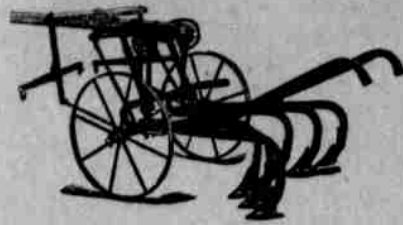


ROCK ISLAND:

BROWN:

Stock Cutters, Disc Harrows, Lever Harrows, Listers, Plows.



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The Best Is the Cheapest. We Have the Best.

Lincoln Transfer Co., Cor. 10th & Q Sts. Lincoln, Neb.

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BUY FRESH KANSAS SEEDS

Grass, Field, Garden, Tree and Flower Seeds, all especially grown and selected for Western soil and climate.

Advertisement for Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co. featuring a horse and carriage illustration.

SEEDS The planter's success depends most upon Good and Fresh Seeds.

SPECIAL OFFER—For 20c we will send, post paid, 1 pkg of cabbage, 1 pkg of tomatoe, 1 pkg of beet, 1 pkg of lettuce, 1 pkg of onion.

Cameron's Seed Co., Beaver City Neb.

HARDY'S COLUMN.

But the regiment to which Joe and Jim belonged was retained for guard and they did not get their discharge until July.

[To be Continued.]

A newspaper in a family is a necessity. It is an educator.

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

The House Refuses to Pay Members for Time Expended in Committee Work.

It is easier to save a dollar than to grow ten bushels of corn.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels; never sicken, weaken or grip 10c.

Insurance Department.

Conducted by J. T. M. Swigart, Correspondence solicited.

The article on page 6 entitled Mutual Insurance was handed to me some time ago but we hesitated to insert it.

We want agents to write insurance for hail, fire or cyclone, on farm or in town.

THE NEBRASKA SAVINGS BANK.

The Receiver Will Soon Declare and Pay a Five per cent Dividend.

The receiver for the defunct Savings bank of Omaha, Mr. W. K. Potter, has made sufficient collections.

Why not secure several good papers for your family to read? Examine our subscription proposition on page 5.

MCKINLEY'S CABINET.

The Following is the Make up of President McKinley's Cabinet.

- Secretary of state—John Sherman, of Ohio. Secretary of the treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois. Secretary of war—Russel A. Alger, of Michigan.

A rain storm in the Colorado desert is a stranger thing than many of the curious tales which for ages have Herodotus a unique reputation among historians for mendacity.

FROM THOMAS WATSON

The Late Candidate for Vice-President Gives His Views Concerning McKinley's Cabinet.

EIGHT PROBLEMS TO SOLVE.

May Satisfy the Protected Classes, But Will Alienate the Unprotected Masses.

From the New York World, March 7. THOMSON, Ga., March 7, 1897.—There is no suggestion of mugwumpery about this new administration.

McKinley has not obtained his election as a republican with the purpose of antagonizing republican policies.

He is a republican of the strictest sect, and he brings all the weight of a lofty character, superior intellect and aimable disposition to the maintenance of his party's creed.

The cabinet he has chosen is as decidedly positive in its make-up as the president himself.

Group the whole official presidential family together and you get an impression of a most decided character.

These men do not represent the common man. There is no hint of the "third estate" whatsoever.

With John Sherman as centerpiece, the grouping harmonizes perfectly with the political size, shape and color of that eminent spokesman of privileged combinations of wealth.

He commenced his public career without money. He has been continuously in politics; he has drawn the small salary of congressman and of secretary of the treasury; out of this he has had to support his family, and today he is a millionaire.

This fortune was made honestly, no doubt, just as Cleveland's was made, but the world believes that Sherman made his fortune as (Cleveland did) by using the advantages his position gave him.

Sherman's Use of Opportunity. As secretary of the treasury he had larger opportunities than any other secretary ever had.

There were millions upon millions to be handed over to favorite banks to be used, without interest, at a time when the banks found no difficulty in safely lending it at large profits.

There were huge bond deals to be manipulated. Hundreds of millions of the national debt to be refunded and heavy commissions were paid, amounting to millions.

Immense fortunes were made by private persons in these colossal transactions, and when they were ended Mr. Sherman was a rich man.

Not only is Mr. Sherman held by the public generally to be the very embodiment of the poor politician who gets rich by doing what the corporations want done, but he is also regarded as the especial representative of the deadly policy of contracting the currency.

He is also regarded as the special sponsor and champion of the national banking system, which system is detested by those who understand it and who do not belong to the class which fattens upon it.

To the masses of the people, therefore, the selection of John Sherman as premier of the administration is a significant and ominous fact.

Mr. Gage stands for antagonism to the greenbacks, friendship to the national banks and hostility to the increase of the currency by silver coinage or otherwise.

He represents the kind of bimetalism which all the metropolitan bankers want—the unanimous European agreement sort—which everybody knows we cannot get.

Mr. Bliss goes into the presidential family redolent of the New York chamber of commerce and the peculiar notions and patriotism and government which emanate from that unselfish region, colored in his views by his local environment, as most of us are.

Mr. Bliss will appear to the country at large as an ideal representative of the Wall street interests.

His going into the cabinet will appear to mean that the McKinley administration intends to keep faith with the said contributors to its expenses.

Gen. Alger is also a millionaire, and his views harmonize with Sherman's. Then comes Cary, another millionaire, then Long, of Massachusetts, attorney for trusts and corporations.

culture, Mr. Wilson, it is safe to say that he is in line with the others. It is a distinctly corporation cabinet—a cabinet whose members are identified in principle, in purse and in purpose with the privileged classes.

Cabinet as a Whole. McKinley's cabinet, therefore, is made up of those who lean on class legislation; those who claim that the laws should be framed in their special interest; those who preach the gospel of legal and political equality, but whose practice tends to concentrate all wealth, and privilege and all power into the hands of a few, thus revolutionizing our republic in an aristocracy based upon wealth alone.

Even Mr. Cleveland allowed representation to the people in the selection of his cabinet. Gresham may not have been an appropriate choice, but he was honest and poor and had proved to the corporations that he was incorruptible.

Hoke Smith was no tool of the banks, the railroads or the trusts. He was a man of the people—honest, fearless, open to the appeal of popular wants and interests.

It Herbert was especially identified with corporation interests, no one knew it then; indeed, it cannot be even now said that he did not go into the cabinet honestly intending to act for the best interests of the people at large.

Here then, were three men of Cleveland's cabinet who seemed to be independent of the corporation entanglements and who might reasonably be expected to guard the welfare of the masses.

The peculiar distinction of the McKinley cabinet is that nobody need nourish any hallucinations concerning it. There is absolutely no room left for guessing. The cabinet is a corporation cabinet, and nobody can doubt it.

If the trusts which put up the money to elect McKinley had been asked to select their own preferences for the cabinet, they could not have chosen a lot of men more eminently qualified to give them satisfaction.

McKinley's Problems. The problems which confront Mr. McKinley are these, mainly:

First—How to run the tariff rates up high enough to satisfy the manufacturers who paid for his election without arousing the discontent of the consumers, who will be compelled to pay higher prices for manufactured goods.

Second—How to continue to spend more money than the revenues amount to without having to issue bonds, and without letting the people know that taxes are increased.

Third—How to give the national bankers a new system still better than the present one, so that they shall have the sole prerogative of issuing paper money without letting the impression go out that this is done to enrich those who run national banks at the expense of those who do not run them.

Fourth—How to fasten the gold standard permanently upon the country and yet keep the supporters of bimetalism in a state of happy expectation.

Fifth—How to be blind to the remorseless march of the trusts and monopolists and stock exchange gamblers, and yet create the impression upon the laborer, farmer, retail dealer and general consumer that the administration is the relentless foe of all illegal combinations of capital and stands ready at all hours to rush to the rescue of any unfortunate citizen who may have discovered that a monopoly or trust is picking his pocket.

This task is not so difficult as it looks because Cleveland has shown how to do it. Mr. McKinley will have to content himself, with being a tame copyist of Cleveland's method.

The Cuban Question. Sixth—How to let Spain have all the license she wants in Cuba, and yet keep up the pretense of being shocked by the savage atrocities she has committed, is now committing and will continue to commit upon innocent men, virtuous women and helpless children.

Seventh—How to settle the Pacific railroad question without collecting the money or seizing the roads or dissatisfying the country with an unreasonable extension.

To enforce payment of the debt would distress many eminent thieves who have not yet satisfied their appetite for plunder; to seize the roads would be giving too much countenance to populist doctrines; to audaciously postpone the day of payment might offend more voters than the republicans can afford to lose.

In his dilemma Mr. McKinley will perhaps, cut the knot by following the judicious course now on trial. Collection of the debt will be talked of but no collection will be made; seizure of the roads will be discussed, but no seizure attempted; postponement of the day of payment will be debated, but no definite postponement voted.

By this judicious manner of procedure the eminent plunderers keep the property and are satisfied, while the people are kept in the hope that something will be done and are likewise satisfied.

Eighth—How to increase the taxes on the food, clothing, tools, furniture, and other necessities of life, and yet keep the income tax question from bobbing up again. To tax the many poor to enrich the protected few and yet exempt the protected few from the income tax is a policy which may cause trouble if not very tenderly handled.

To this Populist—unrepentant and un-reconstructed—the foregoing appear to be the problems confronting Mr. McKinley. That he will deal with them adroitly, intelligently and courageously is not to be doubted. That he can solve them to the satisfaction of a majority of his fellow citizens is most uncertain.

In legislating to satisfy the protected classes will run the risk of alienating the unprotected masses.

THOMAS E. WATSON.

Do not fail to examine carefully our subscription proposition on page 5.

Advertisement for Winger's Steel Wind Mill, featuring an illustration of the mill.

Herpolsheimer Ho 1/2-Block.

Grand Spring Opening

OF OUR

Ladies Suit Dep't.

Monday, Tues. & Wedns., Mar. 15, 16, 17.

The cloak and suit department will on above dates display the new line of ladies' ready-to-wear suits for spring and summer wear.

Thus you can secure a \$10.00 suit for \$6.67, a \$12.00 suit for \$8.00, a \$15.00 suit for \$10.00 etc., etc.

The Big Store here presents to you an opportunity of securing the very latest productions at an immense discount.

If you cannot attend the opening, write for full particulars.

Herpolsheimer Ho 1/2-Block.

SEEDS

Before placing your order for Vegetables, Flower and Field Seeds please send us your list and we will give you our special quotations.

The Nebraska Seed Co. 520 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS.

Acetylene and Carbides From a Commercial Point of View.

An interesting paper upon the "Carbides and Acetylene Commercially Considered" was read recently at the Franklin Institute by Dr. J. J. Suckert, assisted by Thomas L. Wilson, who gave some interesting experiments with calcium carbide and showed the illuminating value of liquefied acetylene as produced from it.

The whole constituted a thorough exposition of the recent discovery which has attracted very wide attention. During the course of his paper Dr. Suckert, after giving a description of the discovery, said: "It has been demonstrated that one electrical horse power will produce thirty pounds of calcium carbide in twenty-four hours, or at a cost of \$5 per ton, and acetylene produced from this will yield a gas that can be sold at a profit at a price which, based on equal candle power, will place ordinary illuminating gas, such as is now furnished by the city at 5 cents per thousand, it would take 12,500 cubic feet of Philadelphia gas to give the same illumination as 1,000 feet of acetylene gas. Taking Philadelphia gas at its present price the consumer would pay \$12.50 for the same illumination as it is possible to produce in acetylene gas for about 25 cents. Acetylene can be supplied to customers in liquid form. One steel tube 5 feet long by 4 1/2 inches in diameter will hold 69 pounds of acetylene, which will produce 1,000 cubic feet of gas, or a candle power equal to 12,500 cubic feet of Philadelphia gas, and will supply a house of from ten to thirteen rooms for about three months."

Following their custom, the Endeavorers of Louisville sent twelve hundred letters to the inmates of the state penitentiary at Christmas time.

A Christian Endeavor society, holding weekly meetings at the noon hour, has been organized among the young people in a Pittsburgh office.

A vile theatrical exhibition in Worcester, Mass., was recently closed as a result of good-citizenship work inaugurated by the Endeavorers.

The first Society of Christian Endeavor among the Japanese in the United States was organized a few weeks ago at Santa Cruz, Cal.

A blind man is led to church every Sunday by the missionary committee of a St. Thomas, Ont., Christian Endeavor society. A practical endeavor.

Londoners drink 1,400 tons of liquid mud a year, according to recent expert testimony before the county council.

TRAPPED AND FOUGHT A BEAR.

A Mountaineer's Desperate Struggle With an Infuriated Beast.

A mountaineer named Jere Sands had a terrible conflict with a bear in Greasy Cove, near Johnson City, Tenn., recently. The animal had been entrapped during the night, and when Sands came upon the scene he went directly up to the bear before making an effort to shoot it.

He was standing a few feet away when the infuriated beast made a lunge, broke its fetters and was upon him in an instant. Before the surprised hunter could get his gun in position the bear seized his left arm in its crushing jaws, the weapon dropped from the hand of the mangled limb and a battle of death began.

In a moment the mountaineer was in the dread embrace of his antagonist. They fell to the ground in the struggle which ensued, and rolling over and over they went down the mountain side thirty yards and dropped off a ledge of rocks twelve feet sheer fall. The bear happened to fall underneath and during the momentary shock which followed the half dead man managed to draw from his belt his hunting knife, which fortunately had remained undisturbed, and plunged it with all his strength into the animal's neck, severing the jugular vein.

This ended the battle. The bear soon released his hold and was dead, but his slayer was too badly hurt to leave the scene of the struggle. His continued absence caused his friends to go in search of him. They found the victor covered with blood and pillowed upon his shaggy victim nursing his mangled arm. The bear was one of the largest ever killed in that region.

Ripans Tablets cure dyspepsia.