Mark Twain's Cousin,

G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, Kan., the noted constitutional lawyer, who bears so striking a resemblance to Mark Twain, (Samuel B. Clemens) that he is frequently taken for the original Mark, is a man of deep intellect and wide experience. He is considered one of the foremost lawyers in this country. In a recent letter to the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Mr. Clemens says:

G. C. Clemens.

* * "Personal experience and observation have thoroughly satisfied me that Dr. Miles' Nervine contains true merit, and is excellent for what it is recommended."

Mr. Norman Waltrip, Sup. Pres. Bankers' Fraternal Society, Chicago, says:

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills

are invaluable for headache and all pain. I had been a great sufferer from headache until I learned of the efficacy of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now I always carry them and prevent recurring attacks by taking a pill when the symptoms first appear."

Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25c. per Box.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Hardy's Column.

(Continued from Page 3.)

government is not so squeamish on the tariff. Carloads of live stock can be taken from here and landed there without tariff.

If the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington railroads should all come under one management we can see no reason for feeling any harm to any one. They have now a monopoly of their way business. For thousands of miles no other road is near. They will have a monopoly of the through business from the lakes to the Pacific coast no more than they do now. There are today and will be competing roads for through business. Should the Canadian and the Union Pacific go in with the other roads there might be a little ground for fear. The Canadian road carries freight and passengers from New York to San Francisco by way of Montreal for the same price our direct roads do. The rebate business is the meanest thing about railroad management. That is the chief advantage the trusts have over individual business. Let a man ship five hundred carloads of corn from Lincoln to Chicago in one year over any of the roads, and secretly there would come to his pocket several hundred dollars.

The royal bloods of Washington have commenced again the agitation of the question of making all ex-presidents full senators for life. They want the constitution changed. Then the next change they will ask for will be that the oldest son may follow the father through all time to come. That is the way things are tending. Senators made in that way should be called lords. We must have kingly names as well as kingly actions.

What a man professes either religiously or politically counts but little; it is what he does that counts in character. His actions must harmonize with his profession or else he must take the title of hypocrite. Cleveland's pretending to be a democrat and yet working with and for the millionaire republicans gives him no standing as a statesman. Why does he not give us what he undestands to be modern democratic doctrine? We cannot be a Cleveland democrat any easier than we can be a modern republican.

If a man buys a slave and that slave kills his master in defending his own freedom, he is not guilty of committing a crime, according to English law. The Canadian government refused to give up a slave who killed his master in getting away to Canada. Our government bought of Spain several millions of Filipinos. Now is it any crime for them to kill Americans in trying to secure their own liberty? Modern republicanism would make it a crime for any one to stand up for equality before the law. Special privileges for the rich is heaven's last ordinance.

There are several quite important bills before congress and it will be a wonder if they all pass. The most important one and the one that embodies the most injustice is the ship subsidy bill. It means that the common people must pay six or eight millions annually to the rich ship owners. Congressmen are afraid to vote for it for fear it will defeat their re-election this fall, so they will probably lay it over till after election. The bill to prevent poor people from eating tallow in place of butter will probably pass. The bill for digging a canal from ocean to ocean is already hung up to dry. Railroads are opposed and they control.

McKinley's reciprocity doctrine meets with little favor with the eastern republicans and yet there is so much feeling among the people that the present republican congress does not dare to ignore it, especially the change of the Cuban tariff. The election of senators by the people will probably go by default just as it has three or four times before. Senators have no confidence in the people. There is the same trouble about the money question; they do not dare to touch it until after election.

MORE IMPERIALISM

Country Postmaster out in Fillmor County Adopts Tactics of Third Assistant Clerk

Out in Fillmore county lives a man named Peter Youngers. He has been a lifelong republican, but withal a decentish sort of man, well liked by his neighbors and acquaintances everywhere. For a good many years he has had his eye on the nomination for state treasurer, but somehow he has not been in such good standing with the republican machine that he could reach the coveted plum—and that of itself speaks well for Pete. Recently he heard indirectly that probably Congressman Stark might not run again, and Pete remembered the old adage about taking time by the fetlock—or forelock, whichever it is. So he started a little boomlet for congress.

Pete has been in the nursery and horticultural business for many years, and is reputed to be a square man. His neighbors are all "for him," but Pete wanted to cover the entire Big 4th. So he bought a whole page ad. in the Fairmont Chronicle, a republican paper, "published principally for revenue," as the editor frankly admits. Just what, if anything, Pete paid for the page puff is not material; but whatever he promised will be paid if it hasn't been already.

There is a P. M. out at Fairmont, however, who was appointed by the machine and whose duty it is to look out for the machine's interests. He is "agin" Pete for congress. Just who he is for doesn't matter, but it isn't Pete Youngers. Now, the Chronicle has a fair subscription list, but Pete wanted to extend its circulation that one trip at least, and arrangements were made to send out a lot of sample copies. "Nit, nit," said the P. M., "that is agin the rules; can't send out any sample copies unless you put a one-cent stamp on each of them." And so the Chronicle was Maddenized by a country postmaster—a clear case of imperialism in the postoffice, for the Chronicle had an undoubted right to send out as many sample copies as it has paid subscribers.

The Independent doesn't care anything about the congressional fight among the republicans over in the Fourth, but it is concerned when a little whipper-snapper of a country postmaster—or a big, swelled-up city postmaster—can arbitrarily shut out any newspaper just because it contains some news item which he does not approve.

THE REGISTRATION LAW

Judge Frost Refuses to Grant Injunction Brought Against Registration Board

Some days ago an injunction suit was begun by C. Q. De France, fusion candidate for councilman in the Sixth ward, Lincoln, against the registration boards in that ward, to test the validity of that part of the 1899 primary election law which provides for asking the question, "What political party do you desire to affiliate with?" Messrs. Doyle and Berge represented De France in the suit.

A hearing was had before District Judge Frost on March 26, and he refused to grant a temporary order, holding that the plaintiff had not such an interest as would entitle him to bring the suit, and further that the primary election law does not amend the registration law, but is supplemental to it. The case will be taken on error to the supreme court and will likely reach a hearing there before the fall registration.

ANOTHER HANNAIZED

Nuckolls County Herald Succumbs to Blandishments of the Cohorts of Imperialism

The Hannaization of populist newspapers in Nebraska goes steadily forward, and it is certainly time now that the populist forces begin to look about them and inquire the cause. With the single exception of the People's Banner at David City, however, no populist editor has turned his paper into a republican sheet, but the change has come through selling the plant and change of editorial management. A week or so ago the Orleans Courier passed from populist to republican hands and the latest instance is that of the Nuckolls County Herald at Nelson. A correspondent of The Independent writes as follows:

"The Nuckolls County Herald, a populist newspaper, for many years edited by D. S. Dusenbery of this place, was sold last Saturday to a syndicate of republicans. It is rumored that ex-Senator Smith T. Caldwell, candidate for congress, Postmaster Cole of this place, Henry Fox, jr., Colonel George Lyon, jr., and other prominent republicans of Nelson have purchased this plant to further the political interest of themselves and their friends. This will make the second republican paper for Nelson and a hot warfare is already on between the two factions. The fusion forces still have a good live newspaper in the Nuckolls County Sun, edited by J. W. Ellingham and the cause of reform will not suffer in the least by the change of political complexion of the Herald."

Here is food for thought, and a field for work by the populist editorial members of your party." And he calls attention to an article written by M. F. Harrington, to the Omaha Bee last fall, on "the future of fusion," in which Mr. Harrington expresses the opinion that—

"Unless the democratic party is ready to step forward and urge the government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, coal mines, iron mines and copper mines, it may just as well retire from the field. If it goes back to the old lines of Cleveland democracy it will not only be defeated in 1904, but absolutely annihilated."

Why bless your dear heart, Mr. Gibson, every man is entitled to his opinion, and the editor as much as anybody else. As a political organization the populist party is bound by its platforms, but individual members have a perfect right to have ideas beyond what the platform calls for. No man is obliged to accept the editor's ideas as final; but if the facts are correctly stated, the premises good, the reasoning logical, and the conclusions sound, they ought to be given consideration at least. No one doubts Mr. Harrington's populism, but The Independent does not believe that he advocates the "collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution" and therefore denies that Mr. Harrington is in any manner a socialist.

Deposits—Not Cash

The bank deposits in Nebraska amount to $79.16 for every person in the state. Is it any wonder that populism and Bryanism are on the wane in that commonwealth?—Terre Haute Tribune.

If this is true one-eightieth of the people of the United States have one thirtieth of the money, an absurdity on the face of itself to any newspaper, except one which draws such conclusions as the above.—Tribune, Rockville, Ind.

The item is true—yet very misleading. The average Nebraska man, with $79.16 of deposit in his home bank, is prone to regard it as so much cash of his in the bank. As a matter of fact, the banker is his debtor, and he is the banker's creditor. The banker owes him $79.16 subject to his order. The debt is not materially different than a debt for groceries, or coal, or doctor's services, except that it is payable on demand of the creditor, and if the banker should refuse payment of a proper order against it, he would have to close his doors. Although the depositor may have deposited $79.16 in cash, yet that amount does not remain in the bank's vaults to meet orders drawn against it. The banker loans out 75 to 85 per cent of it the first good opportunity he has, retaining only the legal reserve; but he does more than this: part of the legal reserve he loans to some other bank, known as a reserve bank; so that as far as actual cash is concerned, there is scarcely one dollar in ten of each deposit really in the bank's coffers. It is doubtful if there are $8 to every man, woman and child in Nebraska banks—but they have their depositors' and other people's notes to cover the remaining $71.16. Bank deposits do not show the amount of money in any community—they simply show the extent that bank credits have been expanded. The bankers of Nebraska owe about eighty millions to their depositors; the people of Nebraska owe them a similar amount.

THE HEAVENLY TWINS

Mr. Dewald Watches Their Antics in the Senate and Feels Disgusted

Editor Independent: Well, I see you had a good meeting at Lincoln this week. I am not on the committee this year or I should have been present. I expect to be there to help put up a good ticket so we can defeat Savage, Stuefer, et al. this fall. Things up here are mixed; the republicans are split—so are the democrats. The former elected two county officers, the first in many years.

I rejoice to see The Independent grow as it does, both in circulation and excellence—if it be possible for anything to grow better that is as good as can be. Being a reader of the Congressional Record, I watch the votes of our "heavenly twins" pretty closely and I get disgusted with them. They occupy a kind of "me too" position. I see they will vote for any and everything that Hanna wants them to. When they voted against Mr. Hoar's amendment to the Philippine tariff bill, they lost my respect for all time. LOUIS DEWALD.

Wisner, Neb.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOMESEEKER'S EXCURSIONS

Twice Each Month During April and May, 1902.

SOUTH The Illinois Central will run Homeseeker's Excursions to certain points in the South on the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads, from all their stations west of and including Tara, and from points on the Albert Lea, Cedar Rapids, Onawa and Sioux Falls branches, March 31, April 14, May 5 and 19, 1902, and from all points east of and including Fort Dodge April 1, 15, May 6 and 20.

The new "Southern Homeseeker's Guide" describes in detail the agricultural advantages, the soil and products of all points South of the Ohio River on the lines of the above mentioned roads. For a copy address the undersigned.

For information concerning Railroad Lands in the fertile Yazoo Valley of Mississippi address: E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner I. C. R. R., at Chicago.

WEST Homeseeker's Excursion tickets will be sold from stations in Iowa east of and including Cedar Falls and from points on the Albert Lea and Cedar Rapids branches, April 1, 15, May 6 and 20, to points on the Illinois Central Railroad to which the one way rate is $7.00 or over, in South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa to all points west of Ackley inclusive, except points west of LeMars.

Homeseeker's Excursions to Points on Other Lines of Railroad.

The Illinois Central will also sell on April 1, 15, May 6 and 20, 1902, Homeseeker's Excursion Tickets to points on foreign lines of railroad in many Western, Southwestern and Southern States, including all points in California.

For rates, routes, etc., inquire of your nearest Illinois Central Ticket Agent.

All Homeseeker's Excursion Tickets are sold at a rate of

ONE FARE PLUS $2.00,

for the round trip. Tickets limited to 21 days for return and good for stop-over privileges at certain points within a going limit of 15 days.

J. F. MERRY,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,

KANSAS FARMERS' TRUST

It Developed Men of Equal Ability to the Managers of Other Trusts and Was Successful

E. F. Real, Grafton, Neb., calls attention of The Independent to an article in the February Review of Reviews relative to the way the grain producers of Kansas are able to successfully fight the grain trust, and believes that The Independent should use the article.

About the time the article in question appeared, The Independent was very much pressed for space and the editor did not have time to thoroughly investigate the matter, as he had wished to. The plan, as the editor understands it, is essentially a co-operative one and must depend for its success upon the wisdom of those originating it and the ability and integrity of those in charge of the actual business. In a sense it is a farmers' trust against a grain dealers' trust, and to the end that it has enabled the farmers of Kansas to realize a larger price per bushel for their grain, it is undoubtedly a good thing, yet withal only a temporary expedient, and not in any way tending to intensify the populist demand for better legislation on the questions of finance, land, and transportation.

The grain growers' trust can never compete on an equal footing with the grain dealers' trust until it enjoys the same special privileges that the latter enjoys. It must be to some extent handicapped by being compelled to pay a higher freight rate than its adversary pays. Undoubtedly the Kansas farmers have received temporary benefits in the way of higher prices, and doubtless Nebraska farmers might do the same thing if equally fortunate in organizing on the right plan and securing business managers of integrity and business ability. Co-operation is essentially a local matter, however, and must depend upon the temper of the citizens of the locality for its success. One great difficulty with most co-operative concerns, and one of the prime reasons for the failure of so many, is that in any business enterprise there must be at least one man who should devote his entire time and energy to promoting the business, and most co-operative concerns demand that this be done for meagre compensation. Although many may share in the burdens and profits or losses, yet it is absolutely necessary that the real work be carried on by a few; and if these few are not well paid, the business soon goes to pieces; and may even then.

In the abstract a farmers' trust for any purpose can never be a permanent success. There must be substantial unity of action (which is difficult to secure) and the enjoyment of some special privilege (which populists denounce) before anything like permanency may be expected. The Independent bids Godspeed to all who wish to enter into any co-operative business, but would say: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." The fight for public ownership of the railroads must continue in any event.

The Referendum

With the call for meeting of the populist state central committee, Chairman De France enclosed a blank ballot for a referendum vote on a number of questions. The call and this ballot was sent to about 500 populists in the state. The ballot was so worded as to be used by those who might find it inconvenient to attend the meeting. Responses were received from 166 persons, who used the regular form; and about 25 wrote personal letters, but did not fill in the blank.

The first question was: "Shall the people's independent party organization be maintained?" Replies were as follows:

Yes	157
No	3
Not voting	6

The next question was: "Shall the people's independent party co-operate (or "fuse") with the democratic party this year in the nomination of a state ticket?" To this the replies were:

Yes	142
No	14
Not voting	4
Qualified	6

The question as to time and place of holding our state convention showed Lincoln far in the lead as the place, and an average of the dates mentioned would bring the convention early in July. These ballots will be carefully considered by the executive committee when it comes to fix the time and place.

As to Browbeating

Our good friend, S. P. Gibson, Page, Neb., who advocates a peculiar brand of socialism, has ideas of his own about writing for the press. He is a prolific writer and insists upon writing on both sides of the paper, around the margins, and on the edges. Calls any other method wasteful and extravagant. He will do well to read and ponder over what the editor expects to say on the subject of "waste" in the near future. The "waste" is simply this: The linotyper, a very speedy man, insists upon having legible MS. Mr. Gibson's articles, if used at all, must be copied in typewriting because of his peculiar ideas of economy in using paper. And it takes a dollar's worth of the editor's time in order to save the tenth part of a cent in paper.

"Don't you see," says Mr. Gibson, "that you are browbeating your own

FRED SCHMIDT AND BRO.

917-921 O, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Spring Attractions ....

Already to be seen in every department of our store, and the daily arrivals of more and more makes this store one of the most attractive places to visit in the city. Our offerings of spring merchandise are well bought, tastefully selected and priced to you on the nimble six pence basis that has made our store famous for value giving.

RAIN GOODS

LADIES' RAIN PROOF GARMENTS

The rainy season is coming. Here's a stock of garments suitable to the times. Long, loose, medium weight and water proof. Graceful, comfortable garments, full of style and common sense. Going this week at special prices:

$3.50 Automobiles, Tan and Oxford at	$3.15
$4.50 Automobiles, blue and brown at	3.98
$6.00 Automobiles, Oxford, at.	5.40
$2.50 Misses Automobiles, Oxfords, at	2.25

MEN'S MACKINTOSHES

At the following special prices:

$2·25 Mackintoshes, Tan at	1.85
$3.50 Mackintoshes, tan and Oxford at	3.15
$5.00 Mackintoshes, Tan and Oxford at	4.50
$7.50 Mackintoshes at	6.75
$9.00 Mackintoshes at	8.10

Window Shades

Do you need any window shades? If you do, now is a good time to buy on account of the special low prices we are making on same—

25c—6-foot Cloth Shades, plain, at	19c
30c—6-foot " " with fringe	24c
45c—7-foot Oil Opaque, plain	38c
50c—7-foot Oil Opaque, fringe	44c

THREE GREAT Specials in Hosiery

60 dozen Misses Fast Black Cotton hose, ribbed, 5 to 9, the 10c kind, per pair	8c
50 dozen boys' heavy bicycle hose, 6 to 10, the 15c kind, per pair	12 1-2c
50 dozen men's half hose in black and tan, 10c value, for per pair	6 1-4c

Shirt Waists

Spring Shirt Waists—We've filled the window with them to give you a hint of what an assortment to expect inside.

The best made Waists, the finest needle work, the prettiest styles. See them.

Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, $2.00 and up.

Lace Curtains

With liberal price reduction. The coming event of spring cleaning and replenishing is casting its shadow.

These groups of attractive curtains would be interesting for that reason if for no other. The sharp price reduction will be sure to take them away, at the following special prices per pair, 43c, 67c, 90c, $1.12, 1.35, 1.80, 2.25, 2.70, 3.37, and $4.50.

New Spring Shoes

We are more than satisfied that you will be well pleased with the splendid line of spring Shoes we are showing. Prices always the lowest.

Children's Shoes

And Slippers

In red, blue and black, 2 to 5—5½ to 8, 8½ to 11, at 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1 and up to $1.50.

Ladies' fine vici kid and patent leather Shoes in McKays, welts and turns, up-to-date lasts, at $3.50, $3.00, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.35.

We surely can please you in Boy's and Men's Shoe's. All leathers, all styles and all prices, best makes. Our bargain counters may interest you, come and look them over.

Curtain Swisses, Scrims and Curtainings

this week at special prices per yard, 4½, 7c, 9c, 11c, 13½c, 16½c, and 22½c.

Brass Sash and Curtain Rods, complete at 5c, 8⅓c, 12½c and 15c.

Up-to-date Men's Hats—GOLF FEDORAS, PANAMA GOLF, THE NEWEST SHAPES IN STIFF HATS AT $1.00, $1.50, $2.25 AND **$3.00**

Mail Orders a Specialty

The Fowler Bill

Public Opinion, although professing to reflect editorial opinion of the American press, can always be relied upon to uphold whatever plutocracy asks for. Anent the Fowler bill (H. R. 12350) it says:

"This bill is outlined in another place in this issue, and our reason for not giving more comment upon it is that it has excited but little interest. The very comprehensiveness of this bill is likely to count against its passage, since one or another of its many provisions is sure to be objected to in many quarters. We must admit, too, that we have observed no enthusiasm outside of banking circles over the proposal to substitute bank assets in place of government foundation for the additional currency the bill aims to create. About the only thing in regard to the currency that is agreed upon is that it is inadequate. Here is a proposition, whatever its faults, to accomplish the desired result and it should have prompt, even if critical consideration."

There never will be much enthusiasm over the bill among thinking people. Bankers who know something about their business besides the mere discounting of a short time note, know that nothing but disaster will follow if the Fowler bill becomes a law—not immediately, of course, but in a very few years. They know the silliness of pretending that the banks can redeem Uncle Sam's notes. They know that asset currency means the wildest kind of wild-catting. They know that the retirement of the greenbacks, redemption of silver dollars, and establishment of branch banks, are all parts of a scheme to give the banks, as the Boston Transcript says, "a complete monopoly of the business of supplying the credit part of the currency." And the smaller bankers, who know something about banking, never will be enthusiastic over it.

Of course the bill will not pass at this session. It would not do, right on the eve of a congressional election. But immediately after the election we may expect a movement all along the line to enact the Fowler bill. Inasmuch as it was introduced by instruction of the majority of the committee on banking and currency, it is strictly a republican party measure. It is indeed "comprehensive;" it comprehends about all the republican and gold democratic financial deviltry suggested in the past ten years.

Coming to Their Senses

The heavy cost of the Philippine war in lives and treasure is at last causing the republican leaders to ask what it is all for if we are ultimately to give the Filipinos real independence. The following extract is from the pen of Mr. Chas. Denby, member of the first Philippine commission and former minister to China, in an article in the N. Y. Independent of March 6, 1902. In speaking of the views of some republicans that we should build an immense navy to protect China from partition, he says:

"It would be pure knight-errantry, of which we have enough already in the Philippines, if, as President Roosevelt says, we art to give them self government 'after the fashion of really free nations.' If we had intended to do that thing we ought to have published the facts some years ago, and saved some thousands of lives and millions of treasure."

Mr. Denby wrote these words in an article on "Manchuria," which shows that he was eager for a chance to give his opinion of the unjustifiable Philippine war even at the expense of a little digression from the subject. The leaven of common sense is evidently beginning to work and before long the republicans may endorse the whole Kansas City platform, just as Mr. Denby endorsed the plank referring to our duty to the Filipinos.

D. J. WEISS.

College View, Nebr.

The Boer War Ended Again,

When things get their worst, you are certain to hear:
"The Boer war has ended—again."
It's been doing duty now over a year—
"The Boer war has ended—again."
It came into vogue with the term, "I regret."
It served as an antidote—after Dewet.
For similar reasons they're using it yet:
"The Boer war has ended—again."

However, 'tis not an original phrase,
"The Boer war has ended—again."
They got it from us, like most things nowadays—
"The Boer war has ended—again."
'Twas Elwell S. Otis—our Otis, the blest,
Who "broke the backbone"—you remember the rest.
That furnished the cue for this similar jest,
"The Boer war has ended—again."

Once started, they're sure to continue the thing,
"The Boer war has ended—again."
Their children and their children's children will sing,
"The Boer war has ended—again."
When Gabriel's note at the last day is heard,
There'll be, 'mid the hosts by that trumpet peal stirred,
Some now unborn Kitchener sending
"The Boer war has ended—again."
home word,

—J. A. Edgerton.

Where the Tax Shoe Pinches.

The abolition of war taxes to the extent of $70,000,000 will not bring perceptible relief to the masses. Most of the taxes wiped out were trifles which the country hardly felt. Meanwhile the taxes on trust-made goods, which cost the people dollars where the war taxes cost them cents, remain to remind the country that small details are being attended to by congress.—Sioux City Tribune.