MANY HOMES MADE HAPPY.

PERUNA'S WORK.

MR. AND MRS. KINSEY, OF ELK, MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Margaret Kinsey, Elk, Genessee county, Mich., writes to Dr. Hartman, as follows:

"I am well and think I will need no more medicine. I feel so well, and all my old complaints are gone, which were many. I often did not know which way to turn. No one knew what I suffered. For forty-nine years I suffered but now I am cured, for which I thank Dr. Hartman for his advice and good treatment. I keep Peruna in the house all the time and shall never be without it.

"My husband had a cough for nine years. He took Peruna and it helped him. He looks quite young. He works hard every day and is getting fat. He takes Peruna three times a day. You don't know how thankful I feel toward you; I never think of you but to thank you and will do all I can for you."

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his endorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words: "Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."

Hon. J. H. Bankhead.

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MONOPOLY OWNERSHIP

How The Railroads Made the People of Colorado Pay a Dollar a Ton Extra for Their Coal.

They have been having an extended coal miners' strike out in Colorado and that being a fusion state with a fusion governor a thorough investigation of the whole matter has been made. Some very unexpected things have developed, among them the manner in which the railroad managers have been using their sovereign power to destroy the business of men whom they did not like. A good many of these were driven entirely out of business. It shows the necessity of the government ownership of railroads as plainly as it could be shown. These railroad managers have been exercising a power that never should be allowed to any man or any government. When they wanted to drive a coal company out of business they simply refused to let it have cars to transport its coal. By that means other coal companies were able to charge a dollar a ton more for coal than they were entitled to receive. By leaving this power in the hands of railroad managers, the whole people of Colorado have been forced to pay a dollar a ton extra for their coal. The stockholders of the railroads were also swindled out of the profits of the extra traffic that would have ensued if all had been treated alike. These railroad directors and managers just divided the fruits of their robbery between themselves personally and the managers of the favored mines.

The following is an extract from the sworn testimony taken before the legislative committee. Any one can understand after reading it how this private ownership of railroads works out in Colorado.

Robert L. Cochran, who is with the H. H. Smith company and who, at one time, was manager of the Post coal department, took the stand. He testified that the Post company never owned a mine, but bought coal wherever it could get it, chiefly from the Enterprise mine. They paid $1.50 and $1.55 a ton for lump coal and 80 cents freight. There were no rebates. When they first got the output there was from three to four cars a day, but in increased so rapidly they couldn't get cars enough to handle it. In spite of frequent and prolonged "kicks" for more cars they were not forthcoming.

"Did you make any inquiry," said Senator Ward, "to find out whether the railroad could furnish you more cars?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you discover?"

"On several occasions I went to the mines at Lafayette and found as much as 100 empty, unusuad cars, within two miles of our mine. I went to everybody I could find connected with the railway. One gentleman said they 'didn't care about our business, anyway.'"

"But you didn't get your cars?"

"No, sir."

"Could the Northern get all the cars it wanted?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were selling coal at $3.50 when the Northern sold it for $4?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long did you keep that department open?"

"Nearly three years."

"Mr. Cannon conveyed the impression that you lost money?"

"I would like to make the same contract for all time to come."

"What are your net profits?"

"I should say 30 cents a ton."

"Can a company make a profit on a mine of the capacity of the Enterprise at 30 cents a ton?"

"I have always understood 25 cents was a good profit."

"How did you come to stop selling the product of the Enterprise?"

"The Northern company bought the mine."

"Then what did you do?"

"Bought coal wherever we could."

"Did any company ever try to undersell you?"

"The Northern said they couldn't sell for less than $4. Then they put in an office next to us and sold for $3 a ton. We purchased wherever we could, from the Northern and elsewhere and sold for $3.25 and then the Post advised everybody who could store coal to buy it at $3 and store it away."

"What did you pay for the coal that you sold at $3.25?"

"I don't remember exactly, but I know we made about as much money as before."

"Did the Enterprise people make anything when they were selling to you?"

"No, for this reason: They put in a lot of dead work getting their mine in magnificent shape and when they were ready to do business they couldn't get cars."

"Could they have made money if they had had cars?"

"They could have made a fortune."

"Could a man, if he had the mine, sell for $3.50 and pay 90 cents a ton freight and make money?"

"Yes, if he could get the cars. When we were selling coal at $3.50 we had to pay an 80-cent freight rate. When they put it down to $3 they made the freight rate 40 cents."

F. G. Bonfils corroborated the statements made by Mr. Cochran, and said that his company, the Post, had kept informed upon the condition in the Northern field. He submitted the contract between the Post and the Enterprise to show exactly the agreement. Among other items this contract shows a forfeiture of $5,000 if the company, at any time, failed to furnish the coal. When the Northern bought, it paid the forfeit in addition to the price of the mine.

Senator Ward: "Can a mine be worked and coal sold at $4 a ton at a profit?"

"I want to make this just as emphatic as English can make it. Coal can be mined and sold at $4 at an immense profit and it ought to be mined and sold at $3.50."

Senator Moore: "Would you be willing to go into this business again?"

"I will pay a heavy bonus for such an opportunity. For a mine producing 500 tons a day I would be willing to pay $10,000 bonus and sell at $3.50 a ton and make big money."

Senator Ward: "To what do you attribute the complaint of the company that they are losing money in the Northern field?"

"I consider it a perfect absurdity, and absolutely untrue."

Judge Beaman: "If the Enterprise people are making money, why did they sell?"

"I think they were so harassed by the failure to get cars they felt they might as well get out. They were simply devilled out of it."

Senator Ward: "Did you ever make an effort to buy from anyone else except the Enterprise?"

"Yes. The first was from Patrick Brennan. We were buying his output, and the Northern went up and made a contract and shut us out. Every time we found anyone to buy coal of the Northern cut in and made contracts that prevented our doing anything."

This concluded the testimony for the time being, the other interests not having put in an appearance and the officials of the railway who had been summoned, being out of the city. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, and will probably reconvene in a few days.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dr. E. M. Casebeer and F. W. Jewell, under the firm name of The Western Optical & Electrical Co., is this day dissolved.

F. W. Jewell withdraws from the business, which will be continued by Dr. Casebeer under the former firm name.

Signed { H. M. CASEBEER. F. W. JEWELL.

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 5, 1901.

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EMPRESS AND WIFE

The Very Wide Difference in the Two Characters as Enacted Upon the Stage of Life by Queen Victoria.

Editor Independent: Sunday evening, January 27, following the death of Victoria, Queen of England, I listened to a sermon by one of the D. D.'s of Lincoln upon the reign of the departed queen. Were it possible for me to have passed the sixty-five years of my present life upon some other planet and had stepped directly from thence into that place of worship, with no knowledge of the history of events upon this planet during that period, undoubtedly I would have been converted to the belief in the "divine right of kings and queens."

Victoria's praises were very truly sounded as a ruler who loved her people. Oh, that her Christian (?) love might have been of that broad type which would have embraced the inhabitants of the twenty colonies under her despotic reign. Could it be possible she had never learned that all mankind are God's children? How apt are we to excuse the same national or tribal selfishness which we would condemn if manifested in personal selfishness. For instance, out upon our western frontier not many years since lived two farmers—neighbors whose premises adjoined—upon which each had lived in peace, as Christian brothers, for many years. The name of one was Mr. Briton, the name of the other was Mr. Buer. One bright morning while Mr. Briton was visiting the farm of Mr. Buer with a view of improving their herds by an interchange of stock, a sudden flash struck Mr. Briton full in the eyes; a stey or two in advance he stooped and picked up a fragment of broken rock which contained a brilliant gem. Upon examination by an expert it proved to be a diamond of the first water. From that time forward frequent frequent were the trespasses of Mr. Briton and his seven sons upon the farm of Mr. Buer in search of more diamonds, until it was well established in their minds that their neighbor's farm was not only rich in diamond fields, but in gold mines, also.

Then were inaugurated schemes by Mr. Briton and his sons to become possessed of Mr. Buer's farm. Mr. Buer said his farm was not for sale, that he had moved two or three times, or, rather, circumstances had pushed him further and further out upon the frontier, and that he was pleased with his present home and did not propose to give it up. Then commenced a feud on the part of Mr. Briton and his sons, saying to Mr. Buer: your farm we must have and we being the stronger can and will take if needs be forcible possession of it. From that time the feud was a bloody one. Mr. Briton with his seven sons was far superior in physical force to Mr. Buer and his one son; the crops of the latter were destroyed, his buildings burned, his family driven from their home, and are outcasts seeking refuge among the rocks and hills adjacent to his formerly cultivated fields. Is there a Christian heart in all our land which does not sympathize with the Buer family and at the same time condemn the selfishness of the Britons.

To my surprise that teacher of Christian morals made no reference to Victoria's reign except as queen of England. No pictures were painted of her as empress of poor, starving India or ruler of tax-burdened Ireland. It was claimed for her that she had power—very truly, too—"power to declare war;" then also power to declare peace. But during this eulogy of her personal virtues and Christian character the ghosts of two crushed South African republics would not down.

The contrast between the picture of Victoria as queen of England and that of her as empress of India is so great that no one not familiar with history during her reign could possibly recognize in them the same righteous monarch ruler of both. Her eulogy as a wife and mother may not be too highly sounded. Yet who can estimate her many regrets in after years that Albert Edward had ever been born. No doubt the world would have been that much better had it been so, for if the unpaid debt which has cost his people $8,000,000 for the sowing of his "wild oats," pray what will the harvest be?

I believe the star of Great Britain's glory has passed its zenith, and as periods of oppressive empire are counted, will rapidly decline until she sinks behind the clouds of oblivion as did that of the Roman Empire. Here is Byron's gloomy picture of the rise and fall of nations:

"Here is the moral of all human tales,
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past.
First freedom and then glory—when that parts,
Wealth, vice, corruption, barbarism at last.
And history with all her volumes vast
Hath but one page."

S. H. KING.

Colored Voters

The colored voters of the United States will never become an influence in the political world until they learn to base their action upon principles and not the promise of office. The whites often do that very thing, but not in the open way that the colored voters have of doing. At a recent meeting of the colored voters of Colorado Springs, Colo., the Colored Men's Progressive club the word "republican" was struck from the constitution and by-laws wherever it appeared, and during the coming spring campaign this organization will be lined up with the fusion movement. The trouble appears to be that the county commissioners broke faith with the organization and appointed a head janitor at the court house a man who is distateful to the club, notwithstanding the fact that the republicans had assured the club of recognition. The new head janitor, who was recently appointed, is W. H. Duncan, a former member of the club and at one time its president. The reason of this change of parties was plainly stated in the meeting and on the streets. White men might have done the same thing under similar circumstances, but they would have said that they had concluded that imperialism was wrong and that they could no longer support the administration.

War Wholesale and Retail

At the close of the brief unpleasantness of 1898 we paid Spain $20,000,000 for "an option on a war" in the Philippines.

We took up the option; we have the war. By denying to the Filipinos even the promise of freedom in a far future we left them no alternative but to fight to the end or bid farewell to hope of liberty.

Our transports sail west with money and horses and men; they sail east again with the broken, the wounded, the insane. We burn the jungle villages and shoot down their people, and wherever our soldiers venture by twos and threes outside of the armed camps they are tortured and killed. The money cost is vast, the loss of life as lamentable as it is unnecessary.

Yet we have just bought more war. The senate has ratified a treaty to pay Spain an additional $100,000 for the islands of Cibitu and Cagayan, not included in the original deal—for the absolute ownership of the people of those islands, whose own wish we have not consulted.

We have bought war at wholesale and we have bought war at retail. It is now costing us $100,000,000 or more a year. How long before the country will decide to go out of the melancholy business?—New York World.

Reform Needed

Editor Independent: I like your paper very much although I do not agree with everything that I see in it. I admire your brave, bold stand for political reform. God knows we need plenty of it. I cannot say that I admire either the republican or democratic parties and I especially dislike the gold democrats and the modern republicans. We are now under a combined trust-money king-aristocratic-autocratic government, the money power acting as autocrat and supreme ruler. I admire Bryan and his bold stand for moral and political reform, but think that he ought to head the independent people's party.

We are now blessed with a big standing army and the Spanish war tax, plus millions of dollars of national bank notes with a gold standard policy to carry out. Do away with silver, silver certificates, greenbacks or state paper money and then reduce the amount of gold in circulation and we shall be truly happy. Let the money tyrant rule, while the middle class makes barely a living and the poor scarcely live at all. Let us pattern after England while we view her inhuman acts in the Transvaal, slaughtering the Boers and taking from them their liberty. Let us second the acts of the United States in taking freedom from a liberty-loving people in the Philippines. How long shall it continue? The United States is called a Christian nation, but is it truly so? No, not under present conditions and circumstances.

The noble Queen is dead.
The angels come with martial tread
To bear her to her home.
Hearts are filled with sorrow
For the Boers slain tomorrow,
The home of the noble free
May not much longer be.
Farewell, thou noble one,
May we banish wrong under the sun
And honor thy good name.

H. S. WOOD.

Friend, Neb.

Capture of General Buller

It has been asserted time and again in the English press that General Buller was captured by Dewet and released on parole. The military censorship of news from South Africa has been so severe that it has been impossible to get a statement of the facts in this case. One significant thing is that the rumor has never been denied by the British government.

The O Portuguez, a Portuguese newspaper published at Lorenzo Marques, verifies in its number of Nov. 21, 1900, the rumor that General Buller only left South Africa after having been a prisoner in the hands of the Boers. In this paper, which gives a sufficient account of the incident, we find that General Buller signed a written contract, in which he agreed never to fight in South Africa again, and that he therefore was released on parole. The paper also relates the fact that the distinguished British general left all his medals and decorations of honor and distinction in the hands of General Dewet, who still keeps them as trophies of war. The same paper further states that it had not published these facts before for the reason that it might have caused trouble for the Portuguese government. Now, then, here is a bit of history: General Buller went to South Africa to eat a Christmas dinner in Pretoria; he lost every battle in which he was engaged against the Boers; he was taken prisoner by his enemies; he had to leave all his medals and decorations of honor, which he had received during his military career, in the hands of General Dewet when he was released on parole, and he was finally received in England as a great hero!

Sic transit gloria mundi!

Save the Banks

In the house of representatives last week Mr. Richardson refused unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill extending national bank charters and Chairman Brosius of the committee on banking stated that the charters of 1,713 national banks would expire on July 14, 1902, under the twenty-year limit. The committee on rules probably will report a rule under which the bill will be put through under the gag law. Mr. Richardson's objection only delayed the bill.

The opportunity thus presented to relieve the country of the national banking system would be an excellent one, were it not for the fact that all financial legislation is based on the idea of continuance for an indefinite period of that system.

The Independent would have these banks of issue discontinued and all money, whether gold, silver or paper, issued by the government. It would not have a national debt to support it. It would not require the people to pay double interest before it got into circulation. The present system has been forced upon the country by the banking sharks and congress has taken no action to put another in its place. The closing of 1,700 banks would doubtless cause a financial crash, but there is no necessity to close them. Congress could within a week adopt a system to take their places Let them continue as banks of loans and discounts, but take away from them the power to issue money and put a greenback in the place of every bank note retired. No such thing will be done. The national bank charters will be renewed and they will be left in power for another generation.

Humanity Staggered

When Joe Chamberlain was forcing war upon the Boers, while they were pleading for arbitration, President Kruger remarked that England might conquer the Boers, but it would be at a cost that would stagger humanity. According to the official monthly returns published in England the British casualties in the field force, South Africa, from the beginning of the campaign up to and including the month of December, 1900, are as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action	324	3,216
Died of wounds	97	1,035
Prisoners who have died in captivity	4	92
Died of disease	174	7,011
Accidental deaths	5	200
Total death in So. Af.	604	11,554
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or have died in captivity)	7	898
Sent home as invalids	1,638	36,986

Total loss in So. Af. force	51,687
Colonial troops invalided home	4,000
Under treatment in hospitals in Africa	15,000
Casualties among pro-British civilians	2,000
Killed and wounded since above figures were compiled	1,000
Total casualties to date	73,687

Repeated drafts on Great Britain's treasury to add to the war chest, together with losses to British trade, have brought the cost of the war already to over $700,000,000, and the cry is still for "more funds."

Cheep Shipbuilding

James J. Hill, the president of the Great Northern, stated the other day, in an address carefully prepared, before the Chicago board of trade, that he was building two ships in the United States because he could build them more cheaply here than abroad—and he had carefully investigated the question—and that he wanted these ships to connect on the Pacific coast with his great railroad. It is well known that the Pennsylvania railroad is in intimate relations with the American Steamship company, and the president of the Pennsylvania railroad is today a director in the American company. I do not choose to indulge in invidious conjecture. I state facts known to all, and assert that the American company is now running its ships at a profit, and yet coming to the congress of the United States and asking for this enormous subsidy, which does not put one other ship upon the ocean that would not be placed there anyhow, whether this bill passes or not.—Extract from speech of Senator Vest.

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8	20	825	$42 45
8	30	980	50 35
8	40	1175	59 85
8	50	1575	74 20
8	60	1615	87 30
8	70	2275	110 65

The above prices include anchor posts and plates. The four-post tower is made with 2½ X 2½ inch angle steel corner posts—braced and girted every ten feet. We can make with 2 x 2 inch angle steel cor. posts at 5c per foot less than prices quoted above. We can furnish 3-post towers at a less price.
For 10-foot mills add $6.00 to above prices.

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For wood or steel towers.	Weight.	Price.
8-ft. back gear	450	$22 80
10-ft. back gear	540	28 80
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10-ft. solid wheel	500	$27 30
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T. J. Doyle—Attorney at Law.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of Michael Smith, deceased.

This cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Mary Smith administratrix of the estate of Michael Smith, deceased, praying for license to sell the reversionary interest subject to the life estate of Mary Smith in the west one half of the south west quarter of section No. six, (6) in township No. ten, (10) range six, (6) east of the Sixth Principal Meridian in Lancaster county, Nebraska, and the south-east quarter of section thirty-six in township No. eleven, range five, east of the sixth P. M. in Lancaster county, Nebraska, or a sufficient amount of the same to bring $1250.00 for the purpose of paying debts allowed against said estate and the cost of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay the debts and expense of administration. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me, the undersigned, at the equity court room at the court house in the city of Lincoln, county of Lancaster, state of Nebraska, on the 9th day of March, A.D. 1901, 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell so much of the above described real estate, subject to the life estate of Mary Smith, widow of said deceased therein, as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses. It is further ordered that notice of this order be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing this order in The Nebraska Independent for four consecutive weeks. Dated this 15th day of January, A. D. 1901. EDWRAD P. HOLMES, Judge of the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

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