions, coal lands, savings banks and other lines of industry which are clearly monopolistic in private hands. After these are acquired by government what will follow no men can foresee. Possibly government ownership of all manufacturing plants, then of all means of distribution; and ther what? No man can foresee the end.

Evolution, not revolution, is in the air. The new government to be evolved out of present conditions will be chiefly industrial. It will be a protector of the

weak, not a guardian of the strong.

Prokuction will not be diminished un

der it, but distribution will be equalized. W. D. Hand, Kearney Neb. Will Mr. Hand please tell us how it is that in all the history of the world that in seasons when prices are stable or are rising the distribution of property is always more general, and in seasons when prices are falling the tendencies are always to concentrate in a few and still fewer hands. What is wanted is the equitable distribution of property. Every economist in the world, or who has written since the days of Aristotle, claims that property can be distributed by controlling the quantity of money. It is to distribute these dangerously great fortunes equitably among the whole people-to enable the producer to thereafter keep what he produces-that the control of the volume of money is sought. Every trust would disappear within five years upon a rising market. The only practical way of killing trusts is to get control of the volume of money. It is not competition that makes trusts. It is falling prices. Under the old common law all monopolies, such as hotels, bridges, and highways, were under control of the government, administered through the courts. Prices were fixed by law. The courts having become

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup prevents pneumonia or inflamation of the lungs. This celebrated remedy will cure a cough or cold promptly. It is the best medicosts but 25 cents a bottle.

corrupt, and the people having failed to

reform them; we suffer in consequence.

money is the all-important thing.

Motor 'Bus Company.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 31.-A company has been organized to run a line of motor-busses in opposition to the street car line. The 'busses are rubber-tired vehicles carrying twenty passengers.

Pulling Down the Beacon Light. The republic has been the beacon light of the world for more than a century. It has not only lifted the hopes of all men, but by its example it has turned the face of nearly all nations toward liberty. Since the first reading of the Declaration of Independence over 250 constitutions that were Republican in form have been adopted. Most of them perished, but they will rise again. Now the foundations are being pulled from under our own institutions. The very altars of liberty are being betrayed by the men set to guard them. -John P.

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Lawyers and business men who are particular about the appearance of their stationery should leave their order for that class of printing at the INDEPENDENT. Doubt it, try it.

The Rock Island playing cards are the slickest you ever handled. One pack will be sent by mail on receip-of 15 cents. Money order or draft for of 15 cents. Money order or distributed to cents or same in stamps will secure four packs. They will be sent by an press, charges prepaid. Address, JOHN SERASTIAN, G. P. A., Cuicago, Rock Island & Pacific ... y. Chicago

QUICKEST TIME EVER MADE. Commencing January 15th the Great licels Inhant's "Colorudo Plyer," bur-ing Linewin at 8:30 p. m. daily, will make connections at Colorudo Springs with new fost trains to Salt Lake City ant Portland, Oregon, arriving at methwest Pacific Coast points thir-tion (13) hours quicker and earlier than ever before. Only seventy hours to Portland, Oregon, from Lincoln now, Taink of it. THE HULL BILL.

A Measure That Would Make of Our Army a Politicians' Plum Tree.

Human nature is so constituted that men would generally rather do right than wrong. They do not persist in doing evil and unpopular things for the mere love of mischief. When therefore we find representatives in congress pushing such a measure as the Hull army bill after its nature has been thoroughly exposed, there is no occasion to waste time in wondering at their unaccountable perversity. All we have to do is to find out what there is in it. To make that discovery we do not have to go very far.

The bill provides for 970 new officers of the line. As it does not enlarge the Military academy or make any other provision for confining the new appointments to trained men all these positions will be the spoils of politicians.

It provides for 633 new staff officers. In the judge advocate general's, subsistence and pay departments and the signal corps appointments from the volunteer service or from civil life may be made to the grade of major and in the quartermaster's department to the grade of captain.

In view of the fact that every officer is entitled to be retired at the age of 64 on three-quarters pay the bill as originally drawn provided that no outsider should be appointed to the grade of captain after reaching the age of 30 or to that of major after reaching that of 35. Mr. Hull's committee subsequently extended this limit in all cases to 50 and added the qualification that it should not apply at all to persons who had served in the civil war or in the late war with Spain.

Under this arrangement any congress man or any friend or retainer of a congressman who wore a uniform for a week in war, whether at the front or at a desk in Washington, may be appointed a major at 63, jumping over the heads of men who have devoted their lives to military work, and immediately after be retired on a salary of \$1,875 a year for life with nothing to do.

Is there not enough in all this to explain why the Hull bill should have a certain amount of strength in congress It is deliberately framed to buy off opposition by holding out the prospect of official plums for persons with political

If it had been meant to stand on its merits, it would have required these soft staff positions to be filled by the promotion of deserving officers of the ine instead of throwing them open to incompetent and superannuated civilians. It would have made provision for the efficient training of all the officers needed, and it would have limited any unavoidable appointments from civil life to the lowest grades.

Mr. Hull has pleased the politicians. But what about the people?

He proposes to saddle the nation with an army twice as large as it needs, badly organized, inefficiently officered and with no provision for reserves available in time of war. For this force he asks us to pay the cost of the army of one of the great military powers of Europe.

We shall not do it. The American people are still in possession of their senses if some statesmen are not.—New York Journal.

They Ride Free.

Senator Chandler, whose love for the Boston and Maine railroad is exactly opposite to the love which Damon bore Pythias, has scored a point against that road by securing the publication of the names of all the persons to whom free passes have been granted. Mr. Chandler started the trouble by making a formal complaint against the road last summer and compelled the interstate commerce commission to bring his charges to a trial. At this hearing the railroad company submitted a list of the persons to whom passes had been issued, but the list remained buried in the archives of the commission until Senator Chandler secured the passage of a resolution directing that it be sent to the senate. So now the list appears in public document No. 63.

It is a list occupying page after page of small type, and Mr. Chandler's heart is doubtless happy because among the beneficiaries of the railroad's courtesy are the governor of New Hampshire and nearly all other officials of the state, while the railroad commissioners, not only of New Hampshire but of all the other New England states, are equally well provided. The members of the railroad committee of the Massachusette legislature are all provided with annuals, while clerks of corporations, hotel keepers and all sorts and conditions of men are also to be found in the list -Washington Post.

Hich Perjarers.

The officials of the tax department are secretive as to the question of "swearing off," otherwise called the sifting process," by which hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of personal property escapes taxation yearly.

The World has obtained definite in formation as to the methods. Customs have sprung up in the tax department. continued year after year, and now they are regarded as right and legal by some of the officials.

That the law prescribed how personal taxes shall be levied and collected in violated thousands of times every year by New York's wealthiest citizens & tacitly admitted in the official reports of the department of taxes and assess ments since 1871.

To the evil of "swearing off" taxes justly and fairly levied is daily added the crime of perjury.—New York World.

Can Tun Wunder!

Do you know what the terror and horror of industrial conditions are! Think of going on day after day in the same room, breathing the same sir. der some high spirited girl flings her-self out of it and thinks snything is better. Bishop Henry C. Potter.

AN APPEAL TO ROCKEFELLER

The Big Trust Spider Asked to Frighten the Telephone Trust. John Rockefeller, giant of finance, In 1890 there were 4,000,000 tons of ablest and biggest of all American trust spiders, listen to our wail.

More is required now. When coal goes-In the name of that divine (Baptist) providence which you so often quote. we ask your help.

The other trusts are big, but they shiver and shake before you. You are small and thin and full of indigestion and remorse. Your health is bad, your life is bitter-but how you are feared! No cobra gliding through the grass stirs up such panic among timid Hindoos as your faintest angry rustle creates among the other trust animals.

Russell Sage said long ago, "Western Union would drop 50 points and Wall street would be scared to death if John Rockefeller should merely announce his intention of going into telegraph construction.

Rockefeller, boss of the trust spiders. do us one favor.

Frighten the thieving, incompetent. swindling telephone trust.

Do this, and we shall be grateful, and we shall sincerely pray that you be admitted to heaven, there to endure for ever and ever the nameless horror of not having even a million to your name.

The telephone service is not to be despised by even a billionaire. Its possibilities in such hands as yours are unlimited. In that monopoly alone you can make another billion. Make it as you have made your Standard Oil billion, and we shall bless you. Take the wires and take the tolls. But give us telephone service instead of slow tor-

You are wise enough to know that the way to get a billion out of Americans is to get a little out of every American. You don't put kerosene oil beyond the reach of the crowd. You will follow the same system in your telephone deal if you decide to swallow that minor monopoly.

Do swallow it, we beg and implore you. We have no hope in the legislature, none in our bitter protests; but there is much hope in you. Unlike the legislature, you cannot be bribed. Your price is too high, and there is fear in your name. The laws, the lawmakers and even the thieves of monopoly know enough to fear you.

Help us. Our only hope is in you. Help us, and we'll pray for you hard. Praying is about all that the common, low down American citizen can now do for himself without interfering with any trust. We'll pray for you 80,000. 000 strong. - New York Evening Jour

Government Owsership. In Switzerland the government oper ates the railway and diligence lines and has a telegraph system with more

miles of wire in proportion to the population than any other country on earth. For a telegram within Switzerland there is a first charge, or governcharge for an 11 pound package by par- Astor. cel post is 8 cents.

best milliners, the diamonds and jewels were the richest in the land. It was a luxurions display in honor of a boy who did nothing but inherit \$50,000,-000 "There is something wrong in our

man earns in a lifetime of labor.'

social system," says the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, corporation lawyer and politician, likewise president of the New York State Charities Aid association, "when 33,600 children in the state of New York have to be supported year after year by public charity.

Something wrong when one child inherits \$50,000,000 and 33,600 children inherit breathing space in poorhouses? Oh, no! There's nothing wrong! Nowadays children are all born "free and equal." and especially since the grand old Republican party (of plutocrats and voting slaves) has been guarding the liberties of the people and doling out even handed justice for many years. If there be 33,600 children in New York whose self respect is killed, whose very lives are ruined by the bitter bread of charity, that one plutocratic puppy may be crowned an industrial king and that he may revel in luxurious splendor while his blood stained dollars increase a hundredfold it proves that the profit system is the best that could be devised -by satan for the government of the imps in hades.—Cleveland Citizen.

Duran on His Way to America. PARIS, Jan. 31.—Carolus Duran, the painter, sailed for the United States ment tax, of 30 centimes (6 cents) and on La Champagne Saturday. He will 21/2 centimes (one-half cent) a word remain in America three months. M. cost only 16 cents. The maximum paint the portrait of Mrs. John Jacob

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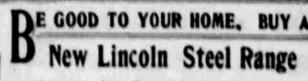


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and please your dear wife and family Warranted the most perfect cooking store made. We use the very best cold rolled patent leveled steel, and line every ftange with asheston and steel, which makes it impossible to set fire to your floor. They are handsome, attractive, up-to-date in pattern and design, tall nickel trimmed, will born any kind of fuel, will hast a life-time. Made on honor, sold on merit. This is why we call them the "near on garnt." If your dealer does not handle them he makes a great mistake. Write to us and we will provide a way for you to buy one at a reasonable price.

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MAKERS Patronise home industry—made in Nebrus-ta. We refer you to State Officers, Runks and Express Companies of Lincoln, and thousands using our Ranges. Special at-tention given Hotel and Restaurant Outfits