

A SPANISH COUNT CURED OF LA GRIPPE.



COUNT DE OVIES

Count Segundo de Ovies was a Carlist exile. The signature of his uncle, Louis De Ovies, is found with that of John Quincy Adams...

In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the Count gives his endorsement to their great catharral remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

The Canfield, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—Last winter my secretary had a severe attack of la grippe which was cured effectually by the use of four bottles of Peruna, so when I contracted the same unpleasant sickness last fall I at once sent for a bottle. It truly worked wonders, and removed the sickening and sore feeling I had within a few days. I would not be without it now for any money, and when I go away I carry Peruna as a valuable perquisite to my traveling outfit.—JULIAN SEGUNDO, CONDE DE OVIES.

A FREE PRESS

There are senators in the upper house of congress who can out lie old Machiavelli himself, and do it with more self-composure. Take the positive statement that there was no censorship in the Philippines, that the press was free and newspaper men were not subject to any supervision.

Until it has been officially proclaimed that a state of war or insurrection against the authority or sovereignty of the United States no longer exists in the Philippine islands, it shall be unlawful for any person to advocate orally or by writing or printing or like methods, the independence of the Philippine islands or their separation from the United States, whether by peaceable or forcible means, or to print, publish or circulate any handbill, newspaper or other publication advocating such independence or separation.

There is just as much freedom of the press in Manila as there is in Moscow or St. Petersburg and no more. One of the necessities of imperialism and without which it could not endure, is a suppression of a free press. The United States government has gone into that business and it will stay in it as long as imperialism is recognized by the supreme court.

TRY US FOR TREASON

Imperialism continues to make astonishing advances. It is now treason for a man to declare that the Philippines ought to be given their independence. When Senator Tillman made that statement on the floor of the senate, he was gravely informed by another senator that it was only because he (Tillman) was a member of the congress of the United States that he was not liable to fine and imprisonment for such incendiary talk.

one defies them. The Filipinos ought to be given their freedom and independence. "If that is treason, make the most of it."

QUEER STATESMANSHIP

Sugar is sold to the trade in Germany at 7 cents a pound. The same sugar is transported to England and sold at 3 cents a pound. The result of the insane interference with the laws of trade is the same in Germany as in this country where highly protected goods are exported and sold to foreigners at about half what American citizens have to pay for them.

A LOT OF TRAITORS

All that The Independent asks is that these new alien and seditious laws be rigorously enforced and that every man who is giving aid and comfort to the Filipinos by saying that they ought to be given independence be clapped in jail right away. Of course those traitors who occupy seats in the house and senate will have to be excepted until their terms of office expire, but let the Washington authorities get after the rest.

NEARLY everybody is having la grippe again. It resembles somewhat in the beginning a severe cold. A chill or cold spell is followed by aching bones, sore throat, headache, cough, and general weakness.

Unless Peruna is taken it will be weeks or months before a person regains his usual health. If the victim is fortunate enough to begin the use of Peruna at the commencement of the attack the course of the grip is much shortened, and the system is left in a natural state.

People who have had la grippe, but are still suffering from the after-effects, should not neglect to take Peruna, as it will promptly restore them to health.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments of the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., writes the following from 1441 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed the directions, and can say that it has cured me."—Henry Distin.



Henry Distin.

A large per cent of those who are afflicted with this epidemic, instead of getting well as they ought to, will have chronic catarrh as the result. This is almost invariably the case unless Peruna is taken as soon as possible after the grip begins.

Every one who has observed the effect of Peruna during the last three epidemics of la grippe positively knows that this remedy will cure it permanently.

The fact is, however, that a great multitude of people will not take Peruna, and a foundation for chronic catarrh will be laid.

Even in cases where chronic catarrh has affected the lungs, and the early stages of catarrhal consumption have been developed, Peruna can be relied upon as a prompt and lasting cure.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

signers were George F. Edmunds, Mark Twain, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, W. D. Howells, and Bishop Vincent. It is said that thirty-six professors in the University of Chicago and a number of other educators have put their names to this appeal to the senate.

Lodge and Beveridge are the only kind of true patriots left in this country and they should get after these men immediately with United States marshals and haul them before the federal judges who will take great delight in sentencing them to long terms and heavy fines. It only takes one witness to convict a man of treason; now, and "talking" is treason, because the old constitution was thrown into the waste basket. It will do not good to plead that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same OVERT ACT or on confession in open court," because the document that contained those words is no more in effect. On with the dance. The Independent hopes that the imperialists will continue to make it lively.

JEFFERSON AND SMITH

Thomas Jefferson and Adam Smith in the same year published a declaration of independence. Jefferson's applied to political life; Smith's to economic life.

Both these declarations were but the outgrowth of a revolution which had begun some time before. Primarily the revolt was against restrictions upon conscience and religion; then it included a demand for political liberty and extended into the industrial world. Adam Smith's central idea in his "Wealth of Nations," according to Prof. Ely's interpretation, is this: Men are by nature free and equal; the law should not establish artificial inequalities among them. What men need in business is not protection, but liberty. Under free competition each man seeks his own interest, and in seeking his own interest promotes, as a rule, the best interests of society.

Stated briefly, Adam Smith's contention was for non-interference in industry by the government. It will be remembered that in his day and for many years before it was the prac-

leges to certain favorites, giving them a monopoly of certain lines of industry; and it was against such procedure that Adam Smith issued his declaration of industrial independence. The idea took root and caused an industrial revolution in England. In America the transition from the old practice to the new was scarcely felt, owing to the scattered settlements and small amount of industry.

Competition unhampered by governmental interference, then, was the central idea. It has a firm hold on the people of both England and America. But new conditions have arisen that could not possibly have been foreseen by Adam Smith and his supporters. They knew nothing of steam transportation, electricity, and kindred inventions and discoveries. They knew but little, if anything, about those lines of industry in which competition cannot long be maintained, and in the nature of things ought not to be maintained. In his time there were no railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric lights, electric cars. His general rule was good then as applied to the lines of industry then in existence; it is good today as applied to the same lines. But the industrial world has developed new industries to which Adam Smith's idea of "non-interference" cannot be applied—industries he probably never dreamed about.

Non-interference and competition do not go hand in hand as regards the railroads, for example. It did not take long for the people to discover that if left alone there would be no competition, or practically none, among the various lines. Then, while still adhering to the competitive idea, the people invoked governmental interference—to compel competition. A good illustration is the case of the West Shore railway in New York. It was designed to check the monopoly of the New York Central, and was built almost parallel to that line. Its charter provided that it should never sell out to the New York Central. Here was state interference to compel competition. But after the West Shore had been run a few years its road was leased to the New York Central for 475 years and is now a comparatively useless fifth track to that road.

The most recent example of governmental interference to compel competition is the suit instituted by the state of Minnesota in United States court to declare unlawful the recent merger of the Northern Securities company. The Independent does not care to pose as a prophet, but ventures the prediction that the state will finally lose. The United States supreme court will probably find that it has no jurisdiction over the subject matter, and the state courts will find themselves in a similar predicament.

As long as the law stands upon the statute books, Governor Van Sant deserves credit for his attempt to enforce it. But the law is fundamentally bad and the only good effect the suit can possibly have is to furnish another object lesson showing the people that competition in the railroad business cannot be enforced by government interference. The only object of Adam Smith's declaration was that the best interests of society might be promoted. Non-interference permitted competition in practically every line he knew at that time; but he made no demand for government interference to compel competition. Such does not promote the best interests of society. In the case of the West Shore road, the people are compelled to pay for a useless line, conforming to Prof. Ely's general maxim, "deduced from our national experience, that the public must pay for every article needlessly duplicated in monopoly service, and that, too, without compensating benefit." Every line of railroad paralleling another is an economic waste which the people are obliged to pay for, if one line could do all the business done by the two. Such attempts to create artificial competitions impel Prof. Ely to remark that "the history of our railway business is the history of competing lines which have tracked each other across the country, endeavoring rather to overreach each other than to serve the public."

What has been said regarding the railroads applies with equal force to telegraphs, telephones, street car lines, electric light plants, water works, and other public utilities.

The declaration of Adam Smith is good today as it ever was. The law should not establish artificial inequalities among men. Artificial inequalities are established whenever the law empowers certain individuals to condemn and take private property for their own use, under the thin disguise of public necessity, and to exercise the taxing power for their own private benefit. "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none" is the populist motto. It is good democratic doctrine. Apply it to the industrial world of the present day and it resolves itself into the two propositions, (a) private enterprise in the competitive field, and (b) public ownership in

mean, however, that every business now known as a monopoly should be owned and operated by the government. When the inequities of the tariff and freight discriminations shall have been abolished, many of the industries now thought to be monopolies will be found to respond to competition. Small meat packing houses are crushed out by freight discriminations; small oil refining concerns have been compelled to shut down for a like reason. But the Standard Oil trust and the Armour and Cudahy would have competition were it not for freight discriminations which are almost prohibitive.

A REPUBLICAN TRUTH

The senior member of a triad of republican papers in Lincoln in discussing Albert Watkins' Forum article, "The Outlook for Public Ownership," chortles gleefully because The Independent last week reproduced an editorial from the Portland Oregonian, which, it is alleged, was stolen from Mr. Watkins. It says:

As an example of the mixed alignment of politicians with reference to this question it is interesting to note that a populist newspaper of Lincoln has just been reproducing, as an example of republican conversion to populism, an editorial as favoring public ownership, from a big republican daily of the Pacific coast. The principal points of which are made by ingeniously weaving in without credit sentences from Mr. Watkins' article which is non-partisan, simply discussing the status of the question.

The Independent is glad to see big republican dailies using Mr. Watkins' non-partisan ideas on this important subject, much as it deprecates the practice of stealing another's language. There is no copyright on the idea of public ownership, but from a partisan standpoint the populists have a pre-emption on it as a party measure, being first in the field to make a demand for it in the party platform. It will do other republican papers good to study what Mr. Watkins has to say on the subject—but they might have the decency to give him credit when they use his language.

A SHAKY FOUNDATION

There has been a great deal of boasting in the United States senate and in plutocratic newspapers during the last week of the permanency of imperialism. We are, they say, in the Philippines and we are going to stay there. We have established a colonial system of government and nothing can now overthrow it. Did any one of these boosters ever stop to think upon what a shaky foundation imperialism stands? The whole thing rests upon a decision of the supreme court and that decision was rendered by one majority. It is said that Justice Shiras has given notice that he will soon retire. If another person should be appointed in his place who held the same views as the minority, the whole system would go by the board. It would be impossible to hold peoples in subjection and administer a government without the consent of the people. Philippine commissions, tariff laws and an army of carpet baggers would all suddenly disappear and we would have the Declaration of Independence back, the constitution would follow the flag and all the world, except a few thieves, would hold one long and enthusiastic jubilee. When Justice Shiras cast his vote to change our form of government he perhaps did not fully realize the far-reaching consequences of the act. If it stands, the history of the world will be changed and men will have to fight the old battle of liberty over again.

The Independent received a letter the other day from a populist in which he said that he would be willing to continue to co-operate with the Bryan democracy, but aside from Bryan there was not a democratic leader who could be trusted. That is a pretty broad statement. That there are a lot of them who cannot be trusted is true enough and the populists have had a good many of the same kind. There was Peffer, Powderly, Kyle, Loucks, Willits, Clover and last and most infamous of all, Clem Deaver. There are democrats in this state that The Independent would trust just as implicitly as it would Bryan or any populist. There are a lot of others whom it would not trust at all.

The workings of the mullet head mind is one of those things that no pop can find out or understand. When the Spanish war broke out the imperialists all shouted, "Trade follows the flag," and we must take the Philippines to get the trade. As soon as they got the Philippines they began to shout, "Trade with the Philippines will ruin us and we must build a high protection wall between us and the islands to prevent it." When the mullet head heard the first statement, he said: "Yep. Trade follows the flag and Providence gave us the islands." When he heard the second he said: "Yep. We must have high protection, trade with the islands would ruin us," and he was perfectly honest in both state-

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