

# WAKE UP!

## Spring Plowing and Spring Suit Buying are now the right things to engage in. When you need a new



Plow or wagon or set of harness you want a good, reliable article, and don't want to pay fancy prices, either. The same facts apply to CLOTHING. Even at the low price of \$3.75 we sell suits that are thoroughly reliable. At \$4.50 we sell strictly all-wool black Cheviot Suits that usually sell at \$6 to \$7.50

At \$5.50 we are selling the new Scotch Brown Suits for men. Very stylish and do not show the soil.

Men's plain and fancy worsted suits from \$5 to \$12. Men's all-wool pants for \$1.50. Boy's suits as cheap as the men's.

Samples and Spring Catalogue sent free if you mention the Independent. You can trade as well by mail as in the store. A square deal every time and your money back if you want it.

# THE HUB

Lincoln, Nebraska.  
The Great MAIL ORDER CLOTHING HOUSE

## CANDY CATHARTIC

# Pascarets

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REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS

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To cure any case of constipation, Pascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or scribe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217

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## WIND MILLS & PUMPS.

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Office and Store Room 109 North 9th St. Wholesale, Eighth and N Sts. Lincoln, Nebraska.

## POPULISTS ON TARIFF.

### Why Populist Congressmen and Senators Will Not Vote on the Dingley Bill.

### IT IS A TARIFF FOR AGITATION.

### The Gold Standard and Monopoly the Real Cause of Misery and Hard Times.

The Real Issues.

When the Dingley tariff was put on its final vote in the house last week, the populists and free silver republican congressmen refused to vote. The populist senators will take the same position. Their reasons are set forth in the following strong and clear-cut statement which was issued by a unanimous vote of a joint caucus of the populist members of the house and senate:

To the People:—"The tariff has been the battle-drum and shuttlecock of politics for more than one hundred years, and its final settlement is more distant than when the controversy began. During this period the country has experienced at different times—both prosperity and hard times, not only under a high tariff but also under a low tariff; but it has always experienced hard times when there was a contraction of the money volume, no matter whether the tariff was high or low. When the Cleveland republican combination repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and stopped the issue of new money, the crash came notwithstanding the McKinley tariff law remained in force a year and a half thereafter, and when the democratic Wilson bill became a law the evils of contraction were not mitigated by it, but times have continued to grow worse. We have no faith in either a republican or democratic tariff as a remedy for the evils of the gold standard and monopoly rule. We recognize the fact that all former tariff legislation, as well as the proposed measure, has many unjust discrimina-

tions, and works hardships to many industries and unreasonably fosters others.

The chief republican complaint against the Wilson bill, however, is that it does not produce sufficient revenue for the support of the government. This lack of revenue is not the result of defects in the bill as it was passed by congress, but resulted from a decision of the supreme court, which declared the income tax unconstitutional. There are many ways to supply the deficiency without renewing the tariff agitation. The most direct and effective method would be to restore silver and increase the circulating medium so as to restore the level of prices which existed prior to the devaluation of that metal. If that could be done, the present tariff law, with the money derived from the other sources, would create a surplus and not a deficiency. If the money powers are strong enough to postpone relief in that way, ample revenue could be derived from a tax on a few articles which would produce revenue; or what might be still better, a reduction of needless expenditures, such as extravagant appropriations of money for rivers and harbors, not required by the needs of commerce and the like.

We do not regard the Dingley bill as a revenue measure. It is extremely doubtful if it will produce as much revenue as the Wilson bill. Nor is it a tariff for protection in any just sense. It is emphatically a tariff for agitation. The discrimination and inequality of the bill will create great dissatisfaction. It seems to us designed by the republican party to create such a tariff agitation as will divert the attention of the people from the misery they suffer from a contraction of money and the rule of monopolies. Tariff agitators, who are usually either ignorantly or knowingly the tools of monopolists and the money trust, have succeeded for the last twenty years in deluding many voters into the belief that the misery they endure results wholly from the wickedness of the tariff proposed or passed by the opposite party. The sole object of the gold republican party in the old chronic tariff war, and thereby sidetrack all other questions or issues which they fear to meet, and which alone can bring general prosperity. These and other like considerations have induced the populists to recognize the tariff issue as a proper subject to divide parties until the main issue of the money question and the rule of monopolies is settled. They refuse to countenance any scheme which will keep up the chronic fight over the tariff to enable the money trust to avoid a decision on the real and vital issues between the people and

concentrated wealth.

While the populists will do all in their power in both houses of congress to remedy the manifest defects in the Wilson bill and to secure to farmers and laborers such protection as shall correspond with the protection in both the McKinley and the Wilson bill of finished products, to equalize the burden of taxation necessary to raise sufficient revenue, and to also equitably distribute the benefits resulting from such a tariff, yet if they refrain from voting for or against the Dingley bill on its final passage, it will be to avoid even the appearance of promoting the continuance of the tariff agitation to sidetrack the vital and overshadowing questions of financial and monopoly reforms and also to avoid giving countenance to the contention that any tariff legislation, however wise and just, could remove existing evils and bring general prosperity."

The address is signed by all the populist senators and representatives.

The largest furniture and hardware firm in the west have an advertisement on page three. You should read it and write for their catalogue.

### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

#### A Former Nebraskan Tells of the Interesting Events at the National Capital.

The great events of the week are the passage of the Dingley iniquity by the house, the great speech of Senator Allen last Tuesday and the caucus agreement of the populists and silver republicans. The Dingley bill was put through under whip and spur. Many of the old time republican leaders regard it as a dangerous and pernicious measure, but by methods that would disgrace the worst monarchy on the face of the earth, it has been forced through one branch of national legislature.

After its passage there was an adjournment until Saturday and neighbor Reed and his assistants have let go to spit on their hands.

There was needed legislation of various kinds. Bills have been passed by the senate which could well occupy the time but proper committees have not yet been selected and so many of the members have gone home that it is doubtful whether there will be a quorum in the house on Saturday, and if not this will necessitate a further adjournment.

The action of the caucus of silver republicans and populists has created a profound sensation. There are three ways of voting upon a question in congress, "Aye," "No" and "Present." In voting "present" a congressman is counted for the purpose of making a quorum but signifies in a public way that though not absent he does not wish to cast his vote on the question. We hope that the reasons given by the caucus for casting their vote in this way and putting all responsibility for the proposed legislation on the shoulders of the majority where it belongs, will be published by every silver paper and read by every opponent of the gold standard. Most of the newly chosen silver congressmen voted to make the bill as unobjectionable as possible, but having said, and believed that the question under discussion was not of the greatest importance, were resolved that their first vote should not be cast on one side or the other of the tariff question and that they would render no assistance direct or indirect to the desperate effort to keep a false issue before the people. They have the satisfaction of noting that the result of their action is not pleasing to the partisan leaders of either the democratic or republican party but that letters from their constituents pronounce their course to be a wise one.

Senator Allen's speech was one of the really great ones delivered during this decade. His constitutional argument, his quotations from both democratic and republican platforms, his citations of the highest authority to show the number of our population injured by free trade could not exceed six or seven per cent; his demonstration of the absurdity of the argument that protection is for the benefit of the employee, when the effect of thirty years of high tariff is to create gigantic trusts and monopolies and make the working man absolutely helpless, his exposure of the subtlety that a protective tariff will result in the prosperity of the agricultural classes, must be read to be appreciated and should become as familiar as household words to the people of our faith.

There seems to be absolutely no demand from the people of Nebraska for copies of the tariff bill. One of the congressmen from our state has had but three requests by members of any party for copies of the comparative statement of the McKinley and Dingley tariffs. Another has had but one. They have requests for deeds, farmers' bulletins, books and other matter of ordinary importance, but the tariff seems to be a minor issue with their constituents.

Messrs. Stark and Sutherland have much work to do for their districts and have so far been able to accomplish very favorable results and have obtained a respectable hearing in the councils of their party.

Mrs. Allen and son have started for Nebraska and will visit for a few days in Chicago.

Present indications are that there will be no adjournment before the first of July. The weather is a perfect poem but we are told that there will be warm times in the near future which will not be confused to the United States senate.

Geo. L. Burr.

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

### THE RAILROAD PROBLEM

#### A Student at Peru Normal Speaks in Favor of Government Ownership.

The address which follows was delivered by Paul Goss, before the students

at Peru state normal school, Peru, Nebraska. As the address will show the problem of government ownership of railroads is beginning to receive careful attention in the schools. This means much for the principle, for the better it is understood the more there are who favor the government control and eventual ownership of all the railroads.

Mr. Goss said:

"To every nation is assigned its own destiny. To every generation providence entrusts its own welfare. To every citizen is given for settlement, questions of national import. One of the questions to be settled in the near future is, shall the government control our great system of railroads. As we look about us we see the progress civilization has made during the last quarter of a century. Instead of the wilderness and the naked plains, we have the manufactures and the boundless resources of the country, golden fields and blooming meadows. Here to are the arts and sciences, literature and culture, sculpture and architecture, education and christianity. One of the most potent factors in this civilization has been our great system of transportation. While our great government owes its prosperity in a measure to the advent of the railroads, yet they in turn owe their prosperity to the wonderful resources and industries of our country. Rapid has been the development of our civilization, but still more rapid has been the rise of our railroads in influence, wealth and power until today they are one of the dominant factors in our body politic. Hence the question, 'Shall the government control and operate the railroads?' We are wont to paint our commonwealth and all of her industries in optimistic colors, yet if we wish to see things as they are it is wise sometimes to slightly relieve the canvass with pessimistic shadows. Keeping in mind the benefit cent results of our railroads, let us notice some of the evils connected therewith. During the shipping season certain towns and individuals secure cars to the exclusion of others. Roads are constructed; towns platted, not entirely suited to the needs of the people and the resources of the country, but rather where the railroad company will secure exclusive control of the real estate.

Today is the day of the official aristocracy, representative of monopolies, politicians and wealth. But one of the most unjust, pernicious and lawless evils is that of the rebate system. The Standard Oil company, one of the worst monopolies of the present day received from the railroad company a rebate of \$10,000,000 during a period of eighteen months, that is, the railroad company charged, nay more, they stole a like amount of money from every shipper having a like amount of business.

The question of strikes and wages will confront us as long as the railroads are in the hands of private individuals. The building of railroads has been an exceedingly profitable industry during the past. First, concessions are obtained from our government in the form of land grants and other favors. Next the counties are bonded for the benefit of the railroads. These donations are usually to construct the road. The Union Pacific was thus built. Later on the road is capitalized at several times its value, bonds are floated and the company has again secured its full value. Inasmuch as the officials have practically disposed thereof by bonding the road it now becomes purely a medium of speculation. The interest of the road becomes subservient to the private interests of the directors whereby their private coffers are filled. Is it strange that so many of our railroads are in the hands of receivers, as a result of the diverting of the profits and earnings into private channels. But the most painful curse of all is the railroad lobby. Where has there been a session of the state legislature, of congress, without its presence. Passes are offered, money is used, bribery is practiced. Place the railroads under the control of our government and these evils will disappear as they have in our other departments.

In addition there would be a legitimate saving in every department of the railroad business. Millions of dollars would be saved annually in advertising. Instead of the many systems of the railroads covering the same territory, there would be only one well regulated system, thus saving vast sums of money, yet the interest of the public would not suffer. Thus the numbers of high salaried officials would be decreased. No passes being issued would increase the receipts. No money would be wasted in lobbying. As a result of the decreased expenditures better wages would be paid, better roads would be constructed, better service and connections would be maintained. Then would we have one united, connected harmonious system extending all over this fair continent. Another result of government control would be a reduction in passenger rates. Again there would be a reduction in freight rates which would enable the producer to receive a surplus above the cost of transportation. Belgium and other foreign countries have tried the plan of government control and found it most excellent, satisfactory and profitable. America is fast awakening to the full measure of her responsibility and in the near future she will own and operate her railroads as she so satisfactorily does the postal system. Then let us as students, citizens, rise up in our integrity and manhood and forever settle the question whether our government consists in the divine right of the monopolies, is a government of by, and for the people. Today in the dawn of the 20th century is felt the impulse of a better, stronger, nobler era. Citizens be loyal to the principles of equality lest all be seized in the whirlpool of centralized wealth, power, monopoly and disaster. Let liberty's bell peal forth the anthem of freedom anew. Arise! oh, thou invincible spirits of the past and help us crush these evils. Oh, coming man, haste oh, haste thou and assume the mantle of the heroes of the ages. Reformer, show thyself approved. Philanthropist, awake thy brothers to action! Poet, tune thy harp and inspire all with a love of country! Americans, call thy countrymen, charge! flaunt the banner of freedom over the prostrate form of every lawless monopoly! Then from all will ascend one grand melody of thanksgiving for the columbian land—the land of freedom.

Why pay profits to middlemen, when you can buy your furniture direct from the great firm of Rudge & Morris. See advertisement on page 3.

When billions of people, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c 25c

# Easter Bargains.

## So Much for so Little.

# Special Prices This Week.

### Novelty Dress Goods

ALL NEW SPRING STYLES.  
12 assorted styles Arabeque dress patterns; reg. price \$2, this week... **\$1.58**  
10 assorted novelty dress patterns, reg. price \$2.40 —this week... **1.92**  
8 assorted novelty dress patterns, regular price \$3.50, this week... **2.63**  
7 Assorted novelty dress patterns, regular price \$4.20, this week... **3.43**  
Patterns regular price of \$4.80 \$5.62, now at \$3.92-\$4.72

### PRINTS,

1 case nice Spring Styles Prints reg price 5c... **3 3/4c**  
Our favorite "LL" muslin one bale, worth 4 1/2c a yard, this week... **4c**

### Laundered Shirts.

30 dozen Gant's Laundered Shirts, attached and detached collars and cuffs, beautiful styles, regular price 50c, 75c, & \$1, this week at **43c, 68c & 89c.**

### 10 Dozen Summer Corsets, 43c

Regular price 50c, now... **43c**

### New Spring Hats.

An unusually large assortment and beautiful styles. Buy this week and save 10 per cent. Gant's Fedora hats in all the leading colors, regularly sold at 60c, 75c, \$1.25, \$1.50 \$2 and \$2.50 —this week at **48c, 63c, \$1.10 \$1.35 \$1.79 and \$2.20.**

Boys' hats, regular price 25c, 35c, 50c, and 85c, this week **22, 31, 45 & 67c**

### Wingsor Ties

10 Dozen All Silk beautiful plaid ties worth 25c, at... **17c**

### Ladies' Oxfords.

A new line in special prices in blacks, and new colors; regular prices \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75, this week at **95c, \$1.13, \$1.35 and \$1.58.**

Children's and Misses' Oxfords in blacks and tans. 5 to 8, regular price 80c, **72c** this week

8 1/2 to 11, regular price \$1, **90c** this week  
11 1/2 to 2, regular price \$1.25, this week... **\$1.13**

# Fred Schmidt & Bro.,

921 O St., Opposite P. O., Lincoln

# FIVE YEARS' WORK.

## THE RECORD OF A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL ENTERPRISE

### Dr. Shepard Enters Upon His Sixth Year of Practice in Omaha—Some Reasons Why He Has Won a Large and Growing Patronage.

During the five years of constant practice of Dr. Shepard in this city not a week has gone by but statements of one or more persons have appeared in print. These hundreds of published testimonials represent only a small per cent of those offered for publication. Ministers, lawyers, merchants, mechanics and farmers, men and women well known in Omaha and throughout the west, have spoken words of praise in behalf of Dr. Shepard and his excellent system of disease treatment.

### A GOOD RULE.

Dr. Shepard's maxim is: Do unto the sick as you would have the doctors do to you if you were prostrate with some dreadful chronic malady and without the means to pay big fees. All who suffer from catarrh, asthma or bronchitis, burning rheumatism or disfiguring skin disease, lung or throat affections, liver, kidney, bladder, stomach or bowel trouble, or any other wasting chronic ailment, are welcome to all the benefits of modern, scientific methods without expense beyond a nominal assessment per month, all medicines included.

### INVALID WOMEN

Weak Women Who Want to Get Strong should Read This.

Mrs. J. F. Moody, Friend, Neb., a highly respected elderly lady in her community, writes: "I suffered from general ill health for years without finding out what really did me. I was feeble, unable to sleep and couldn't eat well nor relish my food. My kidneys were sore and diseased, and their imperfect action filled my blood with poisons. I sought, I was an invalid woman through and through. After treating with different doctors for two years with only little relief I took a course of Home Treatment with Dr. Shepard. He strengthened me out in a way that gave me splendid health, and I am permanently cured. I finished with him two years ago, and have been all right ever since. I will not let an opportunity pass me when I can speak a good word for Dr. Shepard."

### IN NAME ONLY.

A change of name from Copland Medical Institute to Shepard Medical Institute occurs at this date. The change is in title only, and does not affect in any way the professional conduct of the business. Dr. Shepard, who has been in active charge from the beginning—over five years ago—will, with his associates, physicians, give personal attention to office and mail patients alike.

### HOME TREATMENT.

Every mail brings additional proofs of the success of the Home of Mail Treatment. If you cannot come to the office write for a Consultation Blank.



Mrs. Rev. G. H. Moulton, Weeping Water, Neb., is one of the most highly respected women in her town. Her husband is a member of the Nebraska conference and is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Weeping Water. She writes:

"I had suffered from catarrh of the head, and for the last six years from a form of nervous catarrh of the throat. My whole system was in a greatly debilitated condition. There was great mental depression, bearing down pains, weakness and nervous prostration and rheumatism. Much of the time I had been compelled to lie down every few minutes while doing my housework. I commenced with Dr. Shepard four months ago. I felt a great change after the first month's treatment, and for the last three months I have been almost entirely free from pain. The catarrh trouble, which I had given up all hopes of finding help for, is practically cured, and I am free from rheumatism. I cannot say enough in favor of the treatment. I most heartily endorse Dr. Shepard's plan of curing sick people at their homes."

TWO YEARS AGO.

MR. GEORGE SPANGLER is the credit man for Metcalf, Brady & Co., the wholesale grocers. Speaking of his relief and cure from the horrors of dyspepsia, he says:

"Catarrh of the stomach nearly ruined my digestion for several years. Almost instantly after eating, I would have a dull, heavy pain in the stomach and bowels, as though filled up with lead or mercury. This food would lie on the stomach, without digesting, causing discomfort, distress and often nausea. A number of physicians tried to help me, but none of them seemed to do it until I began with Dr. Shepard, and he cured me. I have never had a sign of trouble since. I finished the course about two years ago."

### Shepard Medical Institute.

C. S. SHEPARD, M. D., Consulting and Associate Physician.  
ROOMS 211, 212 AND 213, NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB.  
Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m.  
Evenings—Wednesday and Saturday only—4 to 8, Sunday—10 to 12 a. m.