BARGAIN COLUMN

AN ADVERTISEMENT in this column will bring more and quicker returns for the money paid them any other newspaper in Nebraska. Nearly everybody reads this column. Rate 10c per line each insertion.

2 BEAUTIES—Large size (no tights). 10c. Sealed lists for stamps. Star Novelty Co., Bay Shore, N. Y.

WHISKY—$2 per gallon; material can be got at any drug store; formula $1. Investigate. Address, A. A. Clarke, Stilson, Ia.

YOU CAN play chords and accompaniments on piano or organ without lessons. Send 25c for sample Chord Chart; sells for $1.50. Agents wanted. Six months subscription to our magazine included. Western Music Co. N. 1. 86, Pioneer Press Bldg., St., Paul.

DON'T—Buy ink. Send 25c for sample box Harrison's Ink Powder, makes 1qt worth of excellent writing fluid. No better ink for fountain pens. Once used always used. W. L. HARRISON, Sistersville, W. Va.

AGENTS—Both sexes. Handle something that people need. Sells at sight. No competition. Address P. Braun, 1701 Woolworth Ave., Omaha, Nebraska.

HOMES—Best opportunity ever offered to secure good homes in healthful climate, sure crops. For particulars, address INDEPENDENT HOMESEEKERS CO., Lincoln, Nebraska.

BUILDING MATERIAL—If you intend to build write for estimates for furnishing lumber, lime, and all material needed. INDEPENDENT PURCHASING AGENT, Lincoln, Nebraska.

FURNITURE—We have a complete line of Housefurnishing goods, the best grades at lowest prices. When in Lincoln do not fail to call and see our immense stock of dining tables, dining chairs, rockers, iron beds, bed room suits, side boards, chiffoniers, book cases, writing desks, couches, etc., etc. Our stock is more elegant, and we have more floor space to display it than any other mercantile institution in the city. Give us a chance and we will save you money. Catalogue free. Farmers Supply Association, five stories and basement—128-130-132 North Thirteenth St., Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—A bargain—80 acres, close in, gentle southeast slope, fine soil. Inquire Jacobet & Winter, 117 F St., Lincoln, Neb.

VEHICLES—We have in stock the most complete line of vehicles in the city. Carriages, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Road Wagons, Spring Wagons, Lumber Wagons, Bicycles, Baby Carriages, Goods—everything that a built on wheels. If interested write for prices or call and see for yourself. The best goods in the city for the least money. Cash only. FARMERS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, Five stories and basement, 128, 130, 132 North 13th, Lincoln, Nebraska.

WANTED—General and territory agents for a new discovery for Rheumatism. We have the latest product prepared by an old French physician. Write for territory. 10 DAYS RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Agents and territory salesmen for our new weather strip. Write for territory. National Mfg. Co., Dept. 1, Lincoln, Nebraska.

$4 A DAY—We pay $4 a day salary for a man with rig to introduce our goods in the country. KANSAS FOOD CO., (Department A 3) Kansas City, Mo.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS—Make $100 PER MONTH in the mail-order business. Honest and honorable. No canvassing. You need not neglect your regular occupation. Lady or gentleman. Be the first. Others will take advantage of this brilliant money making plan. Write at once for confidential advice FREE. We tell you all about it from A to Z. ADDRESS, BOX 1, Lincoln, Nebraska.

WHY not start a FACTORY in your town? Send 25c silver or 30 cents stamps for samples, prices and circulars. A. H. WATSONOFF, Culver, Kansas.

PATENT carpet stretcher, stretches carpet and attaches it without stooping. Price $2.50. A. H. WATSONOFF, Culver, Kansas.

WE pay $5 a week and expenses to men with rig to introduce our poultry compound. Send stamp. Imperial Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kas.

BIG MONEY—Making mirrors at home. Instructions free. A. A. CLARKE, Stilson, Iowa.

IN HELL—And the Way Out. A book full of facts. Sent post paid. PETER HAGMAN, Department C, Cannon Falls, Minn.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Send us your orders for Hives, Sections, Extractors, Smokers, Veils, Swarm Catchers, Foundation, Bee Books, etc. We handle Rietsche's Goods and can save you time and freight. BEES WAX WANTED. CATALOGUE FREE.

TRESTER SUPPLY CO.
103 South 11th Street, LINCOLN, NEB.

STATE THE QUESTION FAIRLY

They go After the Railroads and Knock On the Giving of Passes—There is Plenty of Law to do It

A farmer sues a railroad company for damages. The judge who presides at the trial carries a railroad pass, a thing of value. He says he is not influenced by the pass. Now let's look at the other side. Suppose that same judge should at the opening of the trial, accept from the farmer a fine driving horse worth about as much money as that railroad pass would save the judge during the year. Would the railroad lawyers permit their case to be tried before a judge who accepted the horse-gift from the farmer? Not much. Would the farmer be justified in taking a change of venue from the court where the judge carries a railroad pass? Certainly. No lawyer will say that the judge who accepts the farmer's horse would be qualified to try a case in which the farmer was fully interested. Why should not the same rule hold good against the judge who carries the railroad pass?—Columbus Telegram.

A very fair comparison—if you're democrat.

I beg to dissent from the conclusions reached by these talented editors, because such conclusions are reached by reasoning from unfair premises. Has anyone ever heard of a district judge accepting a pass "at the opening of the trial?" Why not make parallel cases before drawing conclusions? Why not say that the farmer had, previous to the bringing of the suit, presented the judge with the use of a fine driving horse, which use was restricted to the judge alone? And then proceed to speculate what the railroad lawyers would do in the matter of taking a change of venue from that judge.

This is not intended as a defense of the pass system or the use of passes, but simply an objection to unfair comparisons. The pass is a grant of the use of the railroad company's trains; hence, it is manifestly unfair to compare with it a gift of property which may be sold or exchanged by the donee. It is also unfair to state the time of giving in the one instance different from the time in the other. If a farmer or anybody else should, outside the court room and without conversation regarding litigation pending or prospective, give a judge some valuable gift—for instance, a birthday present or wedding gift—that would be vastly different from tendering him a gift "at the opening of the trial." Be fair in your comparisons, gentlemen, and you will accomplish more for good.

I quite agree with these gentlemen that the pass system is pernicious. I believe it has a debauching effect upon the whole people. It is to a great extent responsible for that almost inexplicable fact that persons, honest almost to a fault in business transactions generally, have no compunctions about "beating" a ride on the railroad trains. There is a general feeling that there must be something wrong when so many persons are carried free; that the railroads must be making an immense profit out of those who pay fare, in order to permit so many others to ride free; that railroad management generally is little else than a system of legalized robbery; and that it is "no harm to rob a thief."

There seems to be no such feeling against the United States postoffice department, because rich and poor, great and small, pay alike for the same services. And this feeling against the railroads will cease when they are operated along the same lines as the postal department. This, of course, is in the future—and may be a long distance in the future. No man can foretell.

Until such time, what can be done? Shall we go on railing about passes, insinuating that persons using them are corrupt, and yet accomplish nothing more than to arouse bitter feeling? Or shall we decided upon what ought to be done, pledge ourselves to do it—and then do it?

Section 7 of Article XI. of our state constitution reads as follows: "The legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in all charges of express, telegraph, and railroad companies in this state, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises." The legislature of 1887 enacted a law "to regulate railroads, prevent unjust discriminations, provide for a board of transportation," etc.—or, more properly speaking, pretended to enact such a law, inasmuch as the supreme court discovered that the law was not constitutionally enacted. Section 2 of this act reads as follows: "That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carriers shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful." The penalty prescribed was liability to the person injured "for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence . . . with a reasonable counsel or attorney's fee."

Here, then, we have apparently had a law by which, if advantage were taken of it, the pass system might have been crushed out. I say "apparently," for the law in fact was not properly enacted and theoretically never existed. And, because of the failure of the legislature of 1901 to obey the constitutional mandate before quoted, we now have no law preventing discrimination; or, more strictly speaking, no penalties to enforce the law. The constitutional provision might be sufficient if there were a penalty for its violation.

Suppose section 2 above quoted or some more explicit and stringent provision were now a valid law, with the same penalty or a heavier one for its violation. The pass system could be completely crushed by enforcing its provisions. How? Well, not by howling "a pass is a bribe," but by bringing suit to recover the penalty and railroad fares paid for riding on any train which carried a passenger on a free pass, where such passenger riding free was not an employe of the railroad company. Did you never think of it in that light? A pass is a discrimination in passenger traffic—an unjust discrimination. The Widow Jones, who earns her living by doing laundry work for Senator Doe, learns of her mother's death in another town; she prepares to attend the funeral; pays three cents per mile for travelling to the town where the funeral is to be held. That same day the senator happens to be going to that selfsame town. He rides on a pass. His official position theoretically precludes the idea that he is an employe of the railroad company (I say "theoretically" for well known and obvious reasons). Here is a case of discrimination—and manifestly an unjust discrimination. Suppose the widow should bring an action to recover the amount she paid for railroad fare and attorney's fees for her lawyer. Could she recover? I am satisfied she could; and so could every other paying passenger on that train. "One pay, all pay; or one free, all free," is the only rule to avoid discrimination.

But this provision, like the anti-trust section of the Slocumb liquor law, remained a dead letter because the people made no attempt to enforce it. I have never heard of such a suit being commenced—and yet I marvel to think that the law stood apparently good for many years without the question being raised. Perhaps the people were too busy criticising their public servants to know that they might have some affirmative relief themselves.

Are you ready to join in a demand for legislation along the line indicated? Will you support men who are pledged to enact such a law? If you are, and will, I am ready to do all I can to help you abolish the pass system.

AN OLD POP.

"Gonora" Tablets are guaranteed by Kidd Drug Co. to cure all diseases and inflammations of the urinary system, bladder, etc. Internal with injection. Per mail $3, or 2 for $5. Sold retail and wholesale by Riggs' Pharmacy, 1146 O street, Lincoln, Neb. Regular and legitimate rubber goods carried and sent anywhere. Name what you want.

Tax New Mexico Wool

It logically follows from the decision of the majority of the United States supreme court that congress has power to impose duties on the wool of New Mexico, the seals and salmon of Alaska and the copper of Arizona when exported to the states, says the Philadelphia Record. The only hope, as Justice Brown expresses it, is that congress will not resort to so wanton and capricious an exercise of power. But the framers of the constitution conceived that they were imposing on congress a more effective and enduring restraint in the provision that taxes and duties should be uniform throughout the United States. The recent majority decision restricts the term United States, for revenue purposes, to the actual states.

Chief Justice Marshall evidently believed that the constitution and the flag were factors of equal jurisdiction. He is on record as stating that "the constitution extends to all places over which the government extends," and that "the United States is the name given to our great republic, which is composed of states and territories and embraces the whole American empire."—Denver News.

WU TING FANG

He is Considered the Most Remarkable Man Who Ever Came From Lands That Gave Us Our Religions and Philosophies

Little was known about Minister Wu to indicate that his career in Washington would differ materially from those that had gone before. The brief introduction by Minister Denby, however, contained three specifications, which were encouraging, to say the least. He had been admitted to the bar in London; he had served the ex-Viceroy Li Hung Chang, at Tientsin; he spoke English perfectly. These qualifications presumed more or less contact with western ideas and gave promise of a capacity to deal understandingly with American affairs. But that the new minister was to leap at a bound into a position of diplomatic influence hardly equaled by any of the representatives of the European powers was not dreamed of any more than it could have been foreseen, that events in China would culminate speedily in such a way as to entangle the whole civilized world and give scope for the highest diplomatic genius.

No ordinary person could have achieved this, but Wu Ting Fang is the most extraordinary person who ever came to us out of the east. He is one of the individuals—rare in any country—whose intelligence is universal in its range. He is a man of the world in all that the phrase implies. There is no company of men or women among whom he would not be at home. His mind plays easily and swiftly. He is quick of apprehension and speedy in response. Sagacious, witty, astute, discerning, and catholic in sympathy, his aim has been to learn the ways of the country and adapt himself to them. He is an untiring student of American literature and customs. He reads the newspapers religiously, and has an intimate acquaintance with the topics of the day. He is fond of travel, and likes to meet all kinds of people. He sees everybody who calls to see him at the legation, no matter how unimportant the person or trifling the errand.

He is democratic in his ways, and fond of good-fellowship. But every person he meets is a specimen to be studied. Like Li Hung Chang, and like many other Chinamen of that class, he is a living interrogation point. Just how far his incessant flow of questions is due to a real desire to learn, and just how far it is due to a determination that no embarrassing question shall be put to him, it is impossible to say. Nobody has ever yet been able to treat him to a dose of his own medicine. He has a genius for fencing and parrying personal inquiries, which is comparable only to the ingenuity he displays in framing inquiries of his own. No one who has not experienced his running fire of questions can realize what a relentless cross-examination means. And no one that has not undertaken to reply to his searching queries can appreciate how difficult it is to explain satisfactorily to an alien intelligence conditions which to the ordinary American mind are matters of course. His logic is irresistible.

His face is a study in physiognomy. It lightens with intelligence and humor, and yet there is a firm set in the features, and a suggestion of sternness in the eye which betokens sturdy thinking and determination. One feels, in talking with him in his lightest moods, that in other moods he can be cruelly severe; that, however gracious and delightful he may be, he is not a person to be trifled with, that his lip is as quick to scorn as to jest, and that his voice is no better fitted for flattery than for command.

Physically, he is of medium height and of medium build, a trifle stouter, perhaps, than the average of his race, and clothed with muscles worthy of an athlete. There are few women who would not envy him the perfect teeth, white, hard and small, which he displays as often as he smiles. He is graceful in his movements, and carries himself always with a dignity that is enhanced by his flowing robes of silk. His manner of life, to all outward appearances, is that of any well-born American. There is hardly an Oriental suggestion in the furnishings of the handsome house in a fashionable quarter of the town, which he engaged for legation purposes when he first came to Washington. Madam Wu, whom he married twenty years ago in China, and who looks for all the world as if she had stepped out of a Chinese picture, pays calls and receives them as regular as any other woman of her station. She attends the theatre with him and frequents public places. His eighteen-year-old boy plays with American youngsters, and is getting an American education; he goes to the public schools and beats all other children in their studies.—L. A. Collidge, in Ainsley's.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets 486
10c. 25c. 50c. BEST FOR THE BOWELS All Druggists.
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk.
Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Complete Report For all Counties, Showing Eleven Counties Fully Paid Up.

Although receipts are not coming in at a very rapid rate, yet two counties, Hall and Thurston, placed themselves in the list of counties fully paid up. The table showing how the counties stand at this date is worthy of some study. It will be observed that a large number of the counties might, by a little additional effort, raise the small balance necessary to place them in the list of paid up counties. Of course it can never be accomplished by waiting for the other fellow to pay first.

RECEIPTS.

Previously acknowledged	$1,273 71
To Wednesday noon	34 00
Total	$1,307 71

BY COUNTIES.

(Contributions of 25c each, unless otherwise specified. Counties not named below have contributed nothing this week.)

GOSPER—Previously acknowledged, $7.90; J. W. Begole, Holbrook, $1 for Independent collection. Total, $8.40.

HALL—Previously acknowledged, $29.75; collection of $14.75 by W. J. Burger, dealer in general merchandise and live stock, Doniphan, (J. H. Mullen, $2; John Thomssen, $2; Charles Menck, $2; Judge John R. Thompson, $1; H. A. Edwards, $1; J. J. Lorentzen, 50c; E. E. Downing, 50c; Dr. D. Burroughs, $1; C. Underwood, $1; W. J. Burger, $3.75). Total, $44.50. Hurrah for Hall county. She has now paid her share of the debt.

HITCHCOCK—Previously acknowledged, $5.75; collection of 75c by A. D. Hay, Trenton, (being the second he has sent in), (D. C. Manfull, D. M. Harrison, Thomas Smalley, all of Cornell). Total, $6.50.

LANCASTER—Previously acknowledged, $42.80; J. F. Egger, Hickman, for Saltillo precinct. Total, $43.05.

PIERCE—Previously acknowledged, $3.50; N. D. Reynolds, Long Beach, Washington, 50c; Mr. Reynolds was formerly committeeman of Willow Creek precinct. Total, $4.

SEWARD—Previously acknowledged $22.25; Frederick Scheumacker, $1 for F precinct. Total, $23.25.

THURSTON—Previously acknowledged, 75c; collection of $16 by S. T. Wright, chairman of county central committee (no names given). Total, $16.75. Hurrah for Thurston county. This make her share of the debt fully paid up.

VALLEY—Previously acknowledged, $7 45; C. R. True, Lee Park. Total, $7.70.

How They Stand

As promised last week, we present herewith a table showing the following items: (1) The first column shows, in the nearest even dollars, the amount each county should contribute to pay its share of the debt; this is substantially one-half the sum mentioned in our table given April 18, 1901, which contemplated payment of the debt and a surplus for the coming campaign. The total for all the counties is $2,866, being made about $600 greater than the total debt when the ways and means committee began work, in order to cover the possible and probable failure of some of the counties to pay in full, and to cover postage, printing bills, etc. (2) The second column shows the amount each county has contributed to the ways and means committee up to and including Wednesday, June 5, 1901. (3) The third column shows the amount still due from each county to complete payment of its share of the debt. It will be noted that eleven counties have paid their full quota, and in some instances considerable more. These are as follows:

	Overpaid.
Thayer	$ 65.65
Cuming	21.50
Kearney	20.00
Howard	15.95
Polk	3.80
Antelope	2.75
Washington	2.61
Wheeler	1.96
Saunders	1.45
Thurston	.75
Hall	.50
Total	$136.92

	Share.	Has Paid.	Due.
Adams	$54	$16.37	$37.63
Antelope	35	37.75	.....
Banner	2	.....	2.00
Blaine	2	.50	1.50
Boone	36	28.25	7.75
Box Butte	13	9.08	3.92
Boyd	19	4.00	15.00
Brown	9	.25	8.75
Buffalo	52	5.30	46.70
Burt	31	10.05	20.95
Butler	51	18.58	32.42
Cass	55	17.75	37.25
Cedar	40	2.78	37.22
Chase	7	.75	6.25
Cherry	17	9.75	7.25
Cheyenne	12	1.85	10.15
Clay	47	27.68	19.32
Colfax	34	2.00	32.00
Cuming	44	65.50	.....
Custer	52	41.30	10.30
Dakota	18	5.00	13.00
Dawes	17	5.75	11.25
Dawson	35	29.60	5.40
Deuel	7	.....	7.00
Dixon	27	2.50	24.50
Dodge	63	3.75	59.25
Douglas	317	4.50	312.50
Dundy	8	2.00	6.00
Fillmore	47	24.75	22.25
Franklin	27	11.75	15.25
Frontier	21	.....	21.00
Furnas	33	12.40	20.60
Gage	64	4.30	59.70
Garfield	6	.50	5.50
Gosper	15	8.40	6.60
Grant	3	.....	3.00
Greeley	22	4.50	17.50
Hall	44	44.50	.....
Hamilton	39	20.50	18.50
Harlan	24	17.00	7.00
Hayes	5	2.00	3.00
Hitchock	13	6.50	6.50
Holt	37	14.25	22.75
Hooker	1	.....	1.00
Howard	32	47.95	.....
Jefferson	39	14.00	25.00
Johnson	30	9.05	20.95
Kearney	28	48.00	.....
Keith	6	1.95	4.05
Keya Paha	9	4.50	4.50
Kimball	1	.25	.75
Knox	40	11.80	28.20
Lancaster	142	43.05	98.95
Lincoln	29	2.30	26.70
Logan	3	.....	3.00
Loup	4	3.25	.75
McPherson	2	.25	1.75
Madison	42	3.50	38.50
Merrick	25	21.60	3.40
Nance	22	7.00	15.00
Namaha	45	13.50	31.50
Nuckolls	38	9.50	28.50
Otoe	58	28.25	29.75
Pawnee	28	9.25	18.75
Perkins	6	.25	5.75
Phelps	26	8.25	17.75
Pierce	23	4.00	19.00
Platte	53	21.75	31.25
Polk	35	38.80	.....
Red Willow	23	8.10	14.90
Richardson	62	10.85	51.15
Rock	7	.25	6.75
Saline	51	25.65	25.35
Sarpy	26	8.50	17.50
Saunders	70	71.45	.....
Scott's Bluff	6	2.00	4.00
Seward	48	23.25	24.75
Sheridan	18	3.20	14.80
Sherman	18	14.25	3.75
Sioux	6	.....	6.00
Stanton	19	11.00	8.00
Thayer	38	103.65	.....
Thomas	2	.....	2.00
Thurston	16	16.75	.....
Valley	21	7.70	13.30
Washington	35	37.61	.....
Wayne	25	4.80	20.20
Webster	34	17.15	16.85
Wheeler	5	6.96	.....
York	47	58.65	.....
Total	$2.866	$1,307.71	$1,688.46

Lincoln's Largest Store

The Farmers Supply Association in the conduct of their large mail order business and retail trade occupy more floor space than any other mercantile institution in this city. The store is located opposite the Oliver theatre, 128-130-132 North 13th street, five stories and a basement. Their immense stock of goods makes one of the finest displays for the inspection of visitors to be found in the city. If you have never seen the stock do not fail to do so the first time you are in Lincoln. Visitors are always welcome.

The last report of the secretary of the Nebraska bank examiners has the following figures:

Year.	Deposits in Banks placed in Receivers' Hands.	Total Deposits in all Banks.
1892	$ 71,997.18	$24,891,113.29
1892	652,175.79	17,208,476.14
1894	197,283.25	18,074,832.43
1895	584,655.80	14,200,775.62
1896	1,156,888.81	10,227,537.93
1897	144,507.34	13,902,940.36
1898	35,730.06	18,225,180.14
1899	13,829.96	21,666,111.12
1900	39,975.91	25,894,059.37

It will be seen that the deposits in 1892 were just about the same as they were in 1900. Remember that bank "deposits" do not represent that amount of money by any means and then reflect upon the similarity of the condition in 1892 and now. Don't reflect upon what followed that condition in 1892. It might make you feel bad.

DR. McGREW

Office open continuously from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

CHARGES LOW.

(Dr. McGrew at Age 52.)

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST

In the treatment of all forms of DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF MEN ONLY, 26 years' experience, 15 years in Omaha.

VARICOCELE AND HYDROCELE.

A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED IN LESS THAN 10 DAYS—without cutting, pain or loss of time. The QUICKEST and MOST NATURAL CURE that has yet been discovered. CHARGES LOW.

SYPHILIS In all stages and conditions cured, and every trace of the disease is thoroughly eliminated from the blood.

No "BREAKING OUT" on the skin or face or any external appearances of the disease whatever. A treatment that is more successful and far more satisfactory than the "Hot Springs" treatment and at less than HALF THE COST. A cure that is guaranteed to be permanent for life.

WEAKNESS of young and middle-aged men. LOSS OF MANHOOD, Night Losses, Nervous Debility, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power.

Forgetfulness, Bashfulness, Stricture Gonorrhoea, Gleet.

OVER 20,000 CASES CURED.

RECTAL DISEASES Dr. McGrew's treatment for diseases of the rectum has cured where all others had failed. Fissure, Ulcers, Piles, and all chronic diseases of the rectum. Immediate relief and a permanent cure is made without cutting or pain. The cure is quick and complete.

CURES GUARANTEED.

CHARGES LOW

Consultation free. Treatment by mail

Medicines sent everywhere free from gaze or breakage, ready for use.

Office hours; 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. P. O. Box 766. Office over 215 South 14th St., between Farnam and Douglas Sts., OMAHA, NEB.

Hardy's Column

Frauds May Eat Frauds. Tariff and McKinley. Head Off Divorce. What Does It Mean. Who Knows Dawes. The Policy of Trusts. They Should Be Protected. What Next?

An Indiana jury decides that counterfeit money is good enough to gamble with. So not only counterfeit money, but a forged note or forged bank draft are good enough for gamblers, thieves or robbers. But it is rather dirty business to use such things in the government army to decoy the enemy. It looks a little as though honor in Christian war has been let down a peg, but the gambler takes without returning an equivalent. What will the Filipinos get for the forgery of General Funston?

McKinley begins to think the tariff is a little too high on trust goods, but the trusts own the government so there is no hope for the farmer. He must sell his wheat and meat at European prices and pay high tariff trust prices for manufactured goods.

Divorces seem to be on an increase; that is, the per cent compared with marriages. And yet the man and wife who smoke, chew, drink, together visit saloons and gambling hells are not troubled with an inclination to be divorced. It seems the only way to stop the increase of divorces is for the wives of vile men to join their husbands in all their vileness, then there will be harmony.

If "expansion" meant to extend the principles of our government, as Jefferson and Washington laid them down, it would be different, but, no, we are "expanding" just as England and Russia are, for the purpose of ruling and making money out of foreign people without giving them any voice in the government.

Wish we knew whether C. G. Dawes would favor the enlargement of the gold dollar as soon as the greenbacks, treasury notes and silver certificates are burned and the legal tender power is knocked out of silver. Not a republican speaker or editor advocates letting the money alone where it is.

Trusts, like railroads, do not figure how cheap they can sell their goods, but how high a price they can put on and yet have their goods taken and consumed. It is not what rates of freight the company can charge and make good dividends on the cost of the road, but how high they can put the rates and yet get business. When anything costs too much other cheaper things are substituted. When coal was higher than corn we burned corn. The boast that trusts will make things cheaper is all bosh.

It is hard to estimate the power of a good looking, rich woman over a poor man who has to toil for a living. Few men are bullet-proof before such a gun. And yet a little applied Christianity is good medicine. The walls of a penitentiary should be his shield. Any man who leaves his family, wife and children, for another woman, or any woman who leaves her family for another man should be protected by prison walls. It is not love, but lust, insane self-destruction.

It seems to be definitely settled that neither the Declaration or the constitution goes with the flag. The stars and stripes represent nothing of the kind. The next question will be: Has the constitution anything to do with congress. If the flag means nothing the constitution means nothing. Heavy taxes, long purses and big guns is all the flag represents. The courts and congress, and president off the same piece, seem to have no further use for the odd notions of our revolutionary fathers. The government must be removed as far from the common people as possible. Of course it should be so as long as a majority vote for it.

THE FARMERS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION 128-130-132 North 13th St., Lincoln, Neb. Mention The Independent.

VIEWS ON CARNEGIE GIFT.

Scotsmen Differ In Regard to the Millionaire's Recent Offer.

Not only in Scotland has Mr. Andrew Carnegie's great gift of $10,000,000 to the universities of north Britain aroused objections; among Scotsmen in New York city also, while the generosity of the donation is fully recognized, there is a tendency to question whether the advantages that will undoubtedly accrue from it will not be outweighed by the disadvantages that it is feared may come in in its train, says the New York Herald. Nearly everything depends upon the mode of administration of the $10,000,000, and the decision in the matter at present pending is consequently awaited with keen interest in New York.

The Rev. D. S. Mackay, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Reformed Collegiate church, said recently:

"Every Scotsman must feel impressed by the splendid gift of Mr. Carnegie to Scotland. As to the administration of this money there may be differences of opinion. In my judgment it would appear inadvisable to use this great fund to abolish class fees and make collegiate education free. Scotch independence will probably resent that application of Mr. Carnegie's generosity. Being ignorant of his exact purposes, I can only say, knowing the limits of university education in Scotland, that resources are cramped, and this is the most princely and helpful gift Scotland has ever received.

"As Mr. Froude says in opening his life of Carlyle, 'education is a passion of Scotsmen.' The fact that they have to fight for an education, that they win their degrees through self denial and self sacrifice, makes their education so sacred that they would resent the idea of having it free, even through Mr. Carnegie's munificence."

Another Scotsman, a well known officer of St. Andrew's society, who refused to allow his name to be quoted, said:

"Scotland will be more than $10,000,000 poorer because of this gift. Mr. Carnegie, as we knew him for years, was liberal with those ready to help themselves and refused to give anything to any one unwilling to add to the effort for his own benefit. The Mr. Carnegie we read of in the cables would make our universities perpetually free, would open them up as a sort of free educational lunch of pate de fois gras, instead of the wholesome, hard earned porridge of our fathers.

"He should have devoted the greater part of that money to the public schools, to the increase in pay of the poor teachers, and the rest could have been used in founding a few competitive scholarships and endowing collegiate chairs and establishing funds for enlarging the powers of the universities."

Another member of St. Andrew's society said, "The 'siller' will do good in a land that needs it sorely."

SCHIFF'S BIBLE MUSEUM.

The New York Financier Has Housed Harvard's Great Semitic Collection.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of New York has recently been one of the most prominent figures in Wall street, but comparatively few of those who followed him in the stress and storm of the Northern Pacific corner realized that he has another side to his life and is known among students as the donor of the new building for Harvard's Semitic museum, one of the most interesting special collections in the country, a museum illustrating the life and thought of the Semitic peoples, ancient and modern, including the Babylonian-Assyrian, the Arabian, the Phœnician, the Moabite, the Ethiopian, the Syrian and other branches, with the Hebrew-Palestinian, so called, as the nucleus and central feature of the whole. It is, in fact, in the broad and scientific sense, a Bible museum, intended not only to illustrate the instruction given in the Semitic department at Harvard, but to be a working aid to serious Bible students everywhere, both in the university and out of it.

It was founded in 1889 by a gift of $10,000 from Mr. Schiff for the purchase of material. In 1899 Mr. Schiff offered to give $25,000 for a building provided as much more were secured from other sources. When nearly $20,000 had been raised in accordance with these terms, Mr. Schiff announced that he would give the entire $50,000 for the new building if the other donors were willing, as it proved they were, that their subscriptions should go to the increase of the collection. Later Mr. Schiff further increased his gift to $60,000 to cover the estimate of the contractors. It is hoped that the building may be ready for occupancy some time this year. It will be three stories in height, with commodious lecture rooms and a library for the Semitic department on the ground floor and the exhibition halls on the second and third.

The $20,000 available for the purchase of further material should make the Semitic museum the most important Biblical collection—for so in the main one must consider it—in this country and one of the most interesting and instructive in the world. As has been said, the aim is to make it of the widest usefulness to Biblical and Semitic students everywhere. Besides this availability for professional use, so to speak, it is hoped to offer from time to time to the public, especially teachers in Sunday schools and Bible classes, courses of lectures on Biblical and Semitic subjects to be directly illustrated by the collections in the museum.

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