

Likes and Dislikes of Birds. It is said that birds are nearly as sensitive in their likes and dislikes as we are.

THE CHURCH MILITANT. The Episcopal church of Rahoboth, Md., celebrated its 115th anniversary Aug. 21.

Ed. Roggen's Suit Against Sugar Trust Oxnard Rich in Disclosures.

INTERESTING STORIES. ranch people, and left there Thursday, getting back here on Friday.

Travelers' Tales. A Chinese Funeral. A well-conducted Chinese funeral is the most gorgeous sight in Asia.

THE LOSS FROM BAD BALLOTS. The Necessity for Using the Greatest Precaution in Voting.

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The First Baptist church of Fort Wayne, Ind., has purchased an \$8,000 parsonage. Since Rev. L. L. Hanson became pastor in October last, 114 have been added to the church.

Dr. John Matthews, pastor of Centenary church, St. Louis, is about completing his fiftieth year in the ministry. Through all this long period he has been faithful, active and successful.

Statistics of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, which have just been issued, show 31 synods, 216 Presbyteries, 6,842 ministers, 7,673 churches, 944,716 communicants and a Sunday School membership of 1,006,391.

A formal invitation has been received by the Methodist Episcopal churches of the United States from representatives of the various Methodist churches of Great Britain to attend an Ecumenical Methodist Conference, to be held in London in 1901.

During his vacation tour the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, made quite an extended trip through the British Isles. In the course of his visit he, for several Sundays, supplied the First Presbyterian church, of Bangor, Ireland, greatly to the satisfaction of the congregation.

Commander Ballington Booth, the organizer and head of the army of Volunteers of America is an ordained minister of the gospel. The ceremony of ordination was performed recently in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church, West Adams street and Winchester avenue, Chicago, by Bishop Samuel Fallows and his assistant, the Rev. Dr. Walters.

See our special offer for semi-weekly during the legislative session described on the editorial page. It is your opportunity.

THE CHURCH MILITANT. The First Congregational church, Grand Rapids, has just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary.

The 14th annual meeting of the Baptist congress will be held in Nashville, Tenn., beginning Nov. 10.

Rev. Hugo Wendel, of Harriburg, Pa., prominent in municipal reform in that city, has accepted a call to the German Lutheran church, of Trenton, N. J.

The 40th anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Patterson, D.D., as pastor of Deersville, Feed Spring and Lima, Ohio, churches, was recently celebrated. This period covers also Dr. Patterson's entire ministry.

Pastors Thomas and Charles Spurgeon, sons of the late Charles Haddon Spurgeon, are twin brothers, hence their birthdays fall together. They were both 40 years old on Sunday, Sept. 20. At the Metropolitan tabernacle fitting celebration of the event was made.

St. Paul's church, East Chester, N. Y., celebrated its 201st anniversary recently. With one exception, this is the oldest Protestant Episcopal parish in the United States. The corner stone of the present edifice was laid in 1765, upon the foundation of a preceding wooden building, which had been pillaged and burned to the ground by Indians.

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ONE OF ROSEWATER'S SCHEMES. Fails to Make an Agent of the Sugar Trust a Senator From South Dakota.

Some History Worth Preserving. When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues. The richest political morsel served up in many a day was the World-Herald's expose of the connection of one E. Rosewater with the sugar trust and how he started out last July to engineer a movement to make either Henry T. Oxnard or J. G. Hamilton of the trust United States senator from South Dakota.

Because of Mr. Roggen's position and close connection with what promised to be the most important factor in the campaign in that state, he was selected as a most desirable adjunct to the Oxnard boom, and that fact was gently broken to him by Mr. Rosewater.

In was on the occasion of a visit to his family in Omaha during the first week in July that Roggen was acquainted by Rosewater with the Oxnard senatorial scheme. According to Roggen's statement, he was sent for by the editorial manipulator, who told him that he had a scheme whereby a \$3,500 contribution could be secured for the South Dakota committee. Just what occurred, and what steps were taken to put the scheme into effect, is best told in the words of Mr. Roggen.

"Rosewater told me," said Mr. Roggen, "that it made no difference whether Oxnard or Hamilton made the race. So far as he was concerned he had no preference, and he wanted my opinion as to which was the most available man, and which would stand the better chance of election. It is my understanding of the situation that Mr. Hamilton, who is ostensibly Oxnard's manager, is really the representative of the sugar trust looking after this particular branch, but he is not as well known out here as is Mr. Oxnard, and I told Rosewater so. He was inclined to favor Hamilton, but finally agreed that Oxnard's chances were more promising."

"At that time, my committee was sadly in need of funds, and was owing me \$1,600 on back salary and expenses. Rosewater laid particular stress on that fact, and said that the sugar contribution of \$3,500 would put the committee in good shape and would square things up with me. He told me to go back to Sioux Falls and confer with the committee and see what could be done at that end of the line, as he had already had a conference with Hamilton at St. Louis at the time of the republican national convention, and knew that it was all right at that end."

"I returned to Sioux Falls, laid the matter before the members of the executive committee, and they expressed a willingness to co-operate. I so advised Rosewater, and he wired to New York. The next I heard from him was a telegram directing me to come to Omaha on the next train. That was on Monday, the 20th day of July."

"I arrived here on Tuesday morning," continued Mr. Roggen, "and found that Oxnard had come in the day before. He had held a conference with Rosewater, and Rosewater had at once wired for me. We three had a long conference in Rosewater's room in the Bee building. Two hours were spent in going over the proposition and considering its feasibility. Oxnard took to it very readily. He said that if he could enlist my services and those of the committee he could secure the good offices of Chicago and New York friends, including President Marvin Huggitt of the Northwestern, President Roswell P. Miller of the Milwaukee, and President James J. Hill of the Great Northern."

"After it was practically settled to make the fight Oxnard wanted to know where it would be best for him to take up his residence. I told him that in view of Pettigrew's candidacy he ought not to go into the eastern part of the state, and that as the east end now held the senatorship it ought to go to the west. Inasmuch as the five Black Hills counties comprise about all there is to the west end, I advised him to go to one of them, suggesting for obvious reasons that he keep a way from the Springs or big towns and steer for one of the little places. Incidentally I mentioned Oelrichs, which is little more than a siding and stock loading station on the Elkhorn, just over the line in Fall River county."

"That seemed to please him immensely. He said that the last man with whom he dined in New York was Hermann Oelrichs, the son-in-law of ex-Senator Fair, whose big ranch up there was what gave the station its name. It was agreed that he should go there and take up his residence, and he took his baggage and started this afternoon for the ranch. That was Tuesday afternoon, and he was at Oelrichs Wednesday morning. He went to the ranch and established his residence, fixing the matter up with the

"The probable cost of the campaign was gone into, and Rosewater figured that it would cost from \$30,000 to \$60,000. Oxnard assented, and seemed satisfied to pay for the chance. Rosewater based his figure on numerous sensational campaigns in which he had figured, and enumerated the details of several of them. He took particular pains to impress it on Oxnard that it took oceans of stuff, and that he must not plead poverty at any stage of the game, or pinch the dollar too hard when it came to a show-down."

"That night Oxnard and I, he, Oxnard, he to go to Chicago to see the presidents of the Northwestern and Milwaukee, and I to Sioux Falls to start the Oxnard boom and push it for all it was worth, under the direction of Rosewater, who was to keep in close touch with the work of the campaign. The plan that Rosewater suggested for opening up the fight was to cultivate the belief that best sugar factories were coming; to get the newspapers to print articles about the great advantage of diversified crops and the value of a home market for the products of the soil. He wanted that done along the same line that railroads gun surveys about the time they strike a county for bonds, or that a strong showing is made of the value of a distillery as a home grain consumer when a prohibition fight is on."

"Rosewater told me to work it up for all it was worth, and to have committees appointed in the towns to assure Oxnard of their appreciation of what he was doing to develop the resources of the state by the proposed establishment of factories there, and to have brass bands on hand to welcome him when he blew in from New York later in the campaign. I was to locate factories with a lavish hand, and put them in every senatorial and representative district."

Roggen told how the project finally fell through with Oxnard and Hamilton had skirred around among the sugar trust and railway magnates, and had been urged by them to drop Roggen and the anti-prohibition committee, go in with the roads, instead and capture the legislature, thus putting the \$3,500 contribution into the railroad pool. Hamilton explained to Roggen that the latter could then be put to work 'locating sugar factories' after election, and by the time the legislature was ready to elect a senator everything would be ripe for Hamilton to the picking. Oxnard was compelled to go to California to save that state to the sugar trust."

Roggen further shows that, outside of one \$150 payment for expenses, he had never received the money the conspirators had promised him, and he has filed suit in the district court of Douglas county for the balance. The petition in the case sets forth the following allegations of fact:

"First—That at all times hereinafter mentioned the defendant was a candidate for the office of the United States senator from the state of South Dakota, and on or about the 20th day of July, 1896, employed the plaintiff to assist him in his said candidacy."

"Second—That on or about the said 20th day of July, 1896, pursuant to said contract, plaintiff commenced to work for said defendant in the state of South Dakota, and continued in the employ of said defendant until on or about the 3d day of September, 1896, when said defendant withdrew as a candidate for said office and discharged plaintiff from the said employment."

"Third—Said services so rendered, and expenses incurred by the plaintiff for the defendant at said defendant's request, are of the value of, and are reasonably worth the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000); that said defendant has paid plaintiff the sum of \$150 and no more, and defendant is indebted to plaintiff, and there is now due and owing plaintiff from the defendant the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,850)."

"Wherefore, plaintiff prays judgment against the defendant for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,850), with interest and costs of suit."

Roggen backs up his story and his case with all of the letters and telegrams that passed between him, Rosewater, Oxnard and Hamilton, which substantiate his recital beyond possibility of denial.

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same to an ounce, but as the money circulates around, however, pieces are chopped off to replenish the tea-pots, and the blocks depreciate in value in proportion to the chunks taken."

THE LOSS FROM BAD BALLOTS. The Necessity for Using the Greatest Precaution in Voting. The "Red Book," or official legislative manual for 1896, compiled and published by Gen. Palmer, secretary of state, pursuant to law, contains tables of the returns of election of November, 1895, which make a partial, and only a partial exhibit of alleged "defective" ballots thrown out by the poll canvassers.

The total number of electors thus reported disfranchised in the state as a consequence of the confusion and confounding of the blanket ballot, or "Australian" system of voting, reaches the enormous number of 13,931! And that probably is not half the total! It is a well-known fact that in some of the districts of this city and county the inspectors at many of the polls construed the law as not requiring them to make report of "defective" ballots. Of the 140 election districts of the county no returns of such ballots are made from ninety-one, as the tables of the "Red Book" show. And yet 670 are acknowledged. Chautauque county, which contains the cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown, make no return. Cheyenne, containing the city of Elmira, reports 2; Hamilton, none; Jefferson, with the city of Watertown, only 70; Kings, containing all the city of Brooklyn, the second county and city of the state, where it is known that the number of defective ballots rejected was relatively greater than in New York, none. The aggregate vote of Kings, practically a part of New York, returned as counted, is 168,007. The aggregate vote of New York returned as counted is 261,540. Yet New York acknowledges 10,285 ballots as "defective," and rejected. By rule, of proportion Kings county must have had 6,620. Orange county, containing the cities of Newburg and Middletown, makes no report. Orleans, with numerous large villages, only 5; Richmond, only 3; Schenectady, with the city of Schenectady, none; Ulster, with the city of Kingston, none; Westchester, with the cities of Yonkers and Mt. Vernon, which have the Myers ballot machine, reports one defective and rejected vote, which must have been at the poll of one of the towns using the blanket ballot.

Friends of the Himalayas. This decidedly effective group was photographed near Darjeeling. The holy men know nothing of Drury Lane pantomime, though their highly original costumes irresistibly suggest that gorgeous pageant. They are the priests who minister unto the hardy hill-men. Fortunately for their wearers, the masks are not for every-day use; this is evidenced by the more ordinary head-gear held by the pastor on the extreme right. These dignitaries have, as it were, merely assumed for the occasion their episcopal robes.

In a Chinese House. The windows of Chinese houses belonging to the wealthy classes are made of oiled paper or semi-transparent oyster shell, artistically wrought in a variety of fantastic patterns; as may be imagined, these give very little light and no ventilation, consequently the house during the day is dark and dull, but at night when the numerous picturesque lanterns are lighted, the scene is most beautiful. Round lanterns hang from the center and other points of the ceiling; some with flat backs are fastened to the wall, and others are set upright on tables and stands. The prettiest and most expensive are made of white silk or gauze, delicately painted in a variety of colors, red—the symbol of joy—predominating. There are octagonal lanterns fancifully painted, with red silk tassels hanging from each corner; mechanically contrived lanterns, which the heat sets in motion, beautifully carved horn lanterns, and some of basket work and bamboo. The rooms are separated one from another by carved wooden scroll work, which is most ornamental and gives a very rich and handsome appearance to the interior. This carving is sometimes gilded and sometimes polished; again the wood is left in a state of nature and given only a coating of wax. The Chinese are as fond as the French of mirrors; large and small ones are scattered about and cheval glasses placed in positions to give an idea of grandeur and extent. The doors of a Celestial house, instead of following a monotonously rectangular form, like those of the western world, are sometimes round or leaf-shaped, or semi-circular apertures. The round doors are regarded as a symbol of the sun. Another doorway will perhaps resemble a flower, illuminated by a window so constructed as to enhance the conceit, octagonal doors are used in the gardens which separate one court from another, and again doors shaped like fans, leaves, scrolls and fruit are seen. Unlike the Japanese, the Chinese have been accustomed to the use of chairs for centuries. According to western ideas, the Chinese chairs are models of discomfort, for they are made of a pattern which prevailed in England in the days of Queen Elizabeth or Queen Anne; tall, straight of back, and inordinately angular. The most comfortable chair to be found has an adjustable back, but this is a modern invention. When visitors are expected, or on the celebration of an anniversary, strips of red cloth are thrown over the low couches and squares of the same material cover the seats of the chairs.

A Novel Currency.

In an interesting article in Cassier's Magazine for October, by F. S. Prentiss, he gives this account of a curious currency in use in Mongolia and Siberia. "The tea business," writes Mr. Prentiss, "seemed to be in the hands of the Russians. They have here at Foo Choo, China) two large factories for making tea-cakes. The tea is ground fine, almost to a powder, and then, by powerful hydraulic presses, is forced into blocks that are so hard that it is impossible to break them without a blow with a hammer. These are sent north through the great Chinese wall into Mongolia and Siberia, and pass current as money. In many localities it is the only currency used. As the blocks leave Foo Choo they weigh the

Trouble With a Cash Register. There were three in one party and two in the other. They were standing before the white-aproned dispenser of refreshments, and one of the three invited the entire party to have something. The dispenser dealt out the order of the three, took the dollar offered in payment and handed back 35 cents in change. The other two, standing a short distance away, were not served, as there was a mistake on the part of the cashier. The bill amounted to less than a quarter, according to the refreshments served the three. The host examined his coin and then looked surprised and grieved.

"I gave you a dollar," he said. "Was it a dollar? How much change did I give you?" "Thirty-five cents."

"Well, I will have to wait until somebody buys I don't dare to open the register, as there's no false balance on it. Every time I open it it means a purchase charged to me. Sorry, but we'll have to wait."

The man to whom the change was coming stood by and waited until a cash purchase was made before he could get his money. He was the only one in the party who did not enjoy the situation. He remarked gloomily that he never had much use for cash registers anyway.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Ways of an Ant.

It has long been recognized that the ant is a very intelligent insect, and leads a very complicated social life. There are classes among them—plutocrats, laborers and criminals. The author of a recent work on entomology notes the curious habit of some species of the ant of "burning some of their fellows into animated honey pots." Instead of placing honey in a comb as the bees do, the ant selects a certain number of workers, and discharges the honey obtained from the eucalypti, on which it is deposited by crocoidae and other insects, into the throats of their victims. The process being continually repeated, causes the stomachs of these workers to be distended to an enormous size. This extraordinary habit was first discovered in the case of certain ants in Mexico, and subsequently shown to prevail in Colorado. It has been found to exist in Australia also, and Mr. Frogart describes and figures these ants of the genus camponotus that pursue this remarkable practice. The ants containing honey are favorite food with the natives.

Great Alligators.

Alligators were formerly one of the chief animal life tenants of Red River and the bayous of Louisiana, where, before steamboat navigation came to interrupt them, they could be seen by hundreds huddled together on the banks or massed on the floating or stationary logs—especially of Red River—waking the solitude of the forest with their bull-like bellowing. Their length was generally between eight and twelve feet, although they sometimes grew to twenty feet long. Their hides were once used extensively for the making of shoes, but the leather, not proving of sufficiently close texture to keep water out, shoemaking from this material was abandoned.

There are some kinds of medicine

that taste so bad that a man gets well at the very thought of taking them.

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