ALL RUN DOWN

Weak, Nervous, and Debilitated as a Result of Grip.

To the many sufferers from the after-effects of grip who have sought in vain for relief, the facts stated in the following interview will be of great interest.

Mrs. Emily J. Black lives at No. 3 Howard street, Brewer, Me. She had a severe attack of the grip, the winter before last, which left her weak, nervous and debilitated. Nothing seemed to help her and, growing worse and worse, she almost gave up hope of ever being well again, until she tried a remedy which has brought relief to thousands of similarly affected people. When interviewed by a Commercial reporter she said:

"More than a year ago I had a severe attack of the grip which left me in bad shape. Everything I ate distressed me so much that I could not bear to take food, and I thought I must starve. I had numbness in my limbs and could not taste or smell for four months. I was ailing for six months or more and part of the time I was obliged to stay in bed. I took various medicines that were recommended to me, but none helped me and instead of getting better I became worse. Finally, when I was all run down, weak and nervous, I saw a pamphlet advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and decided to try them. From the first box I experienced relief and by the time I had taken six I was entirely cured. I have not needed them since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific not only for the after-effects of the grip of fevers and of other acute diseases, but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dolars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure and get the genuine. Substitutes never cured anybody.

Stiffened Their Back Bones

(Continued from Page One.)

the Illinois anti-trust law and as was to be expected, the sacred court brought in a verdict that it was unconstitutional. This renders the anti-trust laws of thirteen other states unconstitutional on the grounds that it exempted from the provisions of the laws agricultural products and live stock. This decision affects the anti-trust law of Nebraska.

The republicans held another conference with regard to relief for Cuba, but only succeeded, as formerly, in disagreeing.

It is reported, upon very good authority, that the president has distributed so much patronage to his wayward boys that he has teased them back into line and they will support the policy of the administration. This savors very much of the policy used under the Cleveland administration to bring back the wavering democrats.

WILLIAM W. BRIDE.

A REPUBLICAN ROW

Insurgents in Republican Caucus—Steel Billets Shipped to England and Back Again.—New Cabinet Member.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—Free trade for the farmers! High tariff for the trusts! This is the summing up of the republican policy. The farmers through the west have had their eyes opened to it during the controversy which is still raging in the house.

One of the "insurgent" republicans is showing a letter which he received from an agricultural implement firm in Akron, O., in which the firm states that it has been forced to import its steel billets from Europe. Those same billets were made in this country. It is cheaper to have them re-shipped here and pay all charges than to attempt to buy the same material in Pittsburg.

Still the cry is: "Don't disturb the tariff on anything."

It looks as if nothing would be done in the way of Cuban reciprocity.

The ways and means leaders offered to compromise on the Sibley amendment giving 20 per cent rebate on Cuban sugar for two years, but even that is being whittled away. Unless a compromise is speedily arranged on the Cuban matter it will be impossible for him to get the house republicans to pass any of the half dozen measures that he wants very badly before the close of congress.

It must be a compromise satisfactory to the beet sugar interests or the "insurgents" will refuse to make friends with the ways and means contingent and party discipline cannot be enforced.

Even then if a tariff rebate to Cuba gets over to the senate there are 18 republican senators who are pledged to attach to it a proposition to reduce the tariff on materials used by the steel trust. So it is a pretty scene of turmoil in this republican congress.

The republicans through the middle west are with the "insurgents" and it is conceded on every hand that the next house will be democratic if only on account of the serious dissensions within the republican ranks and its failure to carry out the wishes of its constituents.

The Philippine question continues to be a burning topic of discussion. There is no doubt but anti-imperialism will be one of the most important issues in the coming congressional campaign. The republicans are not even trying to deny the daily stories of awful cruelties practiced by our troops upon the Filipinos. They try to excuse the crimes by blaming the scouts, but it must be remembered that the savage scouts are employed by our troops to hunt down Christian Filipinos and the responsibility rests with us. That slavery is practiced to a great extent in the Sulu islands is glibly admitted by Governor Taft. He does not think we can reform the evil and seems oblivious to the inconsistency of permitting slavery to flourish under our flag. It is admitted that the Philippines are a constant source of heavy outlay and bring in no return. Not one soldier in ten re-enlists.

Still the land and mineral speculators are eagerly awaiting the passage of the bill by this congress which will give them a free hand to loot the islands under the protection of our troops.

In appointing Representative Moody as a successor to Secretary Long of the navy, President Roosevelt found a man after his own heart. Moody is quite as independent and strenuous as Roosevelt himself and will probably make the dust fly pretty quick in a department that sadly needs overhauling.

The republicans are not rejoicing, however. Moody is one of the worst of the house "insurgents." He always voted and talked exactly as he pleased. This rewarding of the rebellious with fat offices is very trying to the machine. It is demoralizing in fact.

Secretary Hitchcock will be the next cabinet officer to resign. Roosevelt has a neat plan for pushing along a resignation which does not come promptly. He has some man get himself interviewed by the Associated press and state that he will accept a certain cabinet office if it is tendered to him. On this hint the incumbent usually hands in his resignation.

Some man in California has announced that he stands ready to accept Hitchcock's place when the latter resigns. So the place is likely to be vacated soon. Whether the California man will get it is another story.

When the Boers captured Methuen they actually caused the whole civilized world to question seriously if the British will be able to conquer them.

Now they have set Methuen free, but Cronje still languishes on St. Helena. The Boers get all their supplies from British captures. They are now complaining that the horses and mules shipped by the British from this country are so poor as to be hardly worth capturing.—D. P. B.

KNOW WHAT WE WANT

The Rascals Who Rob the People Should be Handled Without Any Gloves

Editor Independent: I must apologize for my delay in acknowledging receipt of sample copies you sent. They were warmly welcomed and I have been congratulating myself ever since on having found the "real thing" at last.

When compared with the stuff we are obliged to tolerate here in the east your paper ranks as a revelation. It is indeed a relief to discover the existence of an editor who knows what he wants to say and knows how to say it, with absolute indifference as to whose toe is trod upon, nor how big that toe may be.

I considered it a real pleasure to write my name on one of your Liberty postals, which seems to be an excellent way of increasing your circulation and influence. I am a Bryan man and have been reading his paper since its birth but I must be honest enough to confess that a vigorous policy is more to my liking.

While not always opposed to calm, conservative and dignified methods, it is very clear that these are weak allies when unscrupulous and treacherous rascals confront us. The representative republicans of today differ little from our dearly beloved gold democrats. They should both be handled without gloves and you are just the man to do it.

However, it's only fair to say that The Commoner is getting warmer and may eventually become a worthy rival of yours.

With proper encouragement to keep two such mighty pens in action, the opposition, though powerful, will soon be on the run.

Success and a long life of usefulness is the hearty wish of

FRANK H. BLAKE.

N. Y. City, N. Y.

BRYAN IN WASHINGTON

His Hotel Was a Greater Attraction Than the White House.—Boers and British Altgeld's Last Speech.

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1902.—(Special Correspondence.)—Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan's visit to Washington Thursday and Friday was very much in the nature of an ovation during the entire two days. Thursday morning he breakfasted with the Nebraska fusion delegation.

Hundreds of men, prominent in the official and political life of the nation, called to pay their respects and to seek advice upon the political situation from a democratic and populist standpoint. To all of these the editor of The Commoner was gracious and cordial, although endeavoring in that Bryan way to stamp his impress upon legislation that will inure to the benefit of the people.

The President himself, with his unlimited power and patronage, drew no more to the White house than did the distinguished Nebraskan to his hotel, while upon his visits to the capitol he was the demand of the hour.

Many men continue to wonder why it is that this private citizen, without political place or office, without power to reward with position or emolument, continues to retain his hold upon the affections of the American people, and why it is that he retains his popularity—the most popular man in the country. This may be all explained in one sentence, viz: While the American people, as yet unawakened to the dangers that beset them, may not yet be willing to listen to his counsel, they do not fail to recognize absolute sincerity in the man and incomparable honesty and integrity in the statesman. The time is coming, and not so far away, when Bryan's warnings will stand out in letters of flame, as did the handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast, and when that time comes, the man of the hour will hail again from Nebraska to take the helm of state and direct the republic as its chief.

The president's daughter will not attend the coronation of Britain's king. This announcement from the White house is evidence sufficient that "his strenuosity" has had his ear to the ground and knows that the common people of the country are in no mood to submit to this king-worshipping business. Miss Alice is a very lovable young woman, and prone to be carried away by the pomp of a foreign court, but her father could not afford to damage his 1904 chances by sending a member of his family to kow-tow before royalty. The snobs who make up the high official and business life of the country are disappointed, as well as Miss Roosevelt, but the president knows that the common people do the voting, even if, in all cases, they do not do the counting.

Wall street professes to be afraid of Roosevelt just now. Whether this play is for effect can be ascertained only after it is determined who shall bear the republican standard in the next campaign. At any rate, an embassy from the money center has asked the president if he has any more "bombs" to explode that will disturb the "business interests" such as the suit to prevent the proposed railroad merger of the Northern Securities company. Roosevelt emphatically says "No," but there is visible uneasiness, both in the White house and in New York.

The sight of Senator Hanna, easily the most tyrannical employer of labor in this country, posing as labor's friend and offering his services to arbitrate differences between capitol and labor, would be ludicrous were it not so serious for labor. That there is "method in this madness" is so well understood here that no one well posted cares to deny the shrewd political manipulations of the chairman of the republican national committee, nor that he is a receptive candidate for the presidency. If Hanna enters the lists, he will do so as the preferred champion of the moneyed interests of the nation and the world. His intimate associations with the "captains of industry" makes him their fittest representative, and so sure as Hanna becomes a candidate he will be nominated over the present occupant of the White house.

The men who nominate and elect republican presidents go about it on a plain business basis—that of dollars and cents. They can trust Hanna. But can they trust Roosevelt, now that he has shown signs of revolt to the west, besides having committed the irreparable blunders of dining a negro and recalling the invitation of a white man to the same banquet board?

The man who whipped Spain has another job on his hands—bigger than the Cuban job—when he attempts to line up the financial magnates and the heads of the trusts beside the rank and file republicans in support of his candidacy for a second term.

The Philippine tariff bill, having passed both houses and received executive approval, is in full force and effect. Its constitutionality is involved, however, (if the constitution be considered) in the fact that upon the passage of the measure in the senate the state of South Carolina was deprived of a vote, in direct violation of the constitution.

The permanent census bill is now a law, as well, with a prospect that the house and the president will clash over the civil service provision. The executive is playing the civil service racket with all the tenacity of a negro's 4-11-44 in a crap game.

A bill appropriating $125,000 for a public building at Hastings has passed the senate. This is the bill introduced by Shallenberger in the house.

The bill to divide Nebraska into two federal districts has also passed the senate.

The Hanna-Frye ship subsidy bill is now under discussion in the senate, and is being supplemented by the most powerful lobby that ever swooped down upon Washington to bribe and bulldoze special legislation in the interests of rich corporations. All the "big guns" on the republican side have been summoned at the Hanna command to support with voice and vote this bill, which contemplates taking millions of dollars out of the public treasury and handing it over without return of any kind to wealthy ship-owners.

If the government intends to make a practice of giving bounties to those engaged in the carrying trade, every Nebraska farmer has a legal right to demand a bounty to help build up the wagon trade which carries his produce to market.

No American business man intends to engage in maritime trade unless he sees a profit therein, and every thinking man can have nothing but contempt for the administration argument that the government should pay a bounty to the men who engage in profitable business.

If the merchant marine business is unprofitable at this time from the trade it carries, it cannot be made so by voting to it money from the pockets of the taxpayers of the United States.

Neither public or private bequests, large or small, ever made a business successful and never will.

Steamship news just now is calculated to make the world gasp. American capitalists have recently purchased two of the greatest ocean transportation lines in the world and steps are being taken to form a combination to get control of all the Atlantic lines to Europe. This bids fair to be the greatest shipping trust in the world, not even excepting the one now owned by a British syndicate. It would be interesting to know what relations are to exist between this American combination and the British trust. It will also be interesting to watch the influence of this proposed investment of American capital upon the ocean on the subsidy bill under discussion in the senate, one of the main excuses for which is that Americans have been driven from the seas and cannot get back without public assistance.

The senate has disposed of both the diplomatic and consular, and the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills, both of which have already passed the house.

The house has passed the rural free mail delivery service bill and is now discussing the postoffice appropriation bill—affording a chance for the members to discuss everything within the range of human knowledge or experience except the merits of the measure under consideration.

The envoys from the Boer republics were ignominiously treated in their petitions to President Roosevelt to tender his good offices toward the settlement of the South African war. They probably had no right to expect justice from this administration, as they received none from its predecessor. But they have the right to ask, and the friends of liberty the world over have a right to ask, why it is that a republic has become so lost to all sense of fairness and so permeated with kingly notions as to reject an appeal whose result would have preserved the integrity of two republics in another part of the world?

Under a republican administration, for the first time in history, this republic has refused to offer consolation and sympathy to sister republics in distress and at the mercy of a tyrant among nations.

But although Roosevelt has refused to act in an American-like manner to settle the war, the friends of the Boers still have hopes. The crushing defeat of Lord Methuen is the worst British reverse of the war, proves the valor of the Transvaal Dutchmen and gives encouragement that the war will yet end in an English defeat.

The action of the Boers in releasing Lord Methuen, who was wounded and captured, is in pleasing contrast to the action of the British in banishing Cronje, hanging Scheepers and placing Kretsinger in solitary confinement.

Read the records and then say who are the civilized peoples!

According to Kitchener's reports he has killed more Boers than have ever been under arms during the war. Every time an American reads a "I-regret-to-report" dispatch from Kitchener he is unpleasantly reminded of a few similar circumstances in the Philippines.

Imperialism is running mad the whole world round, and no matter who may decry it or under what circumstances, it is bound to be a political issue that will not down.

Battlefields covered with American dead, rivers running red with American blood, American homes desolated and American pockets depleted—all for the glory of conquest—is not a pleasing spectacle to contemplate, and one not easily forgotten.

The capitalists of the country, through their agents—the republicans in congress—have had a new currency measure framed and introduced in congress as the joint product of the republican members of the house committee on banking and currency. Representative Fowler fathers the measure as one to provide an "elastic currency" and to equalize rates of interest throughout the country.

The death of John P. Altgeld is a distinct loss to the cause of reform all over the country. Here was a man from the loins of the people—poor in everything save intellect; misjudged and maligned, yet a powerful advocate of good government, a strong friend of the needy and one of the greatest logicians of the age. He died as he lived—pleading the cause of the lowly—his last speech being in behalf of the Boers.

Altgeld was strong and virile in his opposition to monopolies, and his last speech on this question, delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., the evening of March 8, was a masterpiece, from which the following extracts are taken:

"We have this anomalous condition: That the things absolutely necessary to the life of the American people are owned and controlled not by themselves, but by monopolies; that is, they are owned and controlled by a few private individuals. The people are in the power of these few private individuals.

"Corporations and monopolies have mostly grown up during the last fifty years, and as the abuse from corporate management began to be felt efforts were made to correct them. When the subject first came up for consideration the natural suggestion was the creation of boards or commissions, a species of courts, that were to stand between the people and the corporation, protecting the interests of all parties, and after more than twenty years of experience we find that the whole system is a failure.

"Conservative and competent experts have shown that the cost of living to the American people has been increased from 25 to 60 per cent, not by natural rise in price, but by the arbitrary marking up of prices by monopolies.

"Monopolies have shown themselves able to crush out strikes and to defeat almost every move in favor of an increase of wages.

"We say that, so far as the principle of theory is concerned, the people themselves should own these monopolies. Then the question arises, Is it feasible for the public to own and operate these utilities? This is no longer open for discussion, for, while the question may be new in our country, it is old in other countries.

"'But,' says some one, 'are you not afraid of the question of patronage? If you give the government control of all the employes of these great corporations, can you ever unseat the party that is once in power?' No doubt the question of patronage is a serious one, but it is not within the power of man to coerce employes any more than the corporations now coerce them in this country, and these great monopolies act together."

"But, says another: 'The government of our cities is now so corrupt that it would not do to turn these industries over to them.' It is certainly true that the governments of our cities are corrupt, but the question arises, who made them corrupt, and how long will this corruption endure under existing conditions?

"The corporations are the mother of corruption in public affairs, and this corruption is going to exist just as long as we have private monopolies. Private monopolies furnish the hand that bribes by day and bribes by night, that pollutes everything it touches, and the existence of corruption in our cities and in our state and national government furnishes the strongest argument in favor of wiping out all private monopolies, for it will give the people back their government.

"A mere change of party administration signifies nothing so long as the same slimy hands control the policy of government.

"I hear men talk about Jeffersonian principles; I read accounts of harmony meetings in which it is proposed that we democrats shall all get together, and when I look for the reason for getting together, I find it summed up in the desire to get something. They tell us we must win; I ask why do we want to win? Then I am told that we want to win to get the offices. And why do we want the offices? The answer is, so that we can take care of our friends.

"If there were no other reason why the people should own the monopolies than that it will give them back their government, that reason is in itself sufficient. Wipe out the private monopolies and it will again be possible for the popular will to make itself felt in city councils, in state legislatures, in the national government and in party conventions. It will restore American character and American manhood. It will restore the great principles of truth, of liberty, and of justice, and man will again look to the stars and labor for the elevation of the race."

H. W. RISLEY.

FORCING THE FIGHT

B. H. ROBISON, PRESIDENT OF OMAHA'S OWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE SUCCESSFUL

BANKERS RESERVE LIFE

Not Content With the Phenomenal Achievements of His Company at Home, Moves Into New Territory.

"Last week we obtained license to do business in the state of Michigan," said B. H. Robison, president of the Bankers' Reserve Life Association. "We have appointed a general agent in that state. The insurance department gave us a cordial welcome and we expect results from this field which will startle some of our active alien competitors.

"Life insurance is no longer an experiment and the Bankers' Reserve is not now an infant. Our company has fought its way to the front. Insurance commissioners throughout the union approve its plan of insurance and cordially extend the right hand of fellowship. The malignant competitor is silenced by the facts of the past two years, during which our company has forged forward in a manner which makes the criticism of jealous business rivals ridiculous.

"Every Nebraskan, loyal to the commonwealth, bids Godspeed to every worthy Nebraska enterprise. Only the mercenaries of the Life Insurance trust are willing to attempt the injury of Nebraska's strongest and most vigorous company.

"With nearly $4,000,000 written on Nebraska lives, we go into the adjacent states with an indorsement from our own people of which we are justly proud. It is a card of introduction which carries the proof of the high standing of the Bankers' Reserve on its face. It is the best guaranty of soundness a young business organization can offer to a strange community.

"Colorado, Utah and South Dakota are also opened to the Bankers' Reserve. No insurance department of any state in the union will refuse the Bankers' Reserve entrance, because an examination into its affairs convinces all insurance experts that it is building upon a safe foundation and its policies are modern, business-like and secure.

"I am, personally, very proud of the Bankers' Reserve, but it could not have been so successful except for the loyal people of our state, who have manfully risen in their might to push along the good work it has undertaken.

"We promise to continue to deserve the approval and confidence of our patrons, and with their help will build in Omaha one of the greatest financial institutions of the great west."

We can give lucrative contracts and choice territory to ten additional special, general or state agents. Active solicitors, salesmen or life insurance producers requested to call or write for information and terms. Address,

BANKERS' RESERVE LIFE.
OMAHA.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

How the Railroads Might be owned and Operated Without Loss to Anyone.

Suppose the government should buy all the railroads, says the man who opposes the idea, look at the immense debt that would be necessary—for we couldn't pay cash; and you're howling all the time now about the national debt. Well, there is a vast difference between a debt contracted in the purchase of valuable property and one contracted in such a wasteful thing as war, for example. Let us see how it would work out, taking the railroads at what their owners claim they are worth, and operating them with the same men at the same cost as at present—not changing anything except the ownership and control, not even reducing rates.

On June 30, 1900, the railway mileage of the United States was as follows:

	Miles.
Single track	192,556.03
Second track	12,151.48
Third track	1,094.48
Fourth track	829.29
Yard track and sidings	52,153.02
Total	258,784.30

There were in fact 193,345.78 miles of railway line on that date, but 789.75 miles were not reported to the interstate commerce commission and need not be noticed here. The total capitalization of the lines reporting was as follows:

Common stock	$ 4,522 291.838
Preferred stock	1,323,287,755
Funded debt	5,645,455,367
Total capitalization	$11,491,034.960

On the total capital stock outstanding dividends were paid as follows:

54.34 per cent paid no dividends.
10.18 per cent paid from 1 to 4 per ct.
14.56 per cent paid from 4 to 5 per ct.
6.93 per cent paid from 5 to 6 per ct.
4.29 per cent paid from 6 to 7 per ct.
6.40 per cent paid from 7 to 8 per ct.

The amount of dividends paid during the year was $139,597,927, which would be produced by an average rate of 5.23 per cent on stock on which some dividends were paid, and amounts to an average of a little more than 2.21 per cent on the entire amount of outstanding capital stock. Part of the funded debt, too, paid no interest; 5.23 per cent of the mortgage bonds, 3.61 per cent of the miscellaneous obligations, and 43.40 per cent of the income bonds, but this last item is a comparatively small one in amount.

A statement of earnings and operating expenses follows:

Gross earnings	$1,487,044,814
Operating expenses	961,428,511
Net earnings	$ 525,616,303

In the item of gross earnings is included $37,752,474 for carrying the mails; but as this would simply be a saving in one branch if not paid, and no loss to the government whether paid or not under government ownership, we need not deduct it in our present calculations.

The railroads had other sources of income which brought them in $162,885,071; but as this was made up of income from lease of road, dividends on stocks owned, etc., it need not enter into our calculations. Neither need we take into account and payments other than those for operating expenses, although one of the items, $48,332,273 in taxes paid would be eliminated under government ownership and would necessarily have to be raised in some other way.

Now, suppose the United States should, under its power of eminent domain, condemn and take all these roads and in order to cut the matter short, and avoid a long and tedious appraisement of property, should accept the valuations placed upon them as represented by the stocks and bonds, what then? Why the national debt must be increased to the extent of $11,491,034,960—nearly twelve billion dollars—because the roads could not be paid for in cash, and their owners would not want it if they could get it. Interest-bearing bonds would be much more preferable. Suppose we make the bonds to run fifty years, optional, however, at any time. At what interest could they be floated? At 2 per cent beyond any doubt, but to be safe let us say at 3 per cent. That would mean an annual amount of $344,731,038 to be paid as interest, and that deducted from the net income from operation would leave $180,885,265 to be applied on the principal and for improvements—hardly enough to pay off one-fiftieth of the principal at first, it is true, but it must not be forgotten that as the principal is reduced the interest becomes less in amount.

We should not overlook the fact that without any change in passenger rates the income from that source would be increased many millions annually, because there would be no pass system. Other millions would be saved in abolishing an expensive system of soliciting freight and passenger traffic. Salaries and wages of employes might remain the same, subject to a little variation, giving the section hands and train service men more and the plush carpet fellows less.

Bought at what they are actually worth and operated even less economically than they now are, the railroads merged into one gigantic system under public ownership would be a profitable investment. But the fact that discriminations in freight and passenger traffic would be effectually abolished, is the crowning feature of the whole plan.

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