

DETERR TAKE CARE

That some of these days there will come a time which will try men's souls and the government will have to exert all its powers to maintain order, if the power of the trusts is not checked, was indicated in many things that happened during the coal strike. The papers say that the paving blocks were torn up in many of the streets of Chicago for fuel and in one case an unoccupied frame house was torn down and carried away. The ordinary processes of law become ineffective as soon as any large portion of the community become convinced that general injustice is being done. The hundreds of people who engaged in tearing down that frame house, could not be controlled by the police or prosecuted under the ordinary processes of the courts. The only thing in such cases where the disaffection is widespread is a soldier on every street corner and a court-martial sitting in every block. Even that would not be effectual if the disaffection became general.

If the fuel famine had continued for two or three months longer, riots would have occurred in every large city of the union, and the unreasoning rage of the mob would have taken the place of law and order. Under such circumstances the trust magnates and holders of millions of wealth would stand a very poor show. So they better have a care.

Under the rule of the republican party the public welfare is often in the hands of a few men. If they become angry or unreasonable, distress, famine and chaos ensue. Suppose that some day Morgan in a fit of dyspeptic rage should issue an order to stop the iron mills and throw a million men out of employment. The whole nation would be in an uproar. In his case it will be seen that the peace and welfare of 80,000,000 people depends upon the good nature of "one" man, because of his millions. Is that the sort of a government that Washington and Jefferson thought they were founding?

It is said that although Rockefeller's health is better than it was a while ago, yet he is becoming subject to fits of violent passion, as dyspeptics often are. Suppose he should issue an order some morning to his string of banks to call in all loans and not lend another cent. A crash would come that would shake the financial foundations of every business concern from ocean to ocean. Here is another "one" man upon whose soundness of mind and good temper the welfare of the people depends. And it is all because of the concentration of wealth.

There are half a dozen other men who hold and can exercise at any moment just such awful power. And as their wealth accumulates, their power grows greater and greater. That is the verge of the gulf that special privileges, franchises, exemption from taxes, private control of railroads with their rebates, tariffs and elections bought with the money of the rich have brought us to. The concentration of wealth in few hands is a threat against the nation and the stability of society. Under it we must depend for our lives and fortunes upon the whims and caprices of "one" man and it brings us back again to the condition in which the world was when it was ruled by absolute monarchs by divine right.

SAPHEAD POLITICS

Blair is a prosperous town of several hundred inhabitants in Washington county, Nebraska. Just at

present many of the shop windows and bill boards are covered with posters, headed in large letters: "Dave Mercer." Then follows a picture of this Atlantic City statesman. After that come these words: "Two years ago I promised Blair a postoffice building." Then there is a picture of a small, neat building, under which are the words: "Here it is."

That is to say Dave Mercer made a present to the town of Blair of a post-office building. One might inquire if he was able to do that, why is it he has never been able to establish a residence in the district? He should have built himself a home before he started out building postoffices. But aside from all that such a poster is an appeal to sapheads for their votes. It is taken for granted that the merchants and farmers of Washington county will elect a tool of the railroads to congress because he succeeded in adding to the taxation of the public enough to build a postoffice in their town. If Mercer and men like him succeed in holding the government the railroads will take enough out of them in one year, above fair rates, to build half a dozen postoffices. Mercer takes it for granted that the voters of Washington county are just that sort of sapheads.

If Mercer had come before the people of the county with a proposition to increase their taxes enough to build a postoffice in Blair, every one of them would have been down on it, but that is exactly what Dave Mercer has done without asking their consent. To get this appropriation for Blair, he had to vote for the most extravagant public building bill that ever passed congress. When the people of Washington county pay their share of taxes for public buildings, they will have paid a great deal more than the little postoffice building in their town cost.

The sapheads think that when they get an appropriation from congress that it is that much clear gain, but men of sense know that in all these raids on the treasury the boodle has to be passed all around among the boodling congressmen. If there are a few thousand coming to Blair, many millions have to go to the other boodlers, of which the citizens of Blair have to pay their share. The idea of the saphead is that the congressman is great just in proportion as he is successful in raids upon the treasury. It matters not that he helps kill every bill that would give power to the interstate commerce commission to reduce rates or prevent rebates to the great trusts. If he can only spread out his hands and get them deep into the treasury, he's the man for them.

The election returns will show how many sapheads there are in Washington county. From the attendance upon Mercer's meeting in Blair it appears that the people in that town are not sapheads—at least not to any great extent.

THE BORAX TRUST

Always about election time the P Street idiot gets into a state of excitement, and his capers during those periods are exceedingly amusing. Tuesday morning he undertook to discuss the borax trust in support of the theory that there are trusts in free trade countries the same as in high tariff countries. He does not deny that the Borax trust charges 7 1/2 cents a pound for its product in this country and sells it in England for 3 1/2 cents. But he says that the trust is an organ-

HON. T.F. MADDEN

FORMER MAYOR OF ST. IGNACE, MICHIGAN.

Relates an Experience Which He Says, Taught Him a Valuable Lesson

"I have had an experience which taught me a valuable lesson," said the Hon. Thomas F. Madden, former mayor of St. Ignace, Mich., to a reporter the other day.

"It was while crossing the Gulf of Mexico," he continued, "in an attempt to recover my health, that the suggestion came to me. For twenty years I had been a sufferer from indigestion. It tortured me. I could not eat a hearty meal and even the lightest food distressed me. I was treated by several very able physicians, but grew worse all the time. In fact, nothing helped me until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Chronic indigestion had brought on a whole train of other troubles. I became nervous, suffered from violent headaches and biliousness, and I think I would have given every cent I possessed to find relief. But I became more miserable and finally in despair I determined to take a southern trip.

"On the steamer bound for Galveston I chanced to see Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People mentioned in a newspaper article. As soon as we landed I purchased a box of the pills and they gave me almost instantaneous relief. If it had not been for them I think I should have starved to death. I grew constantly better and in a short time I was cured.

"It is now over a year since these pills cured me. My stomach is sound and my digestion is perfect. I can eat heartily of the richest food, my nerves are quiet, my blood good and I feel well and strong. I have been made a well man by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

The Hon. Mr. Madden's address is St. Ignace, Mich., and he is willing to corroborate the statement given above. The power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the vast number of diseases due to impure blood or to derangements of the system, has been demonstrated in thousands of instances, as remarkable as his. No one who is suffering can rightfully neglect this to restore health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

ization of English capitalists and therefore—that a "therefore" that is—the trust is a free trade trust. The fact is that the borax in this country covers the ground out in arid regions and can be gathered up at about the cost of shoveling sand.

This tax was put on borax at the time the editor of the Independent was in Washington. One day Senator Stewart of Nevada said to the writer: "This tariff business is all a grab game and it is pretty hard for the west to get any share of it, or to decide what excuse to present for making a grab. Nevada hasn't anything to 'protect,' at least not of the class they have in the east. But I have studied it out. There is lots of borax shipped from Nevada. It lies all over the country out there. I am going up to the senate this morning and make a grab for Nevada. Come and watch the performance."

Sure enough, at the proper time to offer an amendment the old white-bearded senator arose and in the most solemn manner described how the "industry would be ruined" if there was not a heavy tariff put upon borax. With tears in his eyes he pleaded for the poor, hard working men out on the arid plains, who never had any benefit from tariffs and now one of their chief "industries was to be ruined" for the want of the same kind of "protection" that was given in such generous quantities to the people of the eastern states, the tariff on borax was clapped on instanter and every washerwoman in the United States has been contributing of her pitiful earnings to the borax trust ever since.

EVERY FAMILY ROBBED

Senator Spooner in a speech in Madison, Wis., the other day said: "Petroleum is not on the dutiable list and never has been," and taking that statement for a premise, went on to make an argument that the tariff had nothing to do with the formation of trusts. The duty on petroleum is the same that is imposed by the country where it is produced, and all custom officers are instructed to collect on petroleum from the countries named as follows: Russia, 91 cents a barrel; Germany, \$2.07; France, \$2.80 on refined and \$2.52 on crude; East Indies, 58 cents; Roumania, \$4.96 on crude and \$3.72 on refined; Peru, \$4.22; Canada, \$2.50 on refined and \$2.10 on crude; Mexico, \$12.85 on refined and \$3.85 on crude. Moreover where Russian petroleum was shipped to England and refined and then exported from England, which has no duty, to this country the Russian rate was imposed at the American custom house.

The dense ignorance of the most brilliant republican senators of all financial and economic subjects is most astonishing. The Standard Oil trust is one of the most highly protected trusts in the United States, and by that tariff on petroleum nearly every family in the nation is robbed.

The only ground for protection that exists is for a tariff sufficient to prevent foreign nations from dumping their goods here below the cost of production anywhere for the purpose of destroying American manufactures and getting a market by freezing out honest industry and then raising prices. That is the sort of business that the trusts are in and they should be treated, to just as drastic legislation as the foreigner who does the same thing.

The Harvester trust has established a plant over in Canada. The number of manufacturers who have gone over there in the last year or two is very large, and they continue to go. They can get trust goods which they use as material about 40 per cent cheaper over there and escape retaliatory tariffs in their foreign trade. The Dingley tariff has two great results. Under it the trusts flourish and manufacturers are driven out of the country.

The whole of Wall street has been back of Baer and his partners. The Wall Street Journal says: "The anthracite coal companies are fighting the battle of the whole country today." And then it explains that what they are fighting for is "the right to labor in a free market." But when any one proposes that laborers shall have "the right to buy goods in a free market" the Wall Street Journal raves and tears its hair.

The president got down on his knees to Morgan and sent as special messenger to that magnate, who is so much bigger than the president of the United States, his secretary of war to ask that he would kindly condescend to settle the coal strike. It is perhaps the first time in the history of the world when a ruler of a great and mighty nation sent a member of his cabinet to a private citizen on such an errand. Morgan rules and the president acknowledges that fact.

The republicans are sending spellbinders out to Nebraska all the way from Washington. One of them, F. W. Collins, orated at Chester the other night. Among the "paramount fallacies" of Bryan he enumerated trusts and imperialism. Then he delivered a eulogy upon Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, and quit. To a people profoundly interested in great and pressing questions of government and political economy, the delivering of such addresses is time wasted.

The populists have persistently objected to the waste of public money in printing ponderous volumes of government reports, many of them magnificently printed and illustrated, which are sent by the carload from the government printing office to the dump. The thing has gone to such an extent that it is beyond endurance. It is said that an effort will be made to curtail the verbosity of government officials and save some millions of money taken out of the people. It should have been done long ago.

The western bankers having got skinned in 1893 by depositing in the New York banks have been keeping their money in the west for the last three or four years. That being the case, the New York sharpers have to turn their attention to individuals and are getting their money. Secretary Wilson says that thousands of farmers have deposits in the New York banks. It is sixteen to one that no populist has any money down there, not because they haven't got it to lend, but they know Wall street and don't propose to be among the lambs when the shearing time comes.

The demoralization that capitalism has brought into every sphere of life was illustrated last week when 500 young ladies engaged in a fight on the streets of Chicago. Several hundreds girls and women employed in a paper box factory went on a strike and when others of their own sex flocked to fill their places there was a riot. The sight of 500 young women fighting on the streets for the privilege of earning a living shows the tendency of the times when the trusts and railroads are piling up millions and the women fight for the right to work sixty hours a week for a mere pittance.

Teddy says that he is going to recommend that the tariff on coal be repealed and that he will do it in his next message so that the poor people can get their fuel cheaper. That is good. But suppose that he recommends the repeal of some other duties so that the poor people can get their sugar, salt, boots and shoes and some hundreds of other things cheaper. Would not that be good, too? In other words, isn't this whole republican system of "protection" which has built up the trusts and made thousands of millionaires, altogether wrong?

Coxie was the originator of Secretary Shaw's last plan to inflate the currency, but they put Coxie in jail on

the plea that he "walked on the grass," when Coxie was never within twenty feet of the grass, as was clearly proven at the trial, and as this writer can testify, for he was there and never took his eyes off Coxie while he was on the capital grounds. But they said that Coxie was in a conspiracy with Carl Browne, who did step on the grass, and they sent him up anyhow. But now the day of Coxie's triumph has come—and it only took eight years to bring it about.

Some of the Bostonese talk is far from forceful. They have attempted down there to adopt the English way of using the word "quite." If an English shop girl says to you, "This style is quite new," she means that it is new—absolutely new. The Springfield Republican says: "The crisis is quite past," when it means that the crisis is past. If it does not mean that then it should have said that "the crisis is 'nearly' past." It certainly does not mean that the crisis is more than past. If a thing is round it can't be rounder, any more than a crisis that is past can be "paster." Such words as 'new,' 'round,' 'square,' 'past' cannot be qualified. Few western writers found that out long ago, but these Massachusetts gentlemen, some of whom have criticized The Independent for the language that it uses, do not seem to know it.

The final outcome of all this row and roar over the coal strike seems to be this: There is to be one law for the corporations and another law for the men who toil, or the law is to be enforced against the men who toil and is not to be enforced against the managers of the corporations. The coal trust is to be allowed to defy the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, disregard the provisions of the interstate commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust act, while the wage-workers must obey every law on the statute book or suffer the penalty provided. That the trust exists by the constant violation of all the above enumerated laws, nobody denies. That it is to be prosecuted for these violations is not even proposed. If you like that kind of government, just walk up to the polls and "vote 'er straight."

During the campaign The Independent has received a large number of letters from old soldiers residing in soldiers' homes, in which the writers have requested the suppression of their names, assuring the editor that if their names were published they would be "bounced" from the homes which had been provided for them by a generous public. The subject matter of these letters were not in any case complaints of the homes or attacks on the officers, but simply discussions of questions affecting the public welfare. Among the meanest types of tyranny that was ever invented is that of suppressing free speech among the men who fought to preserve the union.

Attention is being called by eastern papers to the fact that the civil service laws do not apply to appointments in Porto Rico and the Philippines More than a year ago The Independent published several articles on that subject. The eastern dailies do very well when they are only a year behind The Independent. On all the principal economic questions in which the general public is interested they are generally from five to ten years behind. As to places in the Philippines and Porto Rico, they were never intended to be filled by any one except by party workers whose reputations were too foul to give them offices at home.

The reduction of the army that the republicans are talking about with so much gusto will not require the discharge of a single soldier. The army is hardly up to the minimum now because American boys refused to enlist. The idea of being sent to the Philippines, to sweater in its hot and humid climate, die of army dysentery or cholera, and fight in wars in which there is neither honor nor glory is not nearly as attractive as it was two or three years ago when Beveridge used to make speeches in the senate and tell about picking up nuggets of gold in the Philippine creeks.

These are the days when the republican editors write long and pleading articles advising the members of the party to "get together."

Items of Interest.

Ohio has a trolley line which has introduced sleeping cars on its long runs.

The price of western farm land has risen in a marked degree within two years.

A cow's hide produces 35 pounds of leather, and that of a horse about 18 pounds.

The king of England who could not speak the language of his kingdom was George I.

In California alfalfa sends its roots 20 feet into the soil and produces three crops of hay a season. Canada has most holidays of any British colony, including Sundays

Look at Your Shoes

Are your soles leaky? Are they worn part way through? Think you can make your shoes hold out a little longer if you have the soles repaired? Take a bit of advice. Buy your new shoes now while your old ones are in pretty fair condition, and only wear your new ones occasionally until they get broken in by easy stages. You'll get better service out of your new ones if you go at it right. Two pairs of shoes worn alternately will wear longer than three pairs worn one pair at a time. Leather needs rest and care to get all the good there is in it. And there's nothing but leather—honest leather—in the shoes we sell. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SHOES AT \$2.90 FOR MEN AND WOMEN. They are as stylish and snappy a lot of shoes as were ever put together, we guarantee every pair of them. Our guarantee that they are positively the best shoes for the money goes with every pair, stays with every pair, until you wear them out, and if you do find a fault with them, and it's a fault of the shoes, we'll remedy it at even at the cost of new shoes for nothing.

Nebraska Clothing Co. OMAHA Farnam Fifteenth

Canadians have 95 holidays yearly.

The motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," was first assumed by Edward III. of England when he took the title of King of France.

"Robinson Crusoe" was the first novel with illustrations ever published in England. This was in August, 1719. The illustration was a map of the world.

General Burgoyne's headquarters in the Saratoga campaign in 1777 at Sandy Hill, Washington county, N. Y., is about to be razed to make way for factories.

William IV. was at the time when he succeeded to the throne the first William of Hanover, the second William of Ireland and the third William of Scotland.

Signor Galimbert, minister of posts of Italy, is projecting an interesting international envelope, for use throughout the postal union, permitting a post-paid reply.

"Your Majesty" as a royal title was assumed in England in 1527 by Henry VIII. The title before that was "Your Grace" or "Your Highness" for the king or queen.

In return for a monopoly of the preparation of opium in China a German firm at Shanghai has offered the Chinese government an annual payment of over \$5,000,000.

There still flourishes at Dundee, Scotland, a tree which was dedicated as a "tree of liberty" more than a century ago during the ferment caused

by the French revolution.

Henry VIII. was the first to assume the title of king of Ireland. The title king of Great Britain was assumed by James VI. of Scotland when he became James I. of England.

In 1890 the United States had 106 button factories; in 1900, 238, with a capital of \$4,210,000, using annually material worth \$2,803,000, turning out a product worth \$7,695,000.

In the lower depths of the ocean some of the fishes go blind, while others develop huge eyes. Some are so constructed that they can swallow fishes much larger than themselves.

The purity of Japanese copper obtains for it a market all over the world, it having the highest known electrical conductivity of any specimens of this metal procurable. The value of the copper exported in 1900 was \$6,499,525.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

HOME TREATMENT FOR CANCER.

Dr. Bye's Balm Oil for cancer is a positive and painless cure. Most cases are treated at home without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with Oil. The combination is a secret; gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last six years. If not afflicted cut this out and send it to some suffering one. Address Dr. W. O. Bye, Drawer 1111, Kansas City, Mo.

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- Imported Zibelines, 48 inches wide, all popular shades, a handsome and serviceable fabric, special at... \$1.22
French Zibelines, 48 inches wide, very showy, in this season's best shades, at... \$1.50
Cloths—Cloakings and Skirtings, in black and all the desirable shades; a good \$1.25 value; extra special at... 95c
Waistings—Plain all wool or half wool novelty waistings, (or in stripes), all shades, at... 25c
Fancy striped Waistings, in pretty color combinations, at... 48c
French Flannels—We show a large variety of French Flannels in striped or Persian patterns, also Novelty Prunellas in rich and rare colorings, at... 73c

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Wool mixed Blankets, 11-4, in gray or tan, splendid values at \$3.50, \$3.00 and... \$2.25
Soft fleece white cotton Sheet Blankets, made extra wide (80x90), suitable for bed sheets or bed coverings, without borders, hemmed ends, sold single or in pairs, at each... \$1.00
California Blankets, 11-4, all wool, in white, gray or fancies, special values at \$9.50, \$8.50, \$6.75, \$5.50
Comfortables—An immense line to select from, in silkoline or satin covering and best quality filling, unequalled values at 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and... \$3.50

A. Herpolsheimer Co

You Surely Would Be Delighted...

We wish you could see our Sweater display. We wish you would see it. It has been a source of pleasure to thousands. There are such fancy novelties, such pretty ideas in this fresh-from-the-mills shipment that after looking at it, you will not wonder why no other store has anything as good as it. And if you have not already acquired the Sweater habit you will surely want to acquire it. We have Men's Sweaters, Boy's Sweaters, Ladies' Sweaters, Misses' Sweaters. We sell Sweaters as low as 39c. From that up to \$600. Perhaps the best all-around bargains in the assortment are the \$1.00 for Boys and Misses, \$3.00 for Men and \$4.95 for Ladies.

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