

FINED THE PREACHER

Judge Censured Clergyman Who Criticized Him for Fining Mrs. Nation

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 10.—Dr. J. T. McFarland, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, the largest church here, has been fined \$100 by the police judge for contempt of court. Dr. McFarland censured the judge for a fine imposed on Mrs. Nation with the above result.

Editor Independent: Enclosed clipping is one more illustration of the encroachment of the judiciary on the people and by a "police judge" at that. As the victim in this case is pastor in an influential denomination, it may well be that even the church will at last take notice of the usurpations of the rights of the people inaugurated and upheld by the republican party. When it does, the fate of that plutocratic un-American party is easily foretold.

There are many people in this country who think that in everything that makes a statesman and all around man, John Mitchell, the miners' leader is easily the superior of Roosevelt. What he would have been had he been born to the purple, and had the environment of Roosevelt, is not difficult to see. It seems to me that reform papers do not give him (Mitchell) the space they should, for he is bound to be a factor when the inevitable upheaval comes in the near future.

Mr. DeHart seems to think that all we need is an income tax and that if we have free trade we must have it. Certainly! He must know that the Wilson bill carried an income tax that even the unspeakable Grover conceded to be just, but inasmuch as it was estimated that it would produce but \$75,000,000 it would have to be more searching than that one. The populist demand I believe to be for a graded income tax and it seems to me that that would both yield revenue enough for the government and also if made radical enough help to cut down these enormous fortunes that no man can use and are a menace to liberty.

I think it was Plato who said, "Thou shalt not keep the traveler from the running stream, nor from lighting his torch at thy fire," but modern republicans have no use for such admonitions.

You have made a wonderful improvement by changing the form of the paper and I can most heartily endorse what Mr. Corbin said in a recent issue.

I was raised on the Log Cabin (N. Y.) Tribune, Mrs. Swishelm's Saturday Visitor, National Era, Liberator, etc., but never in the days of African slavery was there a better paper, nor one whose bugle call to duty and principle sounded clearer. But mullet heads have increased out of all proportion since those days of dough-heads, or let well enough alone people.

There was an item in The Independent recently concerning a find of Winchester rifles in New York that were secreted during the draft riots in '63. Now, that may do credit to the imagination of the reporter, but not to his knowledge, for that particular arm was not manufactured for ten years subsequent to '63. But that's nothing for the big dailies. How not to instruct, seems to be their motto in everything except the doings of the "400."

Those Chicago schoolma'ams are certainly up to date in joining the F. of L. if their success in the past is indicative of the future. They will be an object lesson worth one's while to keep track of.

CHAS. M. BOWEN,
Station C, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Artificial Incubation

It takes a lot of big words and long phrases perhaps to write up an up-to-date article on incubation, but somehow or other I have been reasonably successful with just common United States language when it comes to the hatching question.

Let us be plain and call things by their right names. A fertile egg is a seed, it must have the necessary warmth to sprout and grow, a temperature of 103; it also must be cultivated, the eggs must be turned, aired and manipulated after nature's ways.

A temperature of 103 seems to be a standard although very few recognize that placing the thermometer differently would necessarily mean that it would read differently, but, such is the case. With the thermometer lying between the eggs showing 103, the same thermometer lying on the eggs would show 104, or if suspended above the eggs near the tank it would show still more. I prefer placing the thermometer on the eggs, thus showing the combined heat of the eggs and the heat

applied to them, still more I prefer a variation of temperature as the hatch progresses, for instance, 102 to 103 first week and 103 second week and 104 third week; this variation being due to the increased animal heat in the eggs as they developed. This temperature will bring good results.

There are bushels of ironclad prescribed rules about turning the eggs just so, but my advice is to turn them as often as you have time and air them as often as you have time. I don't mean that it would be necessary to put in your whole time or even a tenth of it turning and airing the eggs, but I do mean that they should be turned at least once every day and twice every other day and that when looking at the thermometer the tray should be pulled out and let the eggs get a whiff of pure air. Why? you would ask. I will tell you. Turning the egg ripens it clear around, the germ comes to the top; every movement of the egg makes a corresponding movement of the embryo chick; besides ripening the shell clear around, these movements wake the chick up, it's exercise for it, it moves, expands and develops its own strength; this principle applies to all life whether stock or eggs, for instance, a stock breeder would not pen up a dam in close quarters to bring a strong young. There is simply nothing mysterious or unaccountable in hatching eggs, a little reasoning in advance of the real thing explains most everything about it.

Now about moisture. An egg must get rid of a lot of moisture before it can hatch. Eggs during incubation get smaller and lighter, this being the case, applied moisture could not enter the egg. The moisture question and ventilation question are so entwined with each other that the effects of one are often take for the effects of the other. Personally I do not believe in dosing out the air in prescribed quantities, there is lots said about governing the size of the air cell by opening or closing the dampers, but I prefer a correct and continuous ventilation. If it is fitted correctly, there need be no dosing it out in a mystical way with dampers. I prefer a continuous mild circulation of air and to depend on airing the eggs in open air to conform to nature's ways.

What's the good of airing the eggs? might be asked. In answer will say that the egg shells, like other things, expand in heat and contract in cold. This expansion and contraction, the result of airing the eggs, breaks down the tough fibres of the shell and when the chick is due to hatch, it can hatch. It also applies moisture on the same principle that a glass of cold water will sweat in a warm room when the atmosphere is just right. I am sure this moisture, however light, is good for the shells, good for the reason that it is light and effects the shells only.

Good hatches are made with and without moisture; opinions are about equally divided. I am satisfied, in fact I know, it does no harm to apply a little moisture direct to the shells if the ventilation is sufficient. Have tried all the moisture plans and plans without moisture and have at this time more faith in the old-fashioned way of sprinkling the eggs occasionally than any new way.

The old-fashioned sprinkling is applied direct to the shells and does not make a heavy, continuous mucky air in the egg chamber. It does not matter about exact dates in sprinkling; exact dates would be nonsense, but I can guarantee that you will do the eggs no harm if you sprinkle them with tepid water on the 12th, 15th and 18th day. Yours for big hatches.

M. M. JOHNSON.

Monopoly's Defiant Blast

Editor Independent: At a banquet of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, President George F. Baer of the Reading railroad is reported by the press to have said: "That recently there had been expressions of desire in certain parts of the country to undertake the power of regulating the affairs of Pennsylvania. But I am glad to say, their efforts are vain. There is a constitutional limitation, which, if not respected by the masses, will be protected. There is a tribunal, the great, true, unbiased tribunal, the supreme court of the United States, which will protect the citizens and the state of Pennsylvania in their sovereignty during the cry for the seizing of lands within the state."

"And if in all this excitement of the people, it should be deemed necessary, to amend the constitution to gain ends which its present limitations forbid, then the wise provisions of that constitution will make the process of amendment so slow, that the people will be given time to think and meditate."

The "masses" who are thus charged by Mr. Baer with "a desire to regulate



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the affairs of Pennsylvania," and "seize land within the state," we declare are not scientific socialists. The socialist is only intent upon having the government maintain its integrity by using its power to force monopoly into obedience to the national industrial law of competition.

Mr. Baer has been so long on the outside (he'd call it the inside) of the competitive law, that he has come to regard it as but a big joke, and doubtless fully believes (not by Divine inspiration, quite otherwise) that it is entirely for the under crowd. Beyond this he has no official knowledge of its existence. Hence he has forgotten all about it; justified in doing so by the fact that Pennsylvania has built a hedge around him. Well, the socialist remembers right enough, and in hunting the lawless, does not stop at the Harry Tracys.

The socialist knows as well as Mr. Baer, that the railroad occupies the commanding position in the struggle between the mine owner and the public. Sly Mr. Baer, he did not once mention that railroad. The socialist also knows that there are mountains of coal lands accessible to the public and it is only necessary for the people to build a railroad, to have Mr. Baer to face \$2 competitive coal—and no possibility of a merger.

Lands outside the "margin of production," that is, not within reach of market, are of little value; the scientific socialist proposes the governmental purchase of such coal lands, and

the building of a railroad, thereby killing two buzzards with one stone.

"Seizing lands!" Naw, we don't have to. Land would be useless without the railroad. That the railroad rakes in the boodle, and the land gets what's left, is now ancient history. If Mr. Baer should anticipate the public, by buying up all coal lands for the sole purpose of keeping them out of use, thereby protecting monopoly of a natural element, we imagine the supreme court to which he so confidently refers—would jar him.

As with the railroads and mines, so with iron and tobacco, steel and sugar, until it shall become a general by-word: Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown of monopoly!

LEVIN T. JONES.

202 W Barre st., Baltimore, Md. 237.

Garrison Bare, Pender, Neb.: I have voted the populist ticket ever since the party was organized, but it is getting too complicated for me. Am now voting socialist and spending what little I have to spare in that cause.

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