

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

The Rock Island is improving the Blackhawk depot.

Charles Hurt was badly kicked in the face by a horse at Clay Center.

The Elkhorn Valley Editorial association meets at Gordon June 2.

All school teachers at Lyons have been re-elected for another term.

The State University has augmented its library by \$10,000 worth of volumes.

The school boards at Nebraska City and David city have named teachers for the ensuing year.

E. Muelhausen of Wymore, aged 51, had an arm and a leg cut off by a train and is in a precarious condition.

Postmaster E. A. Richardson of Clark died from the effects of an amputation of his arm, necessitated by a cancer.

Deputy Attorney General W. D. Oldham of Lincoln will make the speech nominating Bryan at Kansas City.

At Columbus Judge Hollenbeck sentenced Nichols, the bigamist, to fifteen months in the penitentiary at hard labor.

The alumni association of the Brown Bow high school gave its annual banquet to the graduating class at the Burlington hotel.

Negro tramps attempted to hold up the night watchman at the Hastings gas house, and all they got was a little experience and a good beating.

Fremont high school pupils, who "swiped" the clapper from the school house bell were disciplined and then told to return to their school work.

"Tower," the town dog at Wilbur, was given a Christian burial by C. O. Lindeberg. A coffin and grave were provided, with appropriate ceremonies.

York will send a delegation to Washington to urge the Nebraska representatives to push through an appropriation for a government building for that town.

The apportionment of money for the support of the public schools of the state for the next half year is \$400,321.99, being the highest ever made, but one.

The docket at the May term of district court at David City is the lightest for several years, there being only thirty-five civil and six criminal cases.

The cadet battalion broke camp at Beatrice Tuesday and returned to Lincoln on a special train, after a dress parade and band concert at the high school grounds.

The residence portion of Madison is undergoing considerable improvement. Scores of large additions are under way and several houses of good size are in course of construction.

Joseph Sondermann of Grand Island, secretary of the state board of embalmers, was in Superior and Hardy last week collecting evidence on which to make a test case of the law protecting the embalming business.

Mrs. Bessie Rummel-Allen, formerly of Plattsmouth, was among those seriously injured in the Helena hotel fire in Chicago. Mrs. Allen leaped from a third-story window into a fire basket and sustained severe internal injuries.

Rev. C. W. Lowrie of the Presbyterian church at Madison, who announced recently that he might not remain at that place, has agreed to remain until September, holding but one Sunday service, in which the session concurred.

Barian county has a new town, East Oxford. After a bitter contest the county board granted privilege to incorporate. It is generally understood that the saloon question is at the bottom, Oxford last month having gone dry.

The safe in the B. & M. depot at Olympe was blown open Tuesday night. The robbers secured forty-seven one-cent revenue stamps and no money. Cash and book tickets and express money orders in the safe were found intact.

At the school bond election held at York Rock to vote on the question of building that school district for \$10,000 to build a new brick school house, 278 votes were cast for the proposition and 230 against it, giving it a necessary majority of one.

J. B. Lesher, a stockman from Grand Island, claims to have run the gauntlet of a winning committee representing a gang of ornate sharks and confidence men who in Omaha recently. He managed to escape, however, after a thrilling adventure, with his money and his life.

Quintan has broken out at Precept a small pestilence ten miles south of Stanton City. There is but one patient at present, a Mrs. Clason, who contracted the disease through the medium of a letter received from relatives in British Territory, where smallpox is prevalent.

H. L. Dumas of Hamburg, Ia., who was fined \$500 for shooting at a cigar-maker in a saloon in Plattsmouth last month, has completed his jail sentence and was turned loose. It was not long before the officers found him under the counter of one place, and he was taken back and sent to the jail.



UNANIMOUS VOTE—"Why, of course, that's the fellow to pay the taxes --we can't afford it."

READY FOR AN INCOME TAX.

The Chicago platform demanded an income tax. That demand will doubtless be repeated. But in the light of four years' additional experience it can be strengthened. The country is ready now for a graduated income tax—one graduated good and high.

Here are a few estimated incomes that now escape federal taxation: John D. Rockefeller ..... \$40,000,000 Andrew Carnegie ..... 24,000,000 William Waldorf Astor ..... 9,000,000 Russell Sage ..... 4,500,000 William K. Vanderbilt ..... 4,000,000 Alfred Vanderbilt ..... 4,000,000 C. P. Huntington ..... 3,000,000

Table showing income brackets and tax rates: Incomes less than \$5,000.....Exempt; \$5,000 to \$10,000.....1 per cent; 10,000 to 25,000.....1 1/2 per cent; 25,000 to 50,000.....2 per cent; 50,000 to 100,000.....3 per cent; 100,000 to 500,000.....4 per cent; 500,000 to 1,000,000.....5 per cent; 1,000,000 to 5,000,000.....6 per cent; 5,000,000 to 10,000,000.....8 per cent; Over 10,000,000.....10 per cent

At these rates the gentlemen named above would pay the government annually the sums following: John D. Rockefeller ..... \$4,000,000 Andrew Carnegie ..... 2,400,000 William Waldorf Astor ..... 720,000 Russell Sage ..... 370,000 William K. Vanderbilt ..... 240,000 Alfred Vanderbilt ..... 240,000 C. P. Huntington ..... 180,000 Total, \$8,050,000, from seven gentlemen who are now deadheads in our national enterprise—enough to build two battleships every year or settle all the bills of the armor trust.

Prof. Seligman of Columbia said in the Forum some time ago: "Under our present system the investor in securities, the wealthy man of business, the well-to-do professional class, largely escape taxation. Is this uniformity? Is this justice? The income tax must be regarded as in part a compensation for the national taxes on expenditures, and for the inequality in the actual working of the state and local systems."

The two most important sources of revenue under our present national fiscal system are sugar and beer. A poor family uses about as much sugar as a rich one, and often more, since it is usually larger, and it generally uses more beer. Hence it contributes as much in these directions not only relatively, but absolutely, as its rich neighbors. Justice demands compensation somewhere else.

Imagine a community with a total income of \$10,000,000 a year, divided among 10,000 families. Suppose that of these one family has \$5,000,000 a year, a 1/2 the rest \$500 apiece. Is it not manifest that the \$5,000,000 which has to support one family can afford to pay higher taxes than the \$5,000,000 which has to support 10,000? Yet under our present arrangement the second \$5,000,000 would have to pay the taxes on the food, drink and clothing of ten thousand families, and the other only on those of one family.

All taxes are income taxes. They have to be paid out of income, and they ought to be paid out of surplus

THE VOICE OF THE STATES.

We favor an income tax for the support of the federal government, that industry may be the less burdened, and that wealth may bear its proper share of the general public burdens, and, if necessary, we favor a constitutional amendment providing that such tax may be levied.—Virginia Democratic Platform, 1897.

The adoption of a fair and equitable tax on incomes and an amendment to the constitution of the United States, if necessary, to accomplish this purpose.—Illinois Democratic Platform, 1898.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. We are in favor of an income tax, believing that each person should pay toward the support of the government in accordance with that which he has.—Nebraska Democratic Platform, 1898.

We are in favor of an income tax, so that the burden of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government, and in view of the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States, declaring an income tax law passed by congress unconstitutional, we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution making a reasonable and just income tax constitutional.—Ohio Democratic Platform, 1898.

We demand the enactment of laws taxing incomes, in order that those who enjoy the largest measure of government protection shall be required to bear their share of the public burdens.—Tennessee Democratic Platform, 1898.

WHAT LINCOLN SAID:

The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them "glittering generalities"; another bluntly calls them "self-evident lies." Others insidiously argue that they apply to "superior races." These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect, in supplanting the principles of free government, and restoring those of class, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads, plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them or they will subjugate us. This is a world of compensation, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.—Abraham Lincoln.

QUICK ACTION DEMANDED.

Mr. Lambert of the steel trust says they shut down or open up mills to suit themselves; that it is nobody's business but the steel company's and officials'. We will see about that. When it becomes clear that trust managers have the power to wantonly throw thousands out of employment for no purpose save to turn the market, there will be a public inquiry which will not be formal or perfunctory. If the citizens of the United States are to hold their very lives at the good pleasure of the trusts, they will make it a question for immediate settlement.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

The prohibition, in the opinion of Senator Hoar, applies to the republican party, who have violated it in the grossest manner, in the case of the Philippines. Speaking upon the Philippine question in the senate on the 17th of April, he prophesied a terrible fate for the republican leaders who ignore the commandment:

"In all generations, the statesmen who have appealed to righteousness and justice and freedom have left an enduring peace in the loving memory of their countrymen, while the men who have counseled them to walk in the path of injustice and wrong, even if it led to empire, and even if they were in the majority in their own day, are forgotten and despised. Ah, Mr. President, that gentleman says we are the anointed of the Lord, as the Jews were the anointed of the Lord. But the Jewish empire is forgotten. The sands of the desert cover the foundations of her cities. The spider spins its thread, the owl makes its midnight perch, in their palaces. But still those little words, 'Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not covet' that which is thy neighbor's; whatever ye would that men shall do to you, do ye even so again unto them," shine through the ages, blazing and undimmed. Mr. President, you may speculate; you may refine; you may doubt; you may deny. But the one foremost in all history, is the foremost action in all history, is the writing upon its pages those simple and sublime sentences of the Declaration of Independence. And the men who stand by it shall live in the eternal memory of mankind; and the men who depart from it, however triumphant and successful in their little policies, shall perish and be forgotten, or shall be remembered only to be despised.

"In the present case we have not bought any property. We have undertaken to buy mere sovereignty. There were no public lands in the Philippine islands, the property of Spain, which we have bought and paid for. The mountains of iron and the nuggets of gold and the hemp-bearing fields—do you purpose to strip the owners of their rightful title? We have undertaken to buy allegiance, pure and simple. And allegiance is just what the law of nations declares you cannot buy. The power of congress to dispose of the territory or other property of the United States, invoked in this debate, as the foundation of your constitutional right, may carry with it in a proper case a right to the allegiance of the occupant of the soil we own. But we have not bought any property there." The mountains of iron, the nuggets of gold, the hemp-bearing fields, the tobacco and sugar and coffee are not ours, unless holding first that we can buy of Spain an allegiance which this people have shaken off, which Spain could not deliver, which does not exist in justice or in right. We can then go and say that the constitution of the United States does not apply to territory, and that we will proceed to take the private property of this people for public use, without their consent."

Mr. McKinley may change his mind every day in the week, but he will not change it in regard to the second term which he yearns for.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Found on Lonely Island By United States Naval Officer.

On the equatorial line, six hundred miles west of Ecuador, in the Pacific ocean, on Floriana island, one of the Galapagos group, lives a modern Robinson Crusoe. An escaped convict, landed to the most rigorous life, Pedro Guaza became so overwrought through his solitary existence that when Captain Z. L. Tanner of the United States navy, retired, on a voyage of scientific inquiry, visited his sovereignty, he rushed to the beach with his hands extended, awaiting for the iron to be put upon them. He imagined his keepers had sent for him; he was ready to relinquish absolute freedom for companionship.

In narrating his landing on Floriana island, Captain Tanner says:

"We supposed Charles Island, as the English call it, or Floriana island, as designated by the Ecuadorians, was entirely uninhabited. Indeed, we had not the slightest suspicion that a human being was present in the whole Galapagos archipelago, except on Chatham island; consequently, we were surprised at the discovery of a solitary man—a veritable Robinson Crusoe.

"Pedro Guaza told his story. It was then something more than a year since he came from Chatham island with a party of orchilla pickers, and saw from day to day the deserted plantation, with its wealth of fruit, horses, cattle, mules, monkeys, goats and swine.

"Why should I not remain and possess them?" he asked. When the party was ready to depart Pedro could not be found. After a futile search his companions departed.

"Guaza displayed good judgment in providing for his comfort and safety. He established himself in a small house near a spring of water at an elevation of about 500 feet above the sea, two miles from the landing place and an equal distance from the deserted plantation. It commanded a wide view, and all the animals within miles on every side came to the spring for water.

"His weapons were a strong knife and an ax. He constructed a blind over the spring, and, by lashing his knife to a pole, succeeded in spearing goats and pigs in plenty. He was compelled at first to bring his fruit from the plantation, but he soon made a lasso of goatskin and captured a couple of donkeys, which he trained as saddle and pack animals, and thenceforth rode to and from the estate with proper dignity.

"The wardrobe of Guaza became emptied. He remedied this difficulty by simply disrobing. He stowed his one and only suit away, substituting for it the dressed skins of goats. The modern luxury of matches was beyond his reach, and he procured fire by the time-honored method of rubbing two sticks together.

"For a while Guaza kept the record of time by marking the days on a stick, a large mark for Sunday; but, with his increasing prosperity he soon became careless, losing all run of time, and, as the effect of utter loneliness increased, he imagined every day a week, the weeks months, the months years. The first questions he asked were, 'What year is it? What month?'

Captain Tanner said that Floriana island was formerly a convict settlement, as is Chatham island now. In the 70s the convicts rose in rebellion and killed their keepers. Seizing two schooners they escaped by putting to sea, and have never been heard of since.

The plantation buildings crumbled into ruins. The fields became a wilderness. The fruit trees, though bearing heavily, were wild. Flocks and herds roamed at will. Wild dogs, made savage by hunger, preyed on the young and thus prevented the overpopulation of animal life.

MODERN BULLETS.

Not Effective Against Savage Races, Who Never Give Up.

The modern small-bore bullets consist of two parts—the core and the envelope. The latter is stamped out of thin sheets of steel or by granulated punches. The leaden core is then fitted in, and the bullet, by means of an ingenious machine, is made one solid whole.

The enormous velocity of 2,170 feet per second transmitted to the projectile by cordite would rip up any leaden bullet to pieces, and hence the adoption of the harder metal. Unfortunately the steel or nickel is so tough that it penetrates the body without any shock being sustained by the victim, and hence against savage races is inefficient. To remedy this soldiers have sawed off the end of the envelope, and the bullet at once becomes an explosive one. Directly it hits the case splits and mushrooms, inflicting a fearful wound.

Subsequent experiment at Dum-Dum, in India, produced a soft-nosed bullet, since modified to one in which the nose is as before, but simply dented in. Even this is not served out against civilized enemies, as it is found by experience that a white man when hit is, as a rule, ready to sit down. The savage, sager to reach his paradise only, seeks to kill his enemy—his own life is of no value to him, and hence he must be stopped at all costs.

A lawyer in the sensational Clark divorce case in Pittsburg was reading to the defendant wife extracts from letters that she had written to the plaintiff husband. "You say here, 'I will come to the torch and we will burn together.'" "What's that?" cried the witness. "Let me see that." When she was shown her letter she read it, "Let me come to the ranch and we will bum together."