

A JUDGE'S WIFE CURED OF PELVIC CATARRH.



She Suffered for Years and Felt Her Case Was Hopeless—Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Judge McAllister writes from 1217 West 33d St., Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for years with a pain in the small of my back and right side. It interfered often with my domestic and social duties and I never supposed that I would be cured, as the doctor's medicine did not seem to help me any."

"Fortunately a member of our Order advised me to try Peruna and gave it such high praise that I decided to try it. Although I started in with little faith, I felt so much better in a week that I felt encouraged."

"I took it faithfully for seven weeks and am happy indeed to be able to say that I am entirely cured. Words fail to express my gratitude. Perfect health once more is the best thing I could wish for, and thanks to Peruna I enjoy it now."—Minnie E. McAllister.

We would caution all people against accepting substitutes for Peruna. In fact upon having Peruna. There is no other internal remedy for catarrh that will take the place of Peruna. Allow no one to persuade you to the contrary. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ITCHING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

CUTICURA

The set, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, Cuticura Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humoral germs.

A Single Set, price \$1, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE

CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of bars for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS—Chocolate coated and of a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humoral cures. Put up in pocket vials, 60 doses, price, 25c.

Sold throughout the world. Sole U.S. Dispensary, 206 Fifth St., New York. Sole U.S. Dispensary, 206 Fifth St., New York. Sole U.S. Dispensary, 206 Fifth St., New York.



LIBBY Luncheons

Wessell the product in key-opening cans. Turn a key and you find the most exactly as it left us. We put them up in this way.

Potted Ham, Beet and Tongue, Ox Tongue (whole), Veal Loaf, Stewed Ham, Biscuit Beef, Sliced Smoked Beef.

All Natural Flavor Foods. Palatable and wholesome. Your grocer should have them.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

"How to Make Good Dinner to Eat" will be sent free if you ask us.

Altitude of Duck's Flight.

The wild duck, the hawk and the sea gull while in flight over long distances usually remain at an altitude of from 600 to 1,400 feet. If they pass below the level of the highest flying kite of a tandem line the fact is easily discerned by allowing for perspective. The kite measurements are relatively accurate, because during the prolonged flight of thousands of wild ducks the kite string can be hauled in and paid out until the altitude of the ducks is exactly measured by the altitude of the kite.—Nature.

POPULIST HOT SHOT.

Selections Made by C. Q. DeFrance Chairman Populist State Central Committee.

RAILROAD TAXATION

Companies Will Try to Show They are Paying Their Share

Nebraska railroads are starting out on a campaign of education in the matter of railroad taxation. On account of charges frequently made that the railroads were not paying their just share of taxes, representatives of the various lines held a meeting to devise ways of educating the people to believe differently. The old conservatives favored a plan of fighting out in the courts if necessary, and in referring to the public in choice W. K. Vanderbilt language. But the younger element favored taking the public into the confidence of the railroads and placing before everyone facts and figures of railroad taxation with explanations, and prevailed.

Commissioners Pollard of the Burlington, Scribner of the Union Pacific and Whitney of the Elkhorn were a committee to prepare the material, and Advertising Agent Darlow of the Burlington and Young of the Burlington to arrange for the publication in the leading papers of the state a series of articles to run a period of about sixteen weeks. The aim is to seek to show the public that the railroads have not only already done their share as taxpayers, but in many instances have borne the larger share of the burden.—Omaha World-Herald.

The second installment of this series of "educational" work appeared in the Sunday Bee and Sunday State Journal, but the "educators" seem to think the World-Herald and The Independent are not to be counted in with the "leading papers of the state," inasmuch as the paid advertisement did not appear in the Sunday World-Herald, and no arrangements have been made with The Independent for publication. Our offer in another column holds good.

The second lesson is substantially a rearrangement of the figures presented by The Independent in its issue of May, 1900, and presents nothing new to Independent readers. It shows that the railroads paid 15.4 per cent of the taxes in 1900, a concise summary being:

Per cent.	
Farm and stock interests paid	55.2
City, town and village int. paid	29.4
Railroads paid	15.4
Total	100.
The population of Nebraska in 1900	(1,058,910) is shown to be:
Rural	63.8 per cent.
Urban	36.2 per cent.
Total	100. per cent.

All of which proves nothing in particular, except the facts shown. Suppose the railroads do pay 15.4 per cent of the taxes. If they are permitted to charge up taxes as operating expenses, and by such a system of accounting and bookkeeping to make a showing of net earnings only after the taxes are deducted, why may not they pay directly all the taxes and recoup themselves by raising freight rates? Indirectly all other interests would have to pay the taxes, but after the fashion of tariff duties on imports. If our federal government is to be maintained by indirect taxation, why not support the state government in a like manner? The importer counts the tariff duty as "operating expense" and his "net earnings" are shown after deducting from the selling price, the original cost plus the duty. Accordingly, he is not taxed at all—but the consumer is.

Applying the same principle to railroad accounting, if taxes are to be counted as operating expense, and if the railroads are entitled to charge for services so that a fair return may be paid on the capital invested, it ought to be feasible to make them pay all the state taxes and wholly save themselves harmless by making rates high enough to cover the increased "operating expense." Apparently they would pay all the taxes in reality they would pay none. That ought to suit the most earnest railroad tax commissioner.

Valued as scrap-heaps, the railroads of Nebraska are certainly assessed high enough. All their tangible property, valued according to the annual records, is probably not worth more than 27 millions, if the improved farms of Nebraska are worth only 61 millions. But suppose we count "net earnings" for the owners of the farm lands on the same basis as railroad net earnings are computed—what then? Allow the farmer a reasonable salary as a "captain of industry," pay his wife and sons and daughters for their labor, count his taxes as operating expense. Then take the 1902 assessment of enough improved farms to make up the total of \$6,128,104 (the assessed valuation of the Union Pacific) and ascertain if their owners can show net earnings in 1901 to the amount of \$4,807,288 (the net earnings of the Union Pacific for that year). If so, then that road is assessed high enough; otherwise, not.

Talk "turkey" part of the time for the farmer. Messrs. Railroad Tax Commissioners; figure net earnings for him on the same basis as you do for your roads. compile statistics along this line, and if then the farm and stock interests' net earnings are to railroad net earnings in the ratio of 552 to 154, then your case is won.

Mrs. Astor has engaged the famous woman anarchist, Louise Michel, to deliver a lecture in her parlors. Of course the New York police will not interfere. But if Louise Michel was advertised to deliver a lecture on the east side the whole force would be called out and everybody arrested. All of which goes to show that there is one law for the rich in this country and another law for the poor. Mrs. Astor is to pay the anarchist \$300 for a lecture.

LYING AS A FINE ART

Mr. Van Vorhis Exposes the Deception Practiced by the Comptroller of the Currency in Making Reports.

Editor Independent: It has become a real art in the departments at Washington to make reports that will escape the charge of falsehood and yet conceal the truth, or make it so obscure that it will be misapprehended or overlooked.

In a former article I mentioned correspondence in which the comptroller of the currency admitted that abstracts of the reports of the condition of national banks, issued from that office for over five years, did not show correctly the condition of the reserves.

Those who have given attention to the subject know that the law provides for a reserve of 25 per cent in all reserve cities and 15 per cent in all other places. They ought to know also that this is only an apparent and not a real reserve; that it is a legislative fraud contained in the original law creating national banks enacted in the sixties.

No. 23 of these abstracts has just been sent out, and covers the time from February 25 to April 30, 1902. It shows that on that date there were 60 central reserve, 271 reserve and 4,092 country banks. It is, I believe generally understood that the law will require 331 of these banks to hold in reserve 25 per cent, and 4,092 to hold 15 per cent of their deposits, but this is not true. Another provision of the same law permits 271 of the reserve banks to keep a reserve of only 12 1/2 per cent, and all of the 4,092 a reserve of 6 per cent. The importance of this legislative juggling justifies some repetition of former articles.

By the country banks are prohibited from loaning over 85 per cent, and the banks in the reserve cities over 75 per cent, to their own customers. Three-fifths of the amount retained by the country banks, and one-half of that retained by the reserve city banks, is permitted to be deposited with other banks having the deceptive designation of reserve agents, where it is treated like any other deposit, and becomes a part of the deposits of the so-called agents upon which they calculate their legal reserves. There can be no doubt that the original purpose of this arrangement was deceptive and intended to continually draw, as it has done, money from the country banks to the banks of New York city.

Any report of banks, or of the comptroller, that conveys the idea that any bank outside of New York, Chicago or St. Louis is required to maintain a reserve on the 25 per cent or 15 per cent basis is false. The only available reserve of a bank is the cash it has in its vaults. That which is not cash may be called "cash items" or "cash due," etc., and counted as a part of the bank reserves, but no legislative, executive or bank power can make it cash, or make it a reserve in any correct financial sense.

When the comptroller's attention was called to the fact that, even under these absurd provisions of the law, it was impossible for a bank to hold a 25 per cent or 15 per cent reserve, if at the same time it held less than 12 1/2 per cent or 6 per cent in actual cash, and that his abstracts, showing banks to be short in "cash required" and yet as having a "full lawful reserve," were incorrect, he admitted this to be true. He has followed the admission by an entire change of the table of "deposits and reserves," as it appears on page 7 of abstract No. 28, by which this error is eliminated.

But the most important part of this reserve question—"cash reserve required" and "held"—also disappears from the table. It can be ascertained by calculation, but it would seem that, if anything relating to the condition of these banks ought to appear plainly on the face of the abstracts, it ought to be this. There now appears a column headed "cash on hand, due from reserve agents and in the redemption fund." This is the usual method of banks when they wish to conceal from the public the amount of cash they hold. They mix it up with something else, which they call "cash items" or "cash due." This column is an absurd combination. The redemption fund is not available to pay depositors, and the amount due from so-called reserve agents is no more cash than any demand debt due the banks. Neither of these has any rational place among the items that go to make up the reserve, which has no purpose except to furnish a fund from which to pay deposits on demand. Cash on hand is the only real reserve. It is the only reserve that can be depended upon. This was demonstrated in 1893.

This reconstructed abstract shows that, in the central reserve city of St. Louis and in fifteen of the thirty reserve cities, the aggregate of the bank reserves is below the requirements of the law. The city of Dallas appears in the list as a reserve city for the first time, with four banks showing an aggregate shortage of reserves. It is certain that this report does not disclose the location of all banks that have loaned their deposits beyond the legal limit. This has been the condition for many months, and is well known to the comptroller and the secretary of the treasury, but nothing has been done to prevent it, and nothing will be done by them to make these banks obey the law. They are serving the banks and not the people. The law is bad enough for the public in-

Some republicans express fears that the Cubans will fall out with each other and commence fighting just as we did in the early sixties. That is generally the case with mean men. They do not like to have other people duplicate their own meanness. That is one of the strongest arguments against letting the Filipinos govern themselves. They will go to fighting each other, say imperialists, as soon as we stop fighting them.

terest if the banks are compelled to obey it.

Too many things are suggested by this abstract to be noted that, during the 64 days covered by this abstract, the national bank loans have increased at the rate of \$59,224 per day, not excluding Sundays, and that national bank notes are being retired as rapidly as the law will permit.

Another thing ought to be noted, that the increase of loans and discounts (\$44,130,390) was all outside of New York city. During the 77 days covered by abstract No. 27, ending February 25, the increase of loans in New York city was over \$60,000,000, but during these 64 days there was a decrease of \$39,000,000, so that the increase outside of New York city must have been over \$83,000,000.

The outside fools are responding to the game of the New York gamblers, who have not the integrity supposed to exist among thieves, but always play their game with false cards and loaded dice. FLAVIUS J. VAN VORHIS, Indianapolis, Ind.

Republican Ticket

The republican state convention, Wednesday renominated all the present state officers except governor and treasurer. This will be regarded by Mr. Rosewater as a victory for himself, he having driven Governor Savage and Treasurer Stuefer out of the race.

Right from the start it was noticeable that the Elkhorn-Union Pacific combination back of Robertson, and the Burlington forces behind Dismore, were in for a sham protracted struggle. Early in the day it was said that Thompson and Rosewater had combined to make Speaker Sears the nominee, but after the third ballot that gentleman was practically out of the running.

The night before the convention, sentiment seemed to point to Dismore of Clay as the man whom the Burlington was pushing to the front, although the expression was frequently heard, "Well, I don't know; you see Mickey is neutral ground and it may go to him." "Neutral ground" had reference simply to the railroads. Mickey is regarded as a Union Pacific man, located in what is really Burlington territory. He is the man who mentioned a week or so ago by a prominent railroad man at the Lindell hotel as the one "we have picked out."

John H. Mickey is a resident of Osceola, Polk county. He is described by the State Journal as a "farmer, banker, old soldier and pioneer." By a curious coincidence he is president of the same bank that Governor Nance was president of when he was nominated for governor; but Mr. Mickey was nominated on the thirteenth ballot—and that undoubtedly means that the parallel will go no further.

Rosey had his way in a great part. He had previously driven Governor Savage from the field because of the Bartley pardon—yet Governor Savage stands for an increase in railroad assessments, something the Bee pretends to champion. Just prior to the convention Treasurer Stuefer withdrew, "in the interests of harmony," but really because of the Bee's onslaught. Treasurer Stuefer stands exactly on the same ground as does Auditor Weston on the railroad assessment—yet Rosewater made fish of one and flesh of the other.

Norris Brown "sounded the keynote" in his speech as temporary chairman. As a key-note it was rather squeaky. He didn't hesitate to repeat the republican lie, told so often that some really believe it, that the present administration has conducted the state institutions a year and have a "surplus" left of \$87,231.61. Any one at all conversant with the matter knows that these figures are based on calling eleven months' expenditures the expenditures for a "year." It is also well known that Mr. Brown's figures do not include the expenditures at the penitentiary, where the republican warden used up the \$35,000 maintenance appropriation in 10 months, and will have about \$49,000 deficiency by the time the next legislature acts; that they do not include the Kearney industrial school, where Secretary Mallalieu used about \$60,000 in one year of a \$97,000 appropriation intended for two years. Brown makes an excellent speech of the "joshing" kind, but his statements of fact cannot be relied upon.

The platform is exactly what one could expect from a republican convention dominated by the railroads. After all of Rosewater's howling, the taxation plank is simply a lot of glittering generalities quite acceptable to George W. Holdrege and his coadjutors. The convention endorsed Rosewater's attitude on the Cuban reciprocity matter and thereby threw the harpoon into Senators Millard and Dietrich. H. C. Lindsay was again made chairman of the state committee.

It won't do to show that land taxed on a basis of \$3.47 an acre (the average for improved lands in 1900), produced 50 bushels of 25-cent corn to the acre, and say that the net earnings were \$12.50 an acre. The farmer is entitled to his salary as a "captain of industry" as well as his "return" on the capital invested. Calculated on the same basis as railroad accounting, Nebraska farm lands yield very small net earnings. A good portion of the time Nebraska farmers are prosperous, but it is a mistake to suppose that the net returns exceed 2 per cent. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the Nebraska farmer is just as much entitled to a good salary out of his farm products as is a railroad stockholder official.

A populist farmer informs the editor that he has come to look upon the predictions of The Independent as infallible. He says that he remembers reading in this paper two or three years ago a statement that Rathburn and the Beveridge thieves from Indiana caught stealing in Cuba would never be punished. Now every one of them has been set at liberty. But it requires no great prophetic powers to tell what Mark Hanna and his crowd will do in all cases of that sort.

TO MOTHERS

Mrs. J. H. Haskins, of Chicago, Ill., President Chicago Arcade Club, Addresses Comforting Words to Women Regarding Childbirth.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Mothers need not dread childbearing after they know the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. While I loved children I dreaded the ordeal, for it left me weak and sick



for months after, and at the time I thought death was a welcome relief, but before my last child was born a good neighbor advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I used that, together with your Pills and Sassafras Wash for four months before the child's birth;—it brought me wonderful relief. I hardly had an ache or pain, and when the child was ten days old I felt my bed strong in health. Every spring and fall I now take a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find it keeps me in continual excellent health."—Mrs. J. H. Haskins, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimony is not genuine.

Care and careful counsel in what the expectant and would-be mother needs, and this counsel she can secure without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

CANDY CATARRHIC

Cascarets

BEST FOR THE BOWEL

Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL

LAME BACK

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

The smallest people in the world are the natives of the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. They average three feet eleven inches in height, and about seventy pounds in weight.

A poor widow in Paris, who kept a small shop, received a letter informing her that she had won \$25,000 in a lottery. The violent emotion caused by the good news resulted in her death, as she was found stiff in her chair with the letter in her hand.

Cows in Belgium wear earrings. It is the law that when a cow has attained the age of three months it must have in its ear a ring to which is attached a numbered metal tag, for taxation purposes.

Piso's Cure for Consumption always gives immediate relief in all throat troubles.—F. E. Bierman, Leipsic, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1901.

Pen with a History.

At a sale of curios in Vienna the pen with which the holy alliance was signed in 1815 by Francis I., Alexander I. and Frederick William III, brought 640.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*



ALABASTINE

FOR YOUR SCHOOL HOUSES

Cleanly and Sanitary Durable and Artistic Safeguards Health

The delicate tints are made with special reference to the protection of pupils' eyes. Beware of paper and germ-absorbing and disease-breeding Kalsomines.

ALABASTINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.