

Jefferson's Dream

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 15, 1905.—At the Vine Street Congregational church, Herbert S. Bigelow, the pastor, took for a text Kipling's lines: "They! If their own front door is shut, they'll swear the whole world's warm." Mr. Bigelow said in part:

What you want in a machine is the maximum amount of power with the least possible waste. It is not enough that the engine is able to pull the load. How much coal does it consume? How much friction is there?

Human society is a machine that must submit to the same test. As to the many triumphs of our civilization we may agree. But what is the percentage of loss? What is the cost? Nay, is it not obvious that there is a serious flaw in the work?

The past week a man was arraigned in the local court for stealing coal. He had no work and his wife and a sickly daughter were suffering with the cold. Therefore, he helped himself to coal from a railroad train. But he was sentenced to the workhouse. The judge said: "I don't know what I would do if I were placed in a similar position."

It would seem that there is something out of order when the decalogue will not work. Why do we approve of the humanity of this judge? Is it not because we have a vague consciousness that the misery which drove this wretch to steal is itself the consequence of other and more respectable forms of stealing?

We can not condemn the judge for suspending the moral law when we read in the report of the industrial commission to congress this official statement:

"It can not be long before the anthracite coal business of the United States in all its enormous extent and commercial value will be entirely monopolized by a few powerful financial interests."

Last Monday a man walked into the police station and stated that he had stolen a clothes-wringer and asked to be arrested. The police were incredulous and made investigation. They found the winger where he said he had hidden and the man got a coveted three months sentence in the workhouse.

This same day another man came in and requested that he be arrested. The police sent him away. Later, he appeared drunk. Then the prison doors were more hospitable. The next morning, in police court, when he was sentenced to a term in the workhouse, he turned to an officer by his side and said with evident satisfaction: "I knew I'd get it."

In the Hammond street station, they have a room, where, on these winter nights, you may always find men lying down on the bare floor more thickly than they will lie in their pauper graves. Now and then a man applies for shelter who has uncommonly good clothes or gives other signs that he is just down temporarily and may get up again. The officer in charge told me that it was their custom to accord such persons the "privilege of sleeping in one of the cells with the prisoners."

That was a sublime dream of Jefferson's—a republic which should protect everyone in his rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Yet here are our fellow citizens in this great republic committing crimes that they may earn the privilege of wearing a felon's stripes and make sure of a prisoner's fare.

Are we those of whom Kipling speaks? Or have we been committing the crime of which that great French statesman spoke when he said:

"It is not error which opposes the progress of truth; it is indolence, obstinacy, the spirit of routine, everything that favors inaction?"

They Hoodooed Populism

Editor Independent: In your last issue you say:

"The full returns show that Custer county is the banner populist county in Nebraska, it having cast more votes for Watson than any other county in the state."

Custer county cast, at the recent

election 1,030 votes for Watson and Tibbles, placing it in lead of all other Nebraska counties in the number of populist votes cast. But, alas! Custer county, once the "hotbed of Nebraska populism," is no longer a populist county. We have a thousand Watson and Tibbles populists left from the fusion wreck, thank God, who will never surrender while the spirit of liberty lives, but Custer county, "the cradle of populism," is today in full and complete possession of the republicans, and never can be made a populist county again under the policy of "sensible, sincere and sane," co-operation, so eloquently advocated by several who have expressed their views in your columns.

There is little encouragement for populists in the late election returns from this county. The campaign had but fairly begun, when fusion fixers from Lincoln "budded in" to our local affairs, and regardless of the refusal of our county and district conventions to accept fusion upon any basis, they succeeded in manipulating matters so as to defeat both our populist nominees for the legislature, and swell Roosevelt's vote by several hundred.

Notwithstanding the fusion on legislative ticket—notwithstanding their pretended indorsement of populist principles—notwithstanding their assumed admiration of our brilliant Watson—every Bryan democrat in Custer county, so far as is known, cast his vote for Alton B. Parker, and most of them, locally, supported the republican nominees.

In 1890, when Custer county populists clung tenaciously to principles and pursued a straight-out, honest and independent course—shunning fusion as they would the leprosy or dry rot—we polled 2,623 votes for J. H. Powers (pop.) for governor, a plurality over Richards (rep.) of 1,025 votes, and up to 1896, our normal populist pluralities stood regularly at more than 1,000. In 1893 we had driven both old party frauds into each other's arms. They put up a combination ticket (half republican and half democrat) against us and that year we whipped them both. The worst they were ever whipped in all their lives. And we would be whipping them to a standstill yet, had our populists steered clear of the fusion trap and maintained the integrity of their party organization. Co-operation has driven, at the most conservative estimate, fully 800 voters from our ranks in Custer county, undone the faithful work of former years, demoralized our forces, and left us almost stranded in a wilderness of fusion tombstones. I have not talked with all our populists, personally, since the election, but when The Independent publishes the result of its referendum vote on the future policy of the populist party, I believe it would be safe in saying: "A thousand populists voters in Custer county are opposed to any further fusion henceforth and forever."

For eight years in Nebraska the fusion road has led toward the democratic camp. From start to finish "co-operation" has proven to be a losing game. The great body of populist voters never demanded fusion—never wanted it. In accordance with the dia-

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Browne and Sidles, Attorneys.
Benjamin Titus vs. Charles H. Spikers. To Charles Spikers defendant you are hereby notified that on Dec. 19, 1904, the plaintiff, Benjamin Titus commenced an action in Justice Court before G. H. Eisler, Justice of the Peace in and for Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, to recover the sum of \$50.20 with interest a

7 per cent from Oct. 1, 1904, for work and labor performed at your request; that on Dec. 19, 1904, the above named Justice of the Peace issued an order of attachment for the goods and chattels belonging to you in said county to satisfy plaintiff's claim of \$50.20 and interest under which order, a levy was made upon one McCormick big 4 mowing machine, one open, end spring two-horse buggy; and under a second order of attachment issued Dec. 3, 1904, levy was made upon one feeder bearing on said cause has been continued to February 3, 1905, at 2 p. m. BENJAMIN SIDLES, Plaintiff. Browne & Sidles, attorneys.

George W. Berge, Attorney
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
Patrick S. QUINN, Plaintiff, vs. Michael Donlan and Anna Donlan, his wife, Defendants.

NOTICE
The defendants, Michael Donlan and Anna Donlan, his wife, will take notice that on the 20th day of December, 1904, Patrick S. Quinn, plaintiff, filed his petition in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, against Michael Donlan and Anna Donlan, his wife, to recover the sum of \$173.00 a balance due the plaintiff from the defendants for work and labor performed by the plaintiff for the defendants under a verbal contract by which the defendants under said contract was entered into on the 1st day of March, 1903, and plaintiff continued in the employ of the defendants for a period of twenty months, for which there was due this plaintiff from the defendants the sum of \$500.00; that on the day of 1904, the defendants paid the plaintiff the sum of \$327.00, leaving a balance due and unpaid from the defendants to the plaintiff of \$173.00, for which amount plaintiff asks judgment against the defendants with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 15th day of November 1904 and costs of suit.

Defendants will further take notice that on the 20th day of December, 1904, at the time of filing the petition in said cause, he filed an affidavit stating that the defendants Michael Donlan and Anna Donlan, his wife, were non-residents of the State of Nebraska, and that service of summons could not be had upon them, and that they were absent from the state, and that the defendants were the owners of real estate in Lancaster County, Nebraska, subject to attachment, and that they had no personal property in the State of Nebraska; that thereupon an attachment was duly issued, and the sheriff of Lancaster County, Nebraska, attached, as provided by law, the Northwest quarter (N. W. 1/4) of section twenty-two (22), township eleven (11), range seven (7) East in Lancaster County, Nebraska, and said property is now held by the sheriff by virtue of said attachment; that the same will be sold according to law to satisfy the amount due plaintiff from the defendants. You are required to answer said petition on or before 6th day of February, 1905.
PATRICK S. QUINN, Plaintiff.
By George W. Berge, His Attorney.

T. J. DOYLE, Attorney
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

Sarah E. Marshall, Plaintiff vs. S. F. Shaw, trustee, whose first real name is unknown to plaintiff, the unknown beneficiaries for whom the said S. F. Shaw is trustee, Dora Marshall, Pauline E. Wheeler, Lewis Marshall, Marie Louise Miles, Whitney J. Marshall, Sanford H. Marshall, Philletus Peck, D. H. Wheeler, Jr., husband of Pauline E. Wheeler, Rollin Miles, husband of Marie Louise Miles, Rebecca Marshall wife of Sanford H. Marshall, Eliza M. Marshall, wife of Whitney J. Marshall. Defendants.

To S. F. Shaw, trustee, impleaded with the other defendants above named: You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of January A. D. 1905, the plaintiff, Sarah E. Marshall, filed her petition in the District court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which said petition is to cancel a certain tax deed made by G. C. White, County Treasurer of Lancaster County, Nebraska, bearing date November 7, 1874, and recorded in book P of deeds at page 382 thereof, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Lancaster County, Nebraska, purporting to convey to said Shaw, trustee, lot 3 in block 2, in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska; and also to quiet the title to said premises in the said Sarah E. Marshall, and to perpetually enjoin defendants and particularly the said S. F. Shaw, trustee, from ever asserting title to said premises and for general relief. You are required to answer the said petition on or before the 27th day of February A. D. 1905, and should you fail so to do the averments of said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered as prayed.
SARAH E. MARSHALL.
By T. J. DOYLE, Attorney.

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