

# Herpolsheimer Co.

## CHRISTMAS

IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER.

Be Careful How You Meet it.

Your Xmas preparations will not be complete without a visit to THE BIG STORE. There you will find everything that gladdens the hearts of old and young in such low prices that it is almost like finding money to do your shopping at the BIG STORE.

### Christmas Dress Patterns.

We consider this a grand feature of Xmas merchandising as many of the patterns are from the largest manufacturers of high grade dress goods in the world, and to meet the requirements of every class of purchasers in the community we offer these patterns at prices which will seem to many less than the manufacturers'. Patterns come in 7-yard lengths, neatly rolled on boards, branded with pure silk ribbon and ticketed

### "CHRISTMAS DRESS PATTERN."

Prices range from **\$1.75 to \$5.00.**

### SKATES.

Men's and boys' steel skates, per pair, 27c and 69c  
Men's and boys' best nickel plated steel skates, per pair, \$1.87  
Ladies' and misses' steel skates, per pair, 63c and 79c  
Ladies' and misses' best nickel steel skates, per pair, \$1.87

### A PAIR OF STEEL SKATES FREE WITH EVERY PAIR OF BOYS SHOES.

### CHRISTMAS GOODS IN OUR Shoe Department MEN'S SLIPPERS.

An entire new line of Men's Slippers in all sizes and latest styles.



Men's velvet embroidered Everette slippers, 75c.  
Men's Dongola opera toe slippers, \$1.  
Men's Dongola opera toe slippers, patent leather trimmed, \$1.39.  
Men's ox-blood, opera toe slippers, \$1.49.  
Men's Dongola, turn, Everette slippers, \$1.50.



Men's seal goat, narrow square toe, turn, slippers, \$1.75.  
Men's Dongola, Romeo, turn slippers, \$1.75.  
Men's Dongola French toe, turn slippers, \$1.49.  
Men's Dongola, Brighton slippers, medium square toe, \$1.75.  
Men's ox-blood slipper new square toe \$2.25.  
Men's Dongola, Domeo slippers, narrow square toe, turn \$2.25.

### LADIES' SLIPPERS.

Ladies' felt Romeo slippers, fur trimmed pointed and new coin toe, \$1.47 and \$1.50.  
Ladies' toe slippers, fur trimmed, pointed toe, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

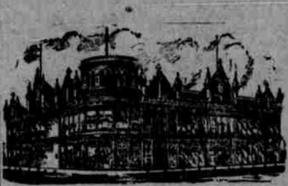
Other styles in felt slippers at 47c, 75c and \$1.17.

Full line of toe slippers for evening wear, upward from \$1 to \$2.50.

### LAMB'S WOOL SOLES.

Men's 25c and 35c; ladies' 15c, 25c and 35c; misses' 20c, children's 15c.  
Ladies' 7-button overgaiters at 10c, 50c and 75c.  
Ladies' fine Jersey leggings, above knee length, \$1.50.  
Lengths below knee, 75c and \$1.  
Misses' leggings, half and all button, \$1.00.  
Children's leggings, half and all button, 85c.

### Special Holiday Events.



### Santa Claus Chimney.

This chimney is built of bricks, each brick containing one pound of fine mixed candy. Secure your tickets early as the supply is almost exhausted. Tickets for bricks now on sale at candy counter at 10c each. Bricks will be distributed Wednesday, December 23.

### JAPAN TEA ONE CENT A CUP.

We serve hot Japan Tea at 1 cent a cup in our Japan department during the holidays.

# Herpolsheimer Co.

### THE BLIND SCHOOL

### The Purpose and Possibilities of the Blind School.

Extracts From Prof. Jones' Report. The following extracts are made from the report of Prof. W. A. Jones, superintendent of the blind school of Nebraska City. They prove the competency of the professor. We trust that the governor and different boards will secure as good men for the heads of the other institutions.

"The purpose as I have conceived it stated in general, is to take a blind child or youth of either sex, and so educate and train him that he shall leave the school with a good character, good manners, and the ability and inclination to become an independent, self supporting citizen."

To this end the school is organized in three departments, literary, musical and industrial.

The purpose of the school cannot be achieved by giving the pupil a mere literary education. With such education he would be returned to society, degraded, refined, and an agreeable companion perhaps; but incapable of doing any service to society by which he could win a living and with the self reliant spirit which should animate an American citizen. It will therefore be expected that every pupil master music if he has the aptitude; that he will master such forms of industry as a blind man may successfully follow; so that on the day of his education he or she may be fully prepared to win a place in society by virtue of his ability and skill to do some useful thing. Whether, when he leaves the school he shall find some useful thing to do depends on the functions of other institutions of the state. These have forced

their way into the school curriculum because they lie at the basis of our industrial and social system. To them are added the system of point reading and writing of numbers and language. In addition to these subjects of study are added in mathematics, algebra and geometry; in science, the elements of mineralogy, geology, physics, zoology and botany; sociological, elements of psychology, ethics, economics, institutions of society, ancient and medieval history. In language—Rhetoric, English literature by study of some of the masterpieces, two years course in Latin and constant practice in writing themes.

### MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

To the blind person we have talent for music, his endowment is of the highest value to him as a means of livelihood if he will make himself a master of the science and art of music.

### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

This includes broom-making, hammock and net-making, cane-sewing of chairs on the part of the boys. For the girls it includes bead work, sewing, crocheting and knitting; The relation of this department to the aim of the school is of fundamental importance. It should be, in my judgment, developed far beyond its present scope. It has been customary in the past, and the idea still persists, that the mind, taste and character of the pupil are formed by the school of literary studies, and that industrial pursuits and industrial skill are purely utilitarian and vulgar. This is an ancient idea which has come down to us through forms of social organization. In ancient times the state was composed of slave-owning citizens. The part of the people who produced—labored—were themselves property slaves.

In medieval times the state was the feudal lords, the producers serfs. It was divine to govern, vulgar to labor. Liberal scholarship and high character were b-fitting the governing classes. A peaceable tractable class contented with the station to which God had appointed them was the ideal social condition of the producing class. These things have passed away as social forms in our country, but their spirit still lingers in our literature, habits of thought, feeling and action. It has found expression in high places recently. I would urge the extension and development of such forms of industrial training as a blind person may pursue not only on the ground of broad winning but also on the ground that industrial training and habits of industry are essential to the best development of mind and character. Such training is effort to gain power of self-expression, self-realization.

The man who makes a broom expresses his thought as well as the man who writes a newspaper article. The man who can design and make a locomotive engine expresses himself—his thought—as well as the man who writes a tragedy or who paints a picture.

There is a young lady now a pupil in the musical department, who last year did the house work for a family of five acceptably to all the members.

I should not fail to mention typewriting as an attainment of special importance to the blind pupil. It is the medium

of communication between the blind person and the seeing world.

The mother of a blind pupil recently expressed her delight that she could read a letter written by her own son and not by a third person.

Of the three forms of mechanical production, handicraft, manufacturing and "modern industry," or "mechanical industry," to coin a word, the blind person may be confined to the handicraft forms of production. He may become the master of a tool if not the servant of a machine.

Professor Jones' report discusses every phase of the education of the blind. It is a masterly production and should be read by all interested in this kind of work.

### Wife Wanted.

Age 40, one who has room and plenty for the husband she loves. An American widower, no incumbrance.

W. W. PRICE, Central City, Neb.

### ONE TIRED REPUBLICAN.

He is Weary of Sanderling his Neighbors.

Hon. J. N. Ury of Fort Scott, Kansas, has become disgusted with the continued assaults made upon the character and honor of populists. In a recent interview he says:

"I have been a republican all my life, and I expect to die a republican, but I want to go on record as saying that the abuse which certain republican papers and politicians are heaping upon Kansas simply because the state has gone for the populists is a species of 'scoundrelism' which should be denounced by every citizen who has the welfare of the commonwealth at heart.

"The legislature this winter will, in my judgment, compare favorably with the legislatures of the past, and I look for conservative action throughout. I am personally acquainted with the populist senators and representatives elected in my part of the state. They are as honest as I am; some of them a heap more so. It makes me tired to hear a few sap-headed republicans say these men will bankrupt Kansas. Such republicans are a disgrace to their party and a detriment to the state.

"I am a loan agent. I have been in that kind of business at Fort Scott for years. When it was known that the populists had carried Kansas the eastern financiers with whom I have dealings refused to grant any new loans or extensions on old ones. I asked the reason and they said they feared the populists would pass laws for the repudiation of debts. When I attempted to explain, they began to send me clippings from Kansas republican papers in which the populist candidates were charged with being anarchists and repudiators. This was a great deal to contend with, but I finally convinced my people that Kansas securities were as sound as they ever were and they are letting go of their money again."

Fred's Place, 146 South 11th street, for hot lunch every morning; soup from 12 to 1; cold lunch a la carte. 31

### A NEW GOLDBUG PLAN

Congress Must Reassign its Power to Legislate.

### ELECTIONS COST TOO MUCH.

### The Meaning of the Late Indianapolis Move.

### Put Congress out of the Governing Business.

The dear dollar men are on a new track. They have long since tired of republican institutions and methods. They have built their systems on monarchial ideas, and to have to work out and establish such a system with democratic tools is sadly trying on their store of patience. To get a people to voluntarily sell themselves into bondage is no easy matter, and after they have once sold themselves into bondage, illimitable tact and eternal vigilance is needed to keep them there.

And this is just the task that has been set before our dear dollar men. To fasten their system of an appreciating dollar on our people they have had to gain the support of the very men, or at least of the representatives of the very men they have planned to despoil of the fruits of their toil. And to maintain their system they have had to keep the support of the very men upon whom they have laid an exacting tribute. Many are the arts and great the expense they are put to in getting the many to vote themselves into poverty that the few may gain. This agrandisement of the few at the expense of the many, this despoiling of the producing classes that the few may wax fat, is the foundation on which is built up despotism and oligarchy. But in a democracy we do not expect to find such conditions. When the people are entrusted with the making of their own laws that they may protect themselves against injustice, we do not expect to find the many paying an unwarranted tribute to the few. Yet this is just what we do find in our country today. This is just what we have brought about by the establishment of the system of the appreciating dollar, which subtly, but surely, takes from the industries the fruits of their toil and gives to the idle. The building up of an oligarchy of wealth, in effect if not in name, is the result.

That democratic principles should not be imbedded in the nature of those who profit from the establishment of such an undemocratic system is natural. That they should fondly dream of the overthrow of the republic and the establishment of a governmental system more in accord with their cardinal talent, that the many should be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the few, is not surprising. But such fond dream has seemed to them to be an Utopian hope, they have resolutely regarded the republic as an evil to be endured, they have striven to reconcile themselves to the great periodical inroads that they are obliged to make on the tribute exacted from the producing classes in order to beguile such producers into voting a continuance of the payment of such, or an even heavier tribute. So, democratic institutions are very unsatisfactory to our dear dollar men, for the necessity of controlling elections so as to enable them to carry further and to completeness their schemes of self aggrandizement, or so as to at least guard against the overthrow of the system so dear to them, subjects them periodically to a heavy tax. But as unsatisfactory as our dear dollar men have found the tools of democracy with which to build up an oligarchy, they have felt obliged to put up with them. Get rid of such tools they would if they could. How to get rid of them has been the unsolved question.

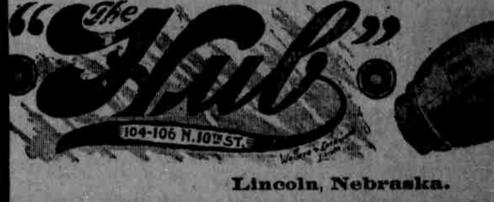
But at last they have struck a brilliant idea. By gradual degrees they will circumvent the difficulties they meet with in republican institutions and methods. They will, step by step get democracy out of their way. They will take from the people the power entrusted to them to protect themselves. They will reduce democracy to the mere shadow of a name, so that the people shall have no say in their own governing. They see the means to accomplish this, at least a possible means, and they will try it on at once. And now how do they propose to go about it? By getting congress to abdicate its legislative functions over one matter after another. But abdicate to whom? To special commissions appointed by whom they do not much care, only so the members are amenable to their commands. And where would they commence, from what sphere of action do they ask congress to step aside for a commission to step in? It is as to questions relating to matters of financial and tariff policy that they want congress to declare its incompetency by stepping aside and virtually surrendering to a commission the power to legislate for it on such matters. In the future, congress is simply to ratify the findings and recommendations of commissions appointed in fact, if not in name, by the monied interests. Such is the dream of the dear money men, such is the key-note sounded by the so-called monetary conference held in Indianapolis this week. The financial and tariff questions must, we are told, be taken out of the sphere of politics. Questions of monetary and tariff policy must not be left subject to changes after every recurring election. In short, if the people see fit to change either monetary or tariff policy, established in the interests of the growing oligarchy of wealth they shall not be free to do so. A commission must be now entrusted with the framing of currency laws so as to forever keep the question out of politics and insure a permanency of financial methods. Such currency laws established in this way the people's representatives shall not be free to change. Our currency system framed to despoil the many and enrich the few must be so firmly planted around with safeguards that it cannot be changed in response to any "passing whim" of the people. The people's representatives shall not be left free to disturb such system. Changes in such a system must be placed beyond

# Red Hot Staff!

Warm Prices for Warm Clothing. If you cannot visit the store order at once by mail. Money refunded if goods do not please.

Men's soft finished black Cheviot Ulsters, reduced from \$6.00 to	<b>\$3.75</b>	Men's heavy dark grey flannel ulsters reduced from \$7 to	<b>3 95</b>
Men's extra quality soft woolly flannel ulsters, dark grey color, worth \$9, at	<b>\$6.00</b>	Men's extra heavy brown mixed, \$10 Irish Frieze ulsters,	<b>6 50</b>
Men's extra fine English Clay worsted dress suits, sack or frock, a hummer at \$10.00, now	<b>\$7.50</b>	Men's extra all wool Clay worsted, Prince Albert, \$16.50; suits,	<b>\$10</b>

Order today and dress up for Christmas. We guarantee to please you or return your money.



their control. Such is the plan seriously proposed by the contractionists to destroy our republican institutions. We have grown accustomed to the senseless cry of "put the government out of the banking business." We are now to have it varied into "put congress out of the governing business."—The American.

### THAT SUGAR BOUNTY.

Can Farmers Raising Ten Cent Corn Pay a Sugar Bounty?

CENTRAL CITY, Dec. 5, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—A good many republican papers throughout the state are beginning to lobby for the Oxnards, fearing that the incoming administration of Nebraska will knock out the sugar bounty. I wish to give a farmer's idea about the matter and hope that other who pay taxes will write what they think of this, and for you to publish their letters. If I could hear anyone give a good valid reason for a bounty on sugar, or in fact any article produced, I might hesitate about writing in opposition to the present bounty law—But why should we legislate in favor of sugar instead of beef and pork? It would be folly for Mr. Wooster the representative from Merrick county to introduce a bill to give a bounty of one cent per pound for every pound of beef and pork Mr. Hoard the ranchman of Merrick county would grow. But Mr. Hoard buys of us farmers nearly one million bushels of corn, and pays now two cents per bushel more than we can get in surrounding towns. He feeds several thousand cattle and hogs and employs a large number of men on his three ranches. My friend Wooster would be called a crank, fool and many other pet names if he thought of such nonsense, for I was called these pet names myself for just suggesting the thing to a good republican. I thought that with cholera and blackleg, to cut off our surplus herds, it was as hard to grow a pound of beef or pork as to grow a pound of sugar. And with ten cent corn we farmers cannot pay the other fellow a very large bounty on any crop, and become a bloated bond holder even with the McKinley prosperity that is coming. It may be properly for the other fellow, but the farmers around here are not rolling in wealth.

Not long ago I purchased a sack of sugar, San Francisco brand, and a neighbor took a sack from some grocer the same price for each sack, my neighbor's sugar was branded Grand Island; mine was freighted 2,500 miles, the other 20 miles. The man over the line in Kansas, Dakota or Iowa can buy sugar just as cheap as we can and we pay \$75,000 bounty tax. These men from other states may sell their beets for same price we do. Can any lover of the sugar bounty answer these three assertions and say that they are fair or just? No man will say that a bounty tax on any article is not class legislation and Blaine calls that "legalized robbery." If after seven years' trial we cannot grow beets at a profit, without giving a bounty to the fellow who sits on the fence, then let us drop the thing altogether.

There is too much of this "legalized robbery." Every corporation, trust or combine is made possible by tariff legislation. What would the people of the United States think of our Senator Allen if he should introduce a bill in congress to reduce the mortgages on all the farms in the United States 50 per cent and give us 50 years to pay up and cut the interest down to 2 per cent? Senator Thurston's U. P. Funding bill is of this nature, only it helps the rich man. His excuse is that the railroad cannot pay the debt with its earnings. How many farmers in Nebraska are paying their debts with their earnings? Oh! we are only poor devil farmers and ought not to run into debt, to not pay our debts is repudiation, but for a great money lord to get congress to pay his debts is statesmanship.

We poor fool farmers cannot grasp these great questions, we can only rub up alongside of such great ideas as the Thurston bill. What do you think of the sugar bounty and the U. P. Funding bill brother laborer? We pay the freight.

M. M. HALLECK.

### NEBRASKA'S BLIND INSTITUTE.

After Years of Rough Sailing it Secures Good Anchorage.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 14, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Having had occasion to visit Nebraska City in a business capacity, and having a desire to

ade and learn something of the history and of the present and past management of the state institution for the education of the blind, I made it convenient to call at and visit the school.

The institution was established in the year 1875 by Professor Samuel Bacon (himself a blind man). Professor Bacon had quite an experience as instructor and superintendent, having filled the office of principal of instruction in the institution for the blind at Jacksonville, Illinois and he also filled the same position in the state of Iowa, previous to the establishment of the institution at Nebraska City, Nebraska. His first report as superintendent of the Nebraska institution was made to Governor Garber, December 1st, 1876. Professor Bacon continued to act as superintendent of the institution from its foundation until Nov. 22, 1877 at which time he was succeeded by J. B. Parmelee, who held the position for more than 14 years. During his administration the east wing of the building was constructed and also the main central building.

Mr. C. D. Rakestraw was appointed to the superintendency by Governor Boyd in April 21, 1891, and took charge May 4, 1891. He was ousted by the then acting Governor Thayer on the 15th day of February, 1892 and Mr. Parmelee was again placed at the head of the institution. Mr. Parmelee was again deposed by Governor Boyd and Mr. Rakestraw reinstated. Again on April 10, 1893, Mr. Rakestraw was deposed and Mr. William E. Bright, placed in charge by Governor Grosscup. E. Bright held the place against all comers until October 5, 1895, on which date Dr. D. Neal Johnson of Lincoln was placed in charge by Governor Silas A. Holcomb. Sometimes in February, 1896, Dr. Johnson tendered his resignation as superintendent to the governor to take effect March 1, 1896, at which time Professor W. A. Jones of Adams county, the present incumbent, was appointed superintendent. In 1895, the west wing of the building was built, and at present, the capacity of the institution is about 100 students. They now have enrolled about 80. During the last five years this institution has had five changes of superintendent. From the above facts it is plain to be seen that the institution has been a political football, and I am credibly informed that at the time the present superintendent took charge of the institution he found it in a state of chaos. Taking the institution during the last quarter of the school year and in a sort of quasi organized condition, requiring a great deal of trimming in all its branches and showing in all its departments the sad effects of the many changes through which it had passed during the last five years.

The first thing which suggested itself to Professor Jones was to reorganize as soon as possible but it was evident to him that little could be done until after the school year closed, there was nothing left to do at the time of his assuming charge except to pull the fragmentary organization together as best he could under the circumstances until vacation. Now in the closing days of the first quarter of the school year, Professor Jones has the institution well in hand and everything is running on a plan, equal military in its discipline and order. As a citizen of Nebraska and one who is interested in her welfare and the prosperity of all her institutions of learning and charity, I desire to offer my testimony in behalf of the management of the institution for the blind, as conducted by Prof. W. A. Jones. It is my best judgment that the institution will reach a much higher plane of usefulness in the future than it has in the past.

Yours for the good of the state and her institutions.

J. M. DOYLE.

### A BUSINESS MEN'S GOVERNMENT.

Business men must run the government. No other class of citizens should have a hand in it, is the claim long put forth and long acted upon. Now here is a specimen of the way they do business. A federal building is to be erected in Pueblo, Colorado, a state full of rock ribbed mountains, and stone quarries without number. But the "business men" at Washington have ordered it built of stone taken from quarries in the state of Indiana and hauled across three states to where inexhaustible amounts of stone, just as good or better, are near at hand. The "business men" are only looking after the interest of Dan Voorhees' stone quarry and the railroads. That is the way the "business men" of the gold standard type run the government. We are told they are the only men who know how.