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The Nebraska Independent.

The Wealth Makers and Lincoln Independent Consolidated.

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STATEMENT

Appropriations of 1899 Compared With Those of 1897—$113,625.58 More Expense This Year.

Salary Appropriation.

	1897.	1899.
Governor's office....$	15,600 00	$ [illegible]
Adjutant general.....	4,000 00	[illegible]
Labor commissioner.	5,000 00	[illegible]
Secretary of state....	15,800 00	15,600 00
Auditor public acc'ts	26,000 00	21,000 00
Insurance departm't.	.....	7,200 00
State treasurer.....	15,800 00	15,500 00
State supt.....	8,600 00	8,500 00
Attorney general....	9,600 00	12,000 00
Commissioner public lands & bldgs.....	27,600 00	27,200 00
District court.....	224,000 00	224,000 00
Supreme court.....	52,600 00	51,800 00
State library.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Banking department.	5,000 00	6,600 00
Home for the friendless	5,000 00	6,000 00
Board of transportation	13,600 00	13,600 00
Peru normal school..	40,000 00	41,800 00
Lincoln insane hosp.	10,400 00	9,400 00
Hastings insane asyl.	8,000 00	8,400 00
Norfolk insane hosp.	8,000 00	7,000 00
Board of irrigation..	9,300 00	10,400 00
State university.....	197,000 00	239,000 00
Kearney inds. school	16,400 00	15,800 00
Geneva inds. school..	9,400 00	9,400 00
Omaha D. & D. inst.	23,600 00	28,600 00
Beatrice feeble-minded institute.....	13,600 00	13,200 00
Nebraska City blind institute	15,100 00	15,200 00
State fish commis....	2,400 00	2,400 00
Milf'd women's home	5,500 00	7,050 00
Grand Island soldiers' home.....	9,720 00	9,720 00
Milf'd soldiers' home.	3,680 00	4,040 00
Totals .....$	805,300 00 $	835,360 00

General Appropriation.

Governor's office.....$	8,100 00 $	7,300 00
Adjutant general.....	31,000 00	25,850 00
Labor commissioner.	650 00	2,000 00
Secretary of state....	2,500 00	2,250 00
Auditor public acc'ts	6,025.00	2,800 00
Insurance departm't.	.....	2,800 00
State treasurer.....	1,500 00	2,500 00
State supt.....	11,160 00	9,400 00
Attorney general.....	2,525 00	2,300 00
Com. public lands & buildings	1,950 00	1,900 00
Board public lands & buildings	18,500 00	27,500 00
Board of educational lands and funds....	4,000 00	2,500 00
Board of purchase & supplies	400 00	300 00
Banking department.	1,200 00	1,200 00
State library.....	6,900 00	8,000 00
Supreme court.....	18,305 00	2,100 00
State board of transportation	850 00	200 00
State board of irrigation	2,400 00	3,800 00
Peru normal school..	9,842 36	7,850 00
State penitentiary....	63,100 00	32,950 00
State uni., incidental	55,500 00	60,500 00
State uni. farm and special school exp..	.....	32,000 00
Norfolk insane hosp.	80,870 00	98,850 00
Hastings insane asy.	146,125 00	172,200 00
Kearney ind. school.	67,750 00	65,300 00
Geneva ind. school...	29,300 00	26,300 00
Omaha D. & D. inst..	31,640 00	40,790 00
Beatrice feeble-minded institute.....	63,800 00	59,150 00
Nebraska City blind institute	30,675 00	33,675 00
Milf'd woman's home	14,700 00	12,300 00
Home for the friendless	26,500 00	26,000 00
Grand Island soldiers' home.....	66,750 00	85,150 00
Milf'd soldiers' home	13,200 00	17,750 00
Lincoln insane hosp..	110,500 00	113,300 00
State fish commiss'n	7,750 00	4,400 00
State histor. society.	3,500 00	5,000 00
Miscellaneous—		
Revenue books and blanks	8,000 00	3,000 00
Abstracts of land....	1,000 00	350 00
Advertising state printing	300 00	250 00
Laws, journals and contract printing...	12,500 00	21,000 00
State board of agric.	4,000 00	4,000 00
State board of hortic.	2,000 00	2,500 00
Refund'g state taxes	3,000 00	3,000 00
County treasurer's fees and mileage...	100,000 00	7,000 00
Fugitives from justice	30,000 00	1,500 00
State poultry ass'n..	2,000 00	2,000 00
State dairymens as'n	2,000 00	2,000 00
State board of health	200 00	200 00
Bounties on wild animals	.....	15,000 00
Purchase of compiled statutes	.....	1,000 00
Totals .....$	1,104,967 36 $	1,060,055 00

Claims and Deficiency Bills.

Total amount appro.$	94,311 97 $	122,886 04

Legislative Appropriations.

Salary bill.....$	90,000 00 $	90,000 00
Incidental exp. bill..	40,000 00	40,000 00
	$ 130,000 00 $	130,000 00

For New Buildings, Etc.

University .....$	20,000 00 $	93,500 00
Hastings asy., wing.	20,000 00	30,000 00
Lincoln hosp., wing..	.....	40,000 00
Norfolk hospital.....	25,000 00	.....
Beatrice feeble-minded inst., 4 bldgs.....	.....	48,000 00
Peru normal, building or standpipe	20,000 00	5,000 00
Nebraska City blind institute	.....	6,000 00
Governor's mansion.	.....	25,000 00
Grand Isl'd soldiers' home, hospital.....	.....	12,500 00
Milf'd soldiers' home, hospital	.....	5,000 00
Milf'd land purchase.	.....	13,500 00
Hastings asyl., boiler house, etc.....	.....	15,000 00
Omaha D. & D. boiler house	.....	7,500 00
Omaha D. & D., bldg.	.....	25,000 00
Hastings land purchase	6,000 00	.....
Total .....$	111,000 00 $	[illegible]
Deduct for Milford and Grand Island hospitals included in general appropriation bills.....	.....	17,500 00
	$ 111,000 00 $	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Appropriation Bills.

Trans-Mississippi appropriation .....$	100,000 00	.....
H. R. 52, investigation state offices....	10,000 00	.....
H. R. 72, relief of Burt county.....	1,245 86	.....
H. R. 15, relief of Boyd county.....	4,932 00	.....
H. R. 539, relief of Henry Drewes.....	144 36	.....
H. R. 455, relief of Mrs. Lucius Lawson	2,000 00	.....
H. R. 85, relief of Mrs. McKell	162 88	.....
H. R. 4, relief of Rebecca Fearing	121 00	.....
H. R. 457, relief of Thurston county....	.....	3,214 86
H. R. 41, state food commission	.....	10,000 00
H. R. 124, relief of Cyrus Dake.....	.....	300 00
H. R. 81, epidemic fund	.....	1,500 00
H. R. 479, relief of W. C. Peterson.....	.....	3,500 00
H. R. 438, soldiers' relief fund.....	.....	3,000 00
	$ 118,500 99 $	20,714 86

Recapitulation.

Salary appropriation$	805,300 00 $	835,360 00
General approp.....	1,104,967 36	1,060,055 00
Claims & deficiencies	94,311 97	122,886 04
Legislative approp...	130,000 00	130,000 00
New bldgs., etc.....	111,000 00	308,700 00
Sundry miscellaneous bills	118,500 99	20,714 86
	$2,364,080 32	$2,477,715 90

NEBRASKA'S NEW LAWS.

S. F. 8, by Farrell, provides that it shall be the duty of school district boards to erect on every school site at least two water closets, locations being on those portions of the site farthest from the main entrance. Schools having inside closets are exempted from the provisions of this act.

S. F. 18, by Talbot, is an act to authorize the organization of mutual bond companies to insure the fidelity of members of such companies holding places of trust and responsibility in, or under any corporation, company, person or persons, and to regulate the conduct of such companies. Emergency clause.

S. F. 20, by Holbrook, is an act empowering the corporate authorities of cities of the second class, villages and counties, to take up and pay off valid outstanding bonds issued pursuant to the votes of the electors, by the issue and sale, or by the issue and exchange therefor, of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and prescribing the procedure in that behalf.

S. F. 28, by Fowler, repeals sections 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, and 924 of the civil code relating to arrest before judgment in civil cases, the law having become obsolete.

S. F. 46, by Alexander, relates to the game laws of the state, and makes it unlawful to kill any duck or wild goose, of various descriptions; between May 1 and September 1. It is made unlawful to ensnare or trap such birds at any time of the year, and the penalty for violations of the act is a fine of $5 and costs.

S. F. 50, by Allen, relates to the transfer of several funds to the general fund and provides for the credit of these funds direct hereafter, together with the payment of any warrants outstanding against these funds.

S. F. 103, by Steele, amends the present law by providing that when a change of venue is granted in civil or criminal cases from one county to another, the county attorney of the county in which the cause of action or crime originated shall follow the case to the other county and prosecute it there.

S. F. 127, by Talbot, amends the Lincoln charter relating to paving, re-paving, and the laying of sidewalks.

S. F. 132, by Van Dusen, amends the law relative to the salaries and fees of county surveyors. It gives the surveyor of Douglas county an annual salary of $2,000 and the surveyor of Lancaster county an annual salary of $1,500. All fees of the office must be turned over to the county treasurer monthly.

S. F. 135, by Holbrook, extends the risks mutual insurance companies may take by adding country school houses and contents, country churches and contents, country parsonages and contents, and town halls.

S. F. 136, by Crow, makes dogs personal property, and makes the owner liable for all damages that may accrue by reason of such dog killing or wounding any sheep or other domestic animal.

S. F. 203, by Newell, amends the law relating to cities of the second class having more than 5,000 population by providing that the offices of marshal and attorney shall be added to the elective list.

S. F. 189, by Reynolds, providing for the registration, leasing, selling, and general management of the educational lands of Nebraska. This act provides that where the land commissioner is unable to lease school lands at 6 per cent upon the appraised valuation he may offer the same for lease at less than the appraised valuation, and lease it to the person or persons who will pay six per cent upon the highest valuation offered.

S. F. 62, by Fowler, provides that in replevin suits where the value is found to be above $200 by the court or jury, the court shall at once certify the proceedings to the district court without without entering judgment.

S. F. 133, by Arends, relates to the election of trustees in cities of the second class and villages.

S. F. 257, by Holbrook, provides that boards of adjoining counties may enter joint contract to build and repair bridges and provides that where counties refuse to enter into joint contract, it shall be lawful for the other of said counties to make such repairs and recover by suit from the county in default. The bill relates to counties where a river or stream forms the boundary line, and is for the purpose of making the counties bear the expense jointly of building and repairing bridges across such streams.

S. F. 287, by Talbot, provides for the use of voting machines. Each county may adopt the voting machine if a majority so vote at an election submitting the matter to the electors.

S. F. 45, by Miller, is an act to punish cattle stealing.

S. F. 120, by Spohn, authorizes cities of the second class to acquire land for public parks and to vote bonds for the purchase and improvement of said parks.

S. F. 41, by Currie, provides for the free attendance of pupils at adjacent high schools outside the pupil's school district, the county to pay the tuition of such pupils.

S. F. 281, by Prout, provides that the governor shall purchase 5000 medals to be presented to the officers and men of the First, Second, and Third Nebraska Volunteers, and troop "S," Third U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

S. F. 55, by Holbrook, provides for the organization and [illegible] of mutual

(Continued on 7th Page.)

ALL TO DOWN BRYAN.

They are Willing to Make Any Sort of A Platform so it Don't Include Silver.

The schemes to down Bryan are without number. The keenest intellects in the United States are working night and day to evolve some sort of a plan whereby he and his principles can be side-tracked. All the great dailies except two or three have begun attacks upon him, among them several that supported him during the last campaign. Prominent among these latter is the New York Journal. Since it has announced its willingness to drop free silver it is amusing to look over its advertising patrons. They have come by the hundreds—the same old companies, trusts and bankers that have filled up the columns of the purchasable agricultural papers and religious weeklies with well-paid ads for the last twenty years. The Journal has made an addition or two to its platform since it was last printed in the Independent. It now stands as follows:

First—Public Ownership of Public Franchises—The Values created by the Community Should Belong to the Community.

Second—The Destruction of Criminal Trusts—No Monopolization of the National Resources by Lawless Private Combinations More Powerful Than the People's Government.

Third—A Graduated Income Tax—Every Citizen to Contribute to the Support of the Government According to His Means and Not According to His Necessities.

Fourth—Election of Senators by the People—The Senate, now Becoming the Private Property of Corporations and Bosses, to be made Truly Representative, and the State Legislatures to be Redeemed from Recurring Scandals.

Fifth—National, State and Municipal Improvement of the Public School System—At the Duties of Citizenship are both General and Local, Every Government, General and Local Should do its Share Toward Fitting Every Individual to Perform Them.

Sixth—Currency Reform—All the Nation's Money to be Issued by the Nation's Government, and its supply to be Regulated by the People and Not by the Banks.

There is not a line in that platform that Rothschilds himself would not subscribe to. The currency plank is decidedly amusing. As money is a creation of law and nothing can be made money except by the action of the government, the plank is simply a lot of words strung together enunciating no principle and advocating no financial policy. Money issued by a bank is only money issued by the government, for the bank must have the authority of the government to do it and is only acting as the agent (with discretionary powers) of the government.

Then the plank on trusts is, what a newsboy would call a "daisy." The Journal is opposed to "criminal" trusts. It has no objection to any other kind.

The Independent has often said that the money power would willingly adopt a plank for the public ownership of public franchises. Their money is not invested in "industrials" as they call those kind of investments. Their money is all in bonds of the government, states, counties, municipalities, school districts, or wherever the power of the government is behind them or the interest is paid by taxation, with federal courts to enforce the levy and collection of the taxes.

The time has passed when the people can be fooled with with tricks of platform writing like the above, and Whitney, Croker, and Hearst are wasting their time in the endeavor to do it.

The New York socialists have joined their forces with the gold democrats to aid in downing Bryan and free silver. Hearst gives Lawrence Gronlund a prominent place on the editorial page of last Sunday's issue of the Journal to say:

"Free silver, however, was a mistake for two reasons: First, because it meant to improve the lot of the poor while hurting the rich, which, even if it were desirable, cannot possibly be done as long as the present capitalist system lasts; and, secondly, because the rich are at present so powerful that they can frustrate any measure of mere currency reform, however much the nation wills it—and this consideration was sufficient to alienate the five hundred thousand voters that were lacking for the election of Bryan."

The most amusing thing in all the capers that the goldbug democrats are cutting up are the antics of Alfred Henry Lewis, whom O. H. P. Belmont has hired to edit the Verdict. Al. can stir a whole galley full of words into a foam when he gets to hammering his typewriter in less than five minutes any time. He does fairly well when he gets after Chauncey Depew or some of the other millionaires that his master don't like for social and other reasons, but last week he tackled the money question and the result beat the comic page of that public journal one hundred to one. Here are some of the things that Al. wrote and Belmont paid for printing in aid of the movement to down Bryan and repudiate the Chicago platform:

"Good times are here, not because of gold nor yet of silver, but because they were due and kept their day. Being here, however, they silence silver. Good times are with us. If they haven't pushed their banners into every corner of the land, they will. It is a matter only of time—short time. And they have sealed the mouth of silver and for the present at least let down the lid on finance as a question."

"Know, then, there is no such thing as a 'gold dollar' or a 'silver dollar,' any more than there is such a commodity of currency as a beef dollar, or a wheat dollar, or a pine dollar, or an iron dollar. There is, per contra, a dollar's worth of gold, or a dollar's worth of silver; just as there is a dollar's worth of beef, or wheat, or pine, or iron. Money is a measure."

"It (money) must have value as a commodity. By the same token, it will not have or acquire value any other way. The stamp on it will not add to its worth; coinage will give it no cogency. Your money will never gain consideration when its value is in question, other than as mere commodity. Its value, whether it be gold or silver, will go up or down just as wheat and pork and railway shares go up or down."

"Folk talk of a former primitive hour of 'barter' as if now, with coined money, the scheme of trade was changed. It isn't; it never will be; it was barter; it is barter; it ever will be barter. Instead of bartering a horse for two cows, we barter coined money for a horse and coined money for two cows. And each time, mind you, the value given to the money isn't based on the mark of the mint, but on its barefoot worth as a commodity. It enters the lists of commerce with nothing of artificial advantage over the horse or the cows."

"One is as well furnished with silver as a money as with gold as a money, and either would as well coin as the other. But when you coin both at once you coin grief."

Al. says that money is a measure. Some one ought to give him a gold dollar and ask him to measure the value of a horse with it and then watch him while he does it. He says that money is a commodity, and that the stamp on it adds nothing to its value. Some one ought to show him a silver dollar and ask him to explain how it comes that in that case, a commodity after it gets the government stamp on it is immediately worth twice as much as it was before. He'll never down Bryan with that kind of talk and he might as well give it up.

News of the Week

The news from the Philippines is of more fighting, although it has not been so continuous as during last week. An expedition under Gen. Lawton captured another town with the loss of six wounded. If any dependence at all can be placed upon the censored dispatches from Manilla, there is one thing established and that is that the Filipigos are not afraid to die for the hope of independence and liberty. At every battle their dead are counted by the score or hundred. Still they show no signs of surrender but fight on as best they know how. It must be remembered that they have no press agents to tell their side of the story.

The last expedition turned out like all the former ones. The portion of the Filipino army that was stationed in the town captured by Gen. Lawton was neither destroyed nor captured. The Filipinos put up as good a fight as they could and then retreated into the interior. As far as anyone is able to judge there is no prospect of a speedy conclusion of the war.

A large number of private letters written by members of the First Nebraska, both officers and men, have been received during the last week. They all contain the strictest injunctions not to publish them. A dispatch that appeared in the papers Tuesday morning, sent from Hong Kong and which had not been censored is in the same tone as the private letters. This dispatch contains the following: "One of the prominent American generals has said that he will need 100,000 soldiers in the Philippines before the Americans can control the islands," and "a majority of the United States volunteers are anxious to return home and the remark that 'we did not enlist to fight niggers' is constantly heard." "The volunteers construe their enlistment to the close of the war to apply to the war with Spain." This dispatch, in connection with the private letters, is proof positive that the dispatches that are permitted to be sent to America by the military censor at Manila, give us no true conception of the situation in the Islands. It will take, as the Independent has all the time said, at least 100,000 troops to conquer the islands and not less than 25,000 to hold them afterwards.

In Cuba things seem to be in a little better condition than last week. Gen Gomez has been reinstated in command of the Cuban army by a vote of the generals of the army. The Assembly has dissolved and the muster rolls have been turned over to Gen. Brooke so that the payment of the Cuban troops can be proceeded with without further delay. Around Santiago, where everything is under the eye of Gen. Wood, there seems to be peace and prosperity, but at Holquin, which is in the same department, there is any amount of trouble. Large numbers of bandits are roaming over the country engaged in wholesale robbery.

Porto Rico seems to be quiet. Gen. Henry is keeping up his good record as a governor. He is encouraging the people to take an interest in government and inciting them to form political parties.

The men behind McKinley's administration are beginning an agitation for the permanent annexation of Cuba. The administration press bureau is sending out an immense amount of printed matter to the papers of all parties and asking for its insertion, which is filled with all the old arguments of the imperialists about "God's providence," "duty," "destiny," etc. As soon as this effort becomes known in Cuba, look out for a row of no small dimensions. A dispatch from Cuba says that the matter was brought to the attention of Gen. Gomez, but he refused to credit it, saying that it would be impossible for the American government to repudiate the policy announced by congress when it announced that Cuba was a free and independent nation and that the United States would retire from the island as soon as a government was established.

Strikes continue to occur in almost every part of the United States. At Pana, Illinois, the trouble between the white and colored miners broke out again in a terrible riot. Seven persons were killed and many wounded. Even the Cubans are catching on to the American workman's ways and there is a big strike of railroad workmen on all the roads running out of Havana. The strikers say that they will carry the United States mails and troops but nothing else until their wages are raised.

The last dispatches just before going to press tell of more severe fighting around Manila resulting in a loss of 8 killed and 36 wounded. The First Nebraska does not seem to have been engaged in any of these later fights, although the reports do not give the names of of the regiments engaged.

The treaty of peace with Spain was formally ratified at the White House late Tuesday afternoon. The war with Spain is now officially ended. Will the volunteers be discharged according to the terms of their enlistment?

It seems that McKinley has another war on hands that may develop into as bad a a piece of business as the trouble in the Philippines. The Samoan matter grows worse every day. There has been a fight between the English and American forces on one side and the followers of Mataafa on the other in which our loss was two officers and two men besides a lot of wounded. No one can tell where it will end. What sense is there in McKinley sending men to the islands of the southern seas to set up governments over savages? We are abandoning all the theories of government that has made this nation great.

To Oust Wichita's Police Judge.

Wichita, Kan., April 13.—E. E. Enoch, recently elected police judge of Wichita, filed suit in the district court to-day asking that the present incumbent, Judge Mitchell, be removed.

TRUSTS STRIKE KANSAS.

The trust question has struck Kansas with more force during the last two weeks than at any time before. Of course Kansans, like other people, have been paying the freight to the trusts on trusted articles, but one of the worst effects on Kansas of these combinations is the prevention of the development of our resources and the employment of our citizens. The Standard Oil company has for two or three years been holding out of use large oil properties in the eastern part of the state, purchased by it to prevent competition. But within the last two weeks the nail trust has purchased and classed down the large nail factory at Lawrence and thrown several hundred men out of employment and also the linseed oil trust has shut down the two oil factories at Topeka and Leavenworth respectively. Quite a prominent republican of this city who is, however, more or less independent, advocates that the next legislature should provide for the state to secure possession of the oil fields in the eastern counties and operate the wells in competition with the trust for the benefit of the people. We could thus supply all our own citizens at cost.—Hutchinson (Kan.) Gazette.

FATHER NUGENT.

Rev. Father Nugent, of this city, will start about the 1st of May on a tour which will take about a year to complete. He will go direct to County Tyrone, in Ireland, his native land, to settle up the affairs of his father who lately died, after which he will visit some of the principal cities in Europe, including Nice, in Italy. He will be accompanied by his sister. While his many friends in Lincoln regret his long absence, they are glad to know that he will return again to his pastoral duties in this city.

TAE ENGLISH FARMERS.

The Gold Standard has Played as Sad Havoc Among Them as it has in America.

Mr. H. L. Wetherd, writing under date of March 1, 1899, to Journal and Democrat, from Tetbury, England, says:

"At the present time the condition of agriculture is so bad and the outlook so gloomy, that only the exceptional man can succeed; only the best lands pay to cultivate- much of the richest corn land in England lies fallow, while inferior land fetches only prairie value. This condition of things amounts to a national disaster.' It has enormously reduced the income of the chairs of learning in our universities, and the stipends of country ministers of all denominations, directly or indirectly. Farmers are no longer able to liberally educate their sons, or provide for them in a material sense, as they were under more natural conditions of monetary science. Between the years 1872-95 the increase in permanent pasture was 42 per cent, or 4,084,957 acres, and allowing one man to every 100 acres of arable land, this means that 121,047 agricultural laborers were thrown out of employment, besides the consequent loss of work to other trades in country districts. In Wiltshire parish—embracing 2,450 acres, there were, before the fall in the price of wheat, 50 large wheat ricks annually. This year there is only one. Arable lands have been laid down to grass for sheep runs; laborers' cottages shut up and empty; and whereas in 1871 the population of this parish was 225, in 1891 it only amounted to 112, and is probably less today. Such a condition of things can not be for the good of any country, nor for the best social condition of the people.

Whereas a farmer used to employ 4, 5, or 6 hands, now all he often keeps are a man and a boy; the other laborers have gone to increase the congestion of the towns, too often to swell the ranks of the discontented and unemployed. The magnificent hay crop of 1894 was spoilt in many cases owing to the lack of labor that had been so rudely displaced, or else to the lack of means, the farmer not having sufficient capital to employ enough hands at the right time. It seems to me that all social reformers should study the currency question, for in it alone, I think, will they find the solution of the problem how to improve the condition of the working classes, and increase the demand for labor.

The condition of agriculture in the county of Wiltshire is deplorable. Not long since a man bought a farm of 600 acres of good corn land at £7 10s. per acre. (About $37 per acre.) His lawyer, a very shrewd judge of land, was heard to remark that even at this price, he was not certain his client had done wisely. Again in the same county a farm of 500 acres was recently sold for £8 an acre (nearly $15), and the same buyer obtained another farm for £1,500 (about $7,500) that 30 years ago was recognized as one of the most desirable yeoman holdings in the county. Many tradesmen and manufacturers no longer seek farmer's trade, because they lose so heavily from bad debts that there is no profit in these transactions. It is an open secret that the majority of our large agricultural implement makers depend, for the bulk of their trade, on foreign, not on British farmers. A good compact grazing farm of 96 acres, within twenty miles of a large city, near a railway, and with a fine old house, was bought for £8,700 thirty years ago,—not a time of inflated prices,—£5,000 of which was raised on mortgage. This farm, offered twice for sale, will not now realize £5,200, the value of the mortgage and incidental expenses of the attempted sale, and thus the posterity of the original owner are actually in debt to the mortgagee in addition to the loss of all their property This is one of the best dairy districts of England.

SOME PLAIN ENGLISH.

Editor Independent:

In your issue of April 6, you said you would like to have some of the pops in Nebraska write their opinion in plain English just what they think of McKinley's war in the Philippines. Well I am one of the many ten thousands of pops in this state, and here is not only my opinion, but the opinion of nearly every other pop as far as I know.

We believe that McKinley, on account of his sending our army to subjugate the Filipinos by force and deprive them of their liberty and possessions, is guilty of not only an assault with intent to commit robbery, but also of unjustifiable and premeditated murder of every Filipino patriot who has been slain in this war while defending his country, and that the blood of every one of our brave soldiers who have been slain in that unholy war is on McKinley's hands. The war was ordered and has been carried on in direct and flagrant violation of the constitution and our time-honored principles upon which our government rests.

To claim any right to the Philippine Islands by virtue of purchase from Spain is to say that a robber can give good title to property he obtained by robbery. Such an excuse for justification, is equivalent to a plea of guilty. Others are also guilty with McKinley. Oh, why should our loved country be compelled by a few to suffer such shame and disgrace? Is this opinion given in sufficiently plain English?

H. Wettmore.

We wish to call our readers attention to the washing preparation which is prepared by the Cameron Co., Beaver City, Neb. It is a great labor saver. Send 4 cents in stamps for sample package. Please mention this paper.