Rousing Meeting at the Court House Listens to Some Stirring Speeches

MEMORIALIZES CONGRESS

Weyler and His Assassins Roundly Denounced-Joe Teeters is a Little Timid.

Committee Appointed to Make Cuban Club Rules

It would have warmed the cockies of the patriot Cuban's beart had he stepped into the main court room of court house last sight and heard the expression of public sympathy for the cause of Cuban's heart had he stepped presided. The court room was about that full when he called to order and it filled presided. The court room was about that full when he called to order and it filled up during the meeting.

Chairman L. W. Hillingaiey of the committee except those of Mayor Graham mittee on resolutions chosen at the recent meeting submitted a draft of resolutions because of Cuban's and Judge Broady. It was as follows.

"First—Resolved, That the toleration of pillage, devantation and butchery presented by the Spanseh army against innocent non-combatants under the guiss of warfare, almost within view of the shores of a great republic, without effort to terminate the same, is a matter of despeat humiliation to people who love liberty and justice.

"Second—Resolved, That the Cuban patriots who have been governed by the shores of a great republic, without first to terminate the same, is a matter of despeat humiliation to people who love liberty and justice.

"Second—Resolved, That the Cuban patriots who have been governed by their mother country," Spain, in being taxed to the verge of poverty, without see right or representation, and in having the doors of civil courts closed to them, and in their stend established amilitary despotium, with all its attendant relations resulting in imprisonment, banishmen's or death, are entitled to our highest admiration, and make the state of the close commercial relations existing they are not the fames, rather than to the form of the country, state of the close commercial relations existing the proping the close commercial relations existing the proping the doors of civil courts closed to the country state of the close of the country state of the country state

"Fifth—Resolved, That the conserva-tive and repressive policy which permits an oppressor to equip his armies on our shores and denies that right to the op-pressed, is to be condemned. And if such conservatism is prompted by the nature of our neutrality laws, then such laws should promptly be changed and modified, so as to allow speedy relief to the heroic patriots, suffering robbery and slaughter from the organized crueity of a well provided enemy. Our peaceable relations with another nation should not be maintained at the sacrifice of untice and humanity.

Sixth—Resolved, That petitions em-

bour of need. Yours very truly.
SILAS A. HOLCOMB.

Captain Woodward Warmed Up.

Capt. H. W. Woodward said he had signed the resolutions, and his only ob-jection to them was that they were not

strong enough. It would be strange in-deed if every loyal American did not sympathize with these brave men who have for two years been fighting for their liberty. If there was no precedent for their recognition the United States should set one. Our forefathers needed

no precedent when they tossed the tea overboard in Boston harbor. Compared with the grievance of Cuba today those

of the American colonists then were as molehills to mountains. At the close of the ten years' war the Cubans had been induced to lay down their arms by prom-

tions and at once recognize Cuban inde pendence. If an iota of what is printed

about Spanish cruelties is true, Spain is without the bounds of civilisation and

ought not to be considered a civilized nation. Congress and the president are creatures of the people's making, and the latter have the right to direct their efforts. No foreign nation should have a foot of soil on the western hemisphere.

When it becomes a question of war rather than liberty and justice, let war come rather than that liberty and justice shall no down

tice shall go down. His remarks were forceful and elicited frequent applause. C. H. Gould favored recognizing bel-

Another Warm Number.

George W. Berge agreed with Captain Woodward that the resolutions were not strong enough. The crowd present attested that the spirit of patriotism, heroism and devotion to the principles of justice are not forgotten. Every American heart beats in unison with every other heart that is trying to throw off the shackles of feudalism and despotism. He believed the Cubans are determined to die rather than submit. Cuba is lost to Spain forever because its patriots are

to die rather than submit. Guba is lost to Spain forever because its patriots are imbued with the determination that rang from the lips of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty or give me death." He believed in recognizing their absolute independence, to set up a republic of their own if they wished, and if they desired to annex themselves to the States, he

igerent rights.

dying the foregoing sentiments be pre-ared and addressed to the senators and pared and addressed to the senators and representaives of Nebraska at Washington, respectfully requesting them to use all honorable means to secure to Cubans a prompt recognition of belligerent rights; that said petition be circulated among our citizens for signatures, and thereafter that the president of this meeting cause such petition to be transmitted to said senators and representatives."

Mayor Graham's name was not attached because he had not been seen.
Judge Broady thought the paragraph condemning the assassination of Maceo was premature, as there is grave reason to doubt that he was assassinated. He submitted the following as a substitute

for that paragraph:

"Resolved, that the president's message elaborated by the reports of the committee on foreign relations of the United States is ample evidence of the statements herein and that the action of the senate committee meets the approval of the law abiding, liberty loving and patriotic people of this country who send greating to the senate committee for their move towards the high destiny of this republic to be the beacon light of the oopressed of this hemisphere everywhere."

A motion to adopt the substitute was adopted before the crowd fully understood what it was voting for. Most of them apparently believed that they were adding the substitute to the original. When the main question was put time was afforded for remarks.

h Teeters was first to speak. He ake any steps that might imbroil the cuntry in war. He selt sure that the ntry in war. He felt sure that the sident and congress knew just what suid be done. As far back as he could sember Cuba had always been the se of rebellion and riots. The people o carry on this rebellion are most gnorant classes and negroes, and not in people as we would be apt to invite become citisens of this country.

lavored extending to them the right hand of fellowship and adding another star to the constellation of stars upon the American fing. Mr. Berge also spoke with great earnestness and elicited considerable applause.

Broady on the Monroe Doctrie.

Judge Broady explains his substitute. It not only avoided denunciation of Macso's death, which is not sufficiently certain to justify a resolution of denunciation, but it endorsed the action of the senators who favor recognizing Cuban independence, He didn't exactly know what effect recognition of belligerent rights would have, but he knew that recognizing Cuban independence would mean that Spain had lost her sovereignty over the island, and if she then continued her butcheries in making the island a slaughter pen it would be in direct contravestion of the Monroe doctrine. He didn't believe that the people present could declare war or anything of the kind, but they could encourage the senators in the efforts they are making.

Wolfenbarger Scorches Weyler.

A. G. Wolfenbarger believed the phrase-

Welfenbarger Scorches Weyler.

A. G. Wolfenbarger believed the phraseology could be changed so as to permit
of the adoption of the Maceo resolution.
It is fair to assume that Maceo is dead,
for the Spaniards have celebrated his
death in a banquet that was the wickedest thing in all history. No savages
would have rejoiced over the death of a
brave opponent in such a manner. None
but Weyler's assassins would ever have
thought of such a thing, and no general
actuated by human impulses would have
permitted it. A page recording the barbarous cruelties of Weyler would be the
bloodiest thing in history. He believed
Americans should "put in their
shovel" wherever there is a
chance to bury despotism. He referred
sarcastically to the passage in the president's message saying that the American
people will admire the Spanish soldiery
who cross the seas to butcher the Cuban
patriots. He believed the resolutions
should demand immediate recognition of
belligerent rights and the recognition as speedily as possible—of Cuban
independence He thought the west
should send abroad some western sentiment in response to the demand of the
Cooper Union meeting for Cuban independence. The fact that rebellions are
common in Cuba but indicates that oppression reigns there, and it is just the
right time for the citizens of Lincoln,
the city which bears the name of the
president who signed the emancipation
proclamation with a pen dipped in his
own life-blood, to send greeting to the
Cubans heroically struggling for their
freedom.

Dr. E. H. King read from the remarks

of Col. Ethan Alicn at the Cooper Union meeting his declaration of the purpose of the meeting to be to see that Cuba shall be free, and said that sounded like the Ethan Allen of colonial days.

- Teeters Urges Caution. Joe Teeters again started up the cur-

Joe Teeters again started up the current with the suggestion that recognition of belligerent rights would mean war with Spain, and some loyal Americans would have a chance to "bite the dust." He hadn't lost any Cubans, and he would rather see the war continued ten years than that 100 Americans should bite the dust. He had his doubts about this Maceo business and the reported cruelties were all newspaper talk.

Ex-Mayor Hardy's Prescription.

Chairman Hardy admitted that it was

Chairman Hardy admitted that it was all newspaper talk, and as far as that was concerned there were probably not hapless neighbors and born Americans have aroused the indignation of our people in every section of the nation. The heroic, determined efforts of the patriotic Cubans, their self-sacrifice and deeds of valor have dispelled all doubts as to their capacity for self-government. As the strongest nation on the western continent and the first part of the strongest nation on the western continent and the first part of the strongest nation on the western continent and the first part of the strongest nation on the section of the strongest nation on the section of the section of the strongest nation of the section of the se e was willing to take it on trust. The uestion is are we to permit such cruel-ies right in our own dooryard (cries of the strongest nation on the western continent, and the first great government of the people, the United States should be the jealous guardian of the flower of liberty on Americas soil.

I hope that our representatives at Washington, both legislative and executive, may, in the discharge of their duties as representatives of a free and The history of Spain was "No.") The history of Spain was a record of deception and cruelty. That country was the first to recognize the belligerent rights of Jeff Davis. The speaker favored giving Spain her own medicine, and if she declared war, as long as Cuba alone is almost enough, with the United States thrown in it would be too much for Spain. Cheers duties as representatives of a free and liberty-loving people, see their way clear to grant to the people of Cuba substantial aid and sympathy in this their would be too much for Spain. Cheer

After remarks in the same line by Judge Cochran and Judge Parker, Capt. Billingsley closed the discussion. He said it had been claimed that the Cubans have no established government, but he apprehended that they have as much of a government as this country had when Washington was at Velley Forge. Washington was at Valley Forge. He denounced in the most fiery language the celebration of Maceo's death by a banquet and demanded to know what would have been thought of the American people if they had thus celebrated the deaths of the great generals in the war of the rebellion. Cautain Billings. war of the rebellion. Captain Billings-ley gave a sketch of the island of Cuba and its history, quoted history to show how Spain's present dilapidation is but a just retribution for her cruelties and lestructive policies in the days of her randeur and closed with an appeal for ises of concessions, but the speaker said he would give his head for a football if one of those promises had ever been kept. Referring to Maceo, Captain Woodward said he believed he was one of the shining lights of the chivalry of the nineteenth century. The speaker wanted to go further than the resolutions and at once recognize Cuben inde-

The resolutions were then adopted and immediately alterwards, on mo-tion of A. G. Wolfenberger, it was voted to be the sense of the meeting that the

to be the sense of the meeting that the independence of Cuba should be recognized as speedily as possible.

A resolution by Capt. Billingsley empowered the chair to appoint a committee of nine to draft a code of rules for the Cuban league of Lincoln, to be organized to diffuse the sentiments and aid in securing to Cuba by all lawful means the inalienable rights of self-government.

# Some Pertinent History.

There is no part of the American with deeper interest than that of Cuba. It begins with the discovery of the western world by Christopher Columbus. It was on September 25, 1492, that Martin Alonzo Pinzon, standing on the high quarter deck of the admiral's ship. shouted "Land! land! Senor, I claim the

Cat Island.

As he approached the island of Cuba, Columbus, who believed it to be the main land of Asia, wrote in his diary: "This is the most beautiful land ever beheld by human eyes." He believed that he had discovered the fabled possessions of Kublai Khan, the golden land of the East Indies. He made two subsequent trips to the island, one in 1494 and one in 1503 and to 1511 Columbus' son.

# Herpolsheimer Ho THE BIG STORE

WISHES YOU, ONE AND ALL, A VERY

# Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year!

The holiday business this year surpasses anything the BIG STORE has ever experienced and if a person were to visit this store during the past week, hard times would seem as but, a myth, for such crowds of people never thronged this immense concern in all its pas his ory. The BIG STORE is BIG because the people have made it so. By their liberal patronage a business has been builded that reflects great credit upon them, and by continuing this patronage they prove that the American people are the shrewdest and most intelligent shoppers in the world. For they know that by coming to the BIG STORE they will receive the best for the very least cost, and also know that here they will receive more attention, will have more conveniences and comforts and more satisfaction in every respect than they will receive in any other house in the west,

# MID-HOLIDAY OFFERINGS.

A few lines of Holiday Goods that may linger with us after Christmas will be closed out during the week beginning Monday, December 28, and till New Year's Eve at prices in many instances below the cost to manufacture. This will give you an opportunity of honoring the old time custom of making New Year's gifts and enable you to make up for any lack of duty you may feel in not having given Xmas presents to some dear friend. These lines will be divided into three lots and placed on tables in the following

> Anything on this table to be FIRST TABLE **Second Table**

Anything on this table to be closed out at .

closed out at . . .

Third Table

Anything on this table to be closed out at . . .

This offering is something heretofore unheard of in Western merchandising and one which every shrewd and economical buyer should take advantage of.

Sale begins Monday Morning, Dec. 28, and lasts till New Year's Eve.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERING IS GOOD FOR THIS SALE AS BEFORE.

N and 12th Herpolsheimer & Half Block, Streets. Lincoln, Neb.

Diego Columbus, fitted out an expedition of 300 men under Diego Valasquez, to undertake the conquest of the island, which was inhabited by a race of Indians of gentle demeanor who lived in a happy state of tranquility, who even then practiced a "curious habit of rolling up the convergence of whom were murdered in cold bloom in appointed by the government, half

Then it was that Spanish cruelty began. It has continued without interruption on the rich, fertile and beautiful island through nearly 500 years down to the present. The conquest of the island was easily effected, as the natives were equipped with the simplest, almost harm-

The historian has written that there were in Cuba at that time between 400,. 000 and 800,000 Indians. They were dis-tributed among Spaniards asslaves, and so great was the cruelty of the Spanish taskmasters that in fifty years the whole native population of the island had be-

The discovery and conquest of Mexico and Peru soon afterwards by the Spanards diverted attention from Cuba, though Havana was an intermediate stopping place for those passing between the two continents. The city was al most entirely destroyed by the French 1538, and soon afterwards fortress that is still standing

was built by Fernando de Soto, who afterwards became famous for his explora-tions of American territory. In 1554 the city was again partially destroyed by the French and in 1762 Lord Albe marle and the English fleet of over 200 vessels captured the city after a desper-ate struggle, and the spoils divided among the conquerors was more than \$3,600,000. The year following, by the treaty of Paris, Cuba was restored to the Spaniards. Then began the prosperity of the island.

Moreo castle, the present military prison and the scene of the many reputed murders and atrocities of recent months, was built before the year 1600.

The revolution or insurrection now in sent century. Spain has always govern-ed the island with an iron hand. The cluster the history of which is fraught exactions in the way to tribute to the Spanish crown in the way of taxes, and the robberies and persecutions practiced upon the Cubans by the Spanish nobility and authorities have always been severe, and Cuba has for over a century been the chief source of Spanish revenue. In exchange for this revenue Spain claims to have given liberties, but the liberties shouted "Land! land! Senor, I claim the reward!" It was on October 12 that land was actually reached, and it was on October 28 that Cuba was discovered. The first land seen was San Salvador, an island of the Bahamas since called Cat Island.

As he approached the island of Cuba, Columbus, who believed it to be the main land of Asia, wrote in his diary: "This is the most beautiful land ever beheld by human eyes." He believed that he had discovered the fabled possessions of Kublai Khan, the golden land of the East Indies. He made two subsequent trips to the island, one in 1494 and one given to the inhabitants of Cuba have

General Martinez Campos conducted the war on the part of the government and its close was brought about by him. He was known among the Cubans as a humane and merciful man, and when he came to them with offers of peace, amnesty and reform, they decided to necept his terms. A treaty was signed by which certain liberties were granted by Spanito the Cubans, reforms promised in their administration and freedom re-In their administration and freedom recognized of all the slaves who had fought in the Cuban army. This treaty was concluded by General Campos himself, undoubtedly because of the faith the Cubans had in him and their belief that his promises would be fulfilled. Those promises guaranteed to the Cu-bans had a semblance at least of home rule, and in Campos'own language, were prompted by his own desires. In his official report of the promises, made to the king of Spain, he said:

"I do not wish to make a monetary peace. I desire that this peace be the peginning of a bond of common interests between Spain and her Cuban provinces, and that this bond be drawn continually closer by the identity of aspira tions and the good faith of both. not the Cubans be considered as parishs or minors, but put on an equality with other Spaniards in everything not inconsistent with their present condition." fend their The result was that the inhabitants of of justice.

Cuba resolved themselves into three political parties—the conservatives, who professed to be satisfied with the existing conditions; the liberals, who favored autonomy or home rule, and the republicans, or separatists. The political agitation was so active under the conditions that throttled the freedom of the press and the right of the people to hold public meetings with authority that Spain saw the necessity of appearing the malcontents ..

As soon as they had lain down their arms the Cuban patriots realized that the Spanish government never intended to fulfill the promises of home rule made by General Campos, and Spanish ty-ranny was soon resumed in almost as

odious a form as ever.

Against this political regime, which is a sarcasm, the Cubaus have unceasingly protested since it was implanted in 1878. In 1893 the junta central of the homrule party issued a manifesto in which it foreshadowed that the mo-ment night shortly arrive in when the country would resort to "extreme measures, the responsibility for which would fall on those who, led by arrogance and priding themselves on their power, held prudence in contempt, worship force and shield themselves with

Later Spanish authorities proposed s system of so-called antonomy, which they have since endeavored to give cap-ital importance in order to condemn the revolution as the work of impatience and

Diego Columbus, fitted out an expedition of 300 men under Diego Valasquez, to undertake the conquest of the island, which was inhabited by a race of Indians of gentle demeanor who lived in a happy state of tranquility, who even then practiced a "curious habit of rolling up the dried leaves of a certain herb, setting fire to one end of the roll, putting the other the government. The cost of the war live on the island 145. Cuba. It provides as a home rule measure a council of administration in Cuba, such as already existed, but whereas the old council had been appointed by the government, half of the members of the new council were to be elected by the people. The government, the government. The cost of the war live on the island, was to have the deity on the island, was to have the deciding vote. He was also to have the right to vote any right to veto any measure and to suspend at will the members elected by the people. According to the proposed sys-tem the council would have the right to dispose of less than 3 per cent of the revenues of Cuba, while the government would distribute, as at present, over 97 per cent. All tariff laws were to be en-

acted by Spain, and the general budget would be the work of the Spanish cores. Under this system there was no relief offered from the debt, militarism and bureaucracy which was devouring the substance of Cuba. The Cubans were to continue to be treated as a subjugated people and all power was to continue in the hands of the Spanish government.

This is the system of "self-government" which Spain has of late been promising to give Cuba in exchange for the colonial

system. This is its proposed autonomy. It is denial of all effective power to Cubans; it condems them to political in-leriority in the land where they were born; it confiscates the products of their labor without giving them in return either safety, prosperity or educa-

It was this proposed system which aroused the revolution now in progress. It was in despair more than in anger that the Cubans appeared to arms to defend their rights and defend the principle

On the 24th of February, 1895, the flag of the Cuban republic was raised in the mountains of the province of Santiago, in the eastern end of island.
It was originally intended that
it should be raised on Febuary 22,
George Washington's birthday, but unavoidable delays carried it over two
days. It was in New Yord where friends of Cuba planned the initial steps of or-ganized rebellion. With the events that ollowed the reading public is more or ess familiar. Province after province joined the uprising until now three-fourths of the island is in control of the insurrectionists. The chiefs of the ten years war, who had been ban-ished from the island, returned by stealth in spite of Spanish vigilance and the people rallied around them. History is subject to great inaccuracies since that time, owing to Spanish prevarication.

D'affrese Cannot be Cured by local applications as they camot reach it diseased portion of the ear. There is only of way to cure deafness, and that is by constitution remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed co dition of the muccus lining of the Eustachis Tube. When the tabe is inflamed you have a raphling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unlet the inflamation can be taken out and the tabe is stored to its normal condition, hearing will destroyed forever; uine cases out of ien are cause by catarrh, which is nothing but the inflamed co dition of the mucous surfaces.