

A very pathetic story is being told in some of the papers about a mother who was evicted from one of the New York flats upon the birth of a baby. It was said that the landlord charged 50 cents a week additional for every child in the flat and the poor family could not pay the additional rent and was evicted. The question arises, if the poor are to be prevented from having children, where are the future Abraham Lincolns and Andrew Jacksons to come from. That kind of men are only bred by the poor.

When the great dailies told their readers that gold had an "intrinsic value" and never changed, everyone of them believed it. Being encouraged by such credulity, the editors are now publishing pictures of the battle of Mukden, when any man but an idiot would know that it will be months before a single picture of that battle, whether photographic or drawn by an artist can reach this country. However, this last fake is not any greater than their gold standard fake was.

The French have loaned Russia \$2,500,000,000 and think that the interest on that amount is about all the czar can squeeze out of the impoverished peasants. Therefore the French refuse to loan the czar any more money. Isn't it a sad thing to think that for generations to come the poor, hard working people of Russia will have to toil and sacrifice to pay the debt that the grand dukes are creating in this war with Japan?

Think of the indescribable infamy that the railroads committed when they sent two such men as Deitrich and Millard to the United States senate, while there were scores of men of ability and good character in the state. It shows that what the railroads wanted was not the men of ability and character, but tools who would instantly obey orders.

The railroads send all the members of the legislature an annual pass. Then if one of them refuses to obey orders the papers are all informed that man has a pass. And then they call a pass a courtesy! Members of the legislature often find that kind of courtesies very embarrassing.

Forty per cent of all the gold in the United States is in the vaults of the national banks. They are getting ready for something.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Would You Better Your Condition?

We have an article that sells itself Agents make \$5 per day. Others are, why not you? Write today for full particulars. Send two two-cent stamps to WESTERN FLY-GUARD CO., 30 Burr Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

Three Cancers Cured

Gus Youngven of Essex, Ia., was cured of hip-cancer by Dr. T. O'Connor. He was so well pleased that he told two of his neighbors who also had cancer. C. J. Sandal, Red Oak, Ia., and T. B. Draper now of South Omana. Both have since been cured by Dr. O'Connor. All answer inquiries from other sufferers. Write them and at the same time send a full description of your cancer to Dr. T. O'Connor, Lincoln, Neb.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT
The Old Line Bankers Life Insurance Co.

January First Nineteen Hundred and Five—Lincoln, Nebraska

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		Bills Receivable	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$ 74,686 03	Furniture and Fixtures	1,000 00None	
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	851,231 96	Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1904	\$1,009,064 09	Premium NotesNone
Cash Loans on Company's Policies	30,084 42	Reserve, Four Per Cent	\$ 764,277 91	Real EstateNone
Collateral Loans	3,120 00	Death Losses—Proofs not in	2,000 00	Stocks and BondsNone
Net Deferred and Unreported Premiums	25,505 24	Agent's Credit Balances	3,290 38	Agent's Debit BalancesNone
Interest Accrued not due	23,436 44	Surplus to Policyholders	239,495 80	"Other" AssetsNone
			\$1,009,064 09	No. of Policies in Force	9,480
				Business Written in 1904	\$5,461,302
				Total Business in Force	\$14,910,277
				Not a dollar of principal or interest past due or unpaid	
				11 3/4 per cent of surplus earned to mean reserve, 1904	

We lead the world in our home state in new business written in 1904
Write J. H. Harley, Secy., Lincoln, Neb., for Agency

Not Overproduction

The farmers are having many setbacks right now and we do not care very much, for we must not make a big cotton crop this year and the only thing that will keep down a big crop will be providence. If providential hindrances will keep us from planting so much cotton, it will be a great day for the south. We do hope something will happen that will keep down that great crop which we are bound to make if something does not happen. We used to say we could not make thirteen million bales of cotton, but we have done made them and ginned them, and now I believe we can make and gather fifteen million, and that very thing will be done, for every fellow will think, now is the time for him to make his pile. But the good Lord will take care of us.—Ozark Tribune.

Let the readers of The Standard subject the above to a little rigid reasoning in order that they may see if it will stand the test. The idea of the Tribune writer is to make cotton less plentiful and so enhance the value of this lessened amount. This argument carried out to its logical conclusion, would result in the least possible amount of cotton being produced, in order that the highest price possible could be obtained for it. So little raised, that it became a luxury that only the rich could buy. If this were found to be profitable for the producers of cotton, the same thing would be true in the case of producers of all other things and we should then have a condition, where only the very rich could buy and since the consumption of production would fall off, there would be a falling off in the demand for labor to produce; this would reduce the earnings of labor and result in still less demands for labor products and so on in one round of ever-tightening constriction. It was the politico-economic ignorance of President Harrison which advocated the idea that anything that was plentiful was "cheap and nasty." So long as there are people needing cotton goods, there can not be too much of it produced, and there are millions of people in this country needing cotton goods; many, very many more millions all over the world needing them and if we have them, we can exchange with these people and both parties to the exchange, be benefited. What the planter most needs is not high price for cotton, but a just price relative to the prices he has to pay for those things he does not himself directly produce. Free him from the burden of taxes he now pays—owning 15 per cent of the total wealth of the United States, he pays 80 per cent of the taxes—give him free trade with all the world and he will prosper. These are the things he most needs, and the men who are now advising a reduction of cotton raising are working at the wrong end of the line.—The Standard, Daphne, Ala.

Prevention of Predatory Competition

The last of the series of measures adopted by the state of Kansas in its contest with the Standard Oil company will receive wide attention because of its bearing on the possibility of the control of monopolies generally. When the state legislature appropriated \$410,000 for the establishment and operation of a state refinery as a branch of the penitentiary, in order to encourage independent refineries to enter the Kansas field, it enacted laws to make pipe lines common carriers under the jurisdiction of the state board of rail-

road commissioners, and to fix a maximum schedule of railroad freight rates on oil. Last week it supplemented these measures with the so-called anti-discrimination bill, designed to prevent the Standard Oil company from stifling competition by temporary cutting of prices in various localities of the state. The evil which this law attempts to remedy is widely recognized by economists as one of the most vital in the whole trust problem. Thus, for instance, Professor J. B. Clark, of Columbia University, in his recent volume on "The Problem of Monopoly," remarks that "the difference between a regime of uniform prices and a regime of discriminating prices * * * makes the difference between freedom and oppression * * * and the difference between a sound economy and an unendurable one." He adds that if federal laws, or laws made concurrently in the several states, made this predatory competition unsafe, "the local competitor might survive, and his survival would afford a guaranty against extortion." He concludes that "a regime of uniform charges would go far toward disarming monopolies." It is precisely the policy suggested by Professor Clark and other economists for trust regulation that Kansas is trying to carry out in the anti-discrimination law. The statute forbids any person, firm or corporation to discriminate between localities in the selling price of goods, "after equalizing the distance from the point of production, manufacture or distribution, and freight rates therefrom." If complaint is made to the state charter board that a corporation is violating the law, the board is authorized to conduct an investigation, and if in its judgment the corporation has been guilty of unfair discrimination, it may revoke the charter of a domestic corporation or withdraw the permit of a foreign corporation to do business in the state. A penalty of a fine of \$1,000 is provided for every violation of the act, the sum to be collected by suit brought in a competent court by the attorney general of the state. If the law can be effectively enforced, and does not become what Professor Clark has called "merely a pious wish," it ought to prove of great value in developing the potential competition that so often checks monopolistic exactions. Its operation will be watched with interest by persons throughout the country who are concerned with the possibility of the control of monopolies.—The Outlook.

Good Seed Corn

It is important to farmers that they secure good seed corn. Here's what a farmer says about corn he purchased from Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia:

Racine, Wis., Feb. 4, 1905.—The Iowa Silver Mine I purchased from you last spring grew almost to a grain, and made me a splendid crop which made an average of 90 bushels to the acre. This corn beats all other varieties. JOHN VRANA.

The Ratekin Seed House have other varieties equally good. Write for samples and prices, mentioning The Independent.

Mr. H. L. Williams of Gothenburg, Neb., and Geo. B. Aistrophe of Wakefield, Neb., had each a mixed car of steers and heifers on the South Omaha for \$5 and \$4.95 respectively. Both were highly pleased. Nye & Buchanan sold both shipments.

Will Win in Georgia

The old ring forces in Georgia are bracing up and putting this man and that man out as a candidate for governor, feeling for the best taking bait, and it behooves the populists to begin to bestir themselves and do something. Georgia is ours next year if we but reach out and take it. The people have been hoodwinked and honey-fugled as long as need be. The law built and protected trusts and corporations are eating us up. Are we to sit idle and unconcerned and let them go on, or are we men enough to measure swords with the rascals and drive them out? Go to organizing at once, and join in the fight for Mollie and the babies.—Dalton Herald, Ga.

LINSEED OIL
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT
Guaranteed for five years.
This paint will cover more surface, last longer and look better than any other paint on the market. Written guarantee to every customer. We can save you money. Investigate. Beautiful color cards and price list sent free on request
Nebraska Paint and Lead Co.
305-309 O Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE
THOROUGH COURSES IN
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND
TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY
AND PREPARATORY
Experienced teachers. Fine equipments. Assistance in securing positions. Work to earn board. Individual instruction. Enter any time. Lessons by mail. Advantages of a capital city. Write for Catalogue No. 78
Lincoln Business College
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Steel Roofing 100 Square Feet, \$2.00
WE PAY FREIGHT EAST OF COLORADO Except Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. Strictly new, perfect steel sheets, 6 and 8 feet long. The best roofing, siding or ceiling you can use; painted two sides. Flat, #2; corrugated or crimped, #2 1/2 per square. Write for free catalogue No. D-4 on material from Sheffield's and Receivers' Sale, CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 85th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

WRITE FOR
CIRCULAR FOR RAW FURS
To **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
DEPT. 20

TIFFANY'S Sure Death to Lice (Powder) sprinkled in the nest keeps your fowls free from lice. Sprinkle hen and the little chicks will have no lice. Tiffany's Paragon "Liquid" kills mites instantly. Sprinkle bed for hogs, roots for fowls. Box powder for little turkeys and chicks post-paid 10c. We want agents.
THE TIFFANY CO.,
Lincoln, Neb.