

This is for Strangers

Although we have been in business 15 years and have sixty-five thousand customers on our list there are some people who know us only by hearsay or don't know us at all. To these people we have this to say—either you ought to trade with us or you ought not; either we are worthy of your favors or we are not; either we can save you money or we can not. How are you going to know unless you find out? You can find out. We might refer you to people in your own neighborhood who have dealt with us for years satisfactorily but we don't know where you live. Will you let us know? Will you write for our sample book and look it over? It will cost you only the price of a postal card—one cent. In these hard times it is worth while to know a place that will make your every clothing dollar do the work of almost two. We are in business with that object. We make money by it. So will you. There is no secret process about our methods. We simply buy low and sell low. Just how low you may form some idea when we tell you that we sell good suits of clothes for men—all wool—for four dollars and good pants for men—all wool—for a dollar and a half. Samples of the cloth are in our Sample book. Send for it. It will pay.

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HARDY'S COLUMN.

Congress and What They Ought to Do—
 Chinamen Miners—Football.

There are three questions that the present congress will have to face, the annexation of Hawaii, the peace question in Cuba and the money question in the United States. The island of Hawaii has been selling her products in this country without paying our tariff tax, the same as the state of Texas, and why not make her a state? We need a stopping place in that vicinity for our shipping place. War, bloodshed and ruin have raged long enough in Cuba; it is time for the United States to say stop. No more troops from Spain should be allowed to come this way. Give the Cubans the same rights of belligerency and let them fight it out on that line if it takes another summer. The present administration begins to realize that if any financial legislation for the benefit of the millionaire is had during the next four years it has got to come by way of the present congress. It is less than a year before a new congress will be elected. The postmaster-general recommends a postal saving system. Anything of that kind the goldbugs will fight, of course. Anything that will stop stealing from the common people is not for their interest. They will also fight any measure that looks toward securing the depositors in national banks. A measure of that kind would prevent runs on the banks. The time was when bill holders as well as depositors would make runs. Now the bills on a broken bank are just as good as on any other bank. The depositors should be made equally safe and secure. The goldbugs will push their pet doctrine of burning up greenbacks. We have not met a republican in Nebraska who is in favor of it now, but if McKinley, Sherman and Hanna favor it they will say amen. That much less money will make money worth that much more, and property that much less. The money men will be the gainers, the property men the losers. They say they do not want any more runs on the treasury; but runs will be made on the banks worse than on the treasury and they will have to redeem in gold all their bills and all their deposits too. Now they can redeem in greenbacks, treasury notes, silver certificates, silver dollars or gold. We can't believe they will dare to handle with the greenbacks. The Union Pacific railroad seems to be out of the way. The Nebraska canal will come in for a good share of attention. Then the government postal telegraph will not down. But then, that is for the common people and against the corporations and will stand no show. We would like to see one railroad owned and run by the government just as the mails and post-offices are run. Why not build one from the Missouri to the Atlantic, say from Nebraska City to Washington. Keep clear of all the big cities, it would furnish work for our idle men, and be a much better investment than building pyramids or millionaires. A few millions of postal deposits could be put into railroads. Three or four per cent interest could be paid, good wages to the men, and yet transportation given to

the people for much less than they are now compelled to pay. There would be no more strikes on railroads. The railroad presidents would not get \$50,000 a year. We would have another cabinet officer—secretary of transportation—but all these that would inure to the interest of the common people, the corporations, trusts and millionaires will fight them. It has become a question whether our government is a government for the people.

The coal mines of Spring Valley have been barricaded with a high fence and Chinamen set to work in place of striking white men. This may seem a little hard on the strikers, but they are not the ones to suffer most. The forty poor saloonkeepers and their families—what are they to do? They did not strike and why should they suffer? Not a drop can they sell to Chinamen. You might as well undertake to make an alligator swallow a hedgehog as to make a Chinaman swallow whisky. After this white miners ought not to strike and give their places to Chinamen and thus ruin all the saloonkeepers in the neighborhood. There is nothing that saloonkeepers like better than big wages to white miners. Why don't church people sympathize with the saloon men. Their duty does not end with voting.

Another great football game has come and gone. The killed and wounded have not been reported. If all the boys would go into active training and keep it up during the four years' course there would be some fun and a good deal of utility. When under training they are not allowed to drink tea, coffee, beer or whisky, nor to smoke, chew or swear. Put the whole school through such a course and we will not object to killing two or three in the ball games every year. But, honestly, football is too much like prize fighting. They must have had a gay old time in Chicago and Denver last Saturday as well as in Lincoln. There were more than eleven on a side there.

Mrs. M. Brady of Morrill, Kansas, is in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Whittaker of the auditor's office.

Colorado's Populist Judge.
 The election in Colorado seems to have resulted in the triumph of that able populist, William Gabbert, who was the candidate of his party for judge of the supreme court. The result, it is true, will be close, and Judge Gabbert will not have more than 3,000 votes to spare when all the returns are in, but there seems no reasonable doubt of his election. The attempt of the republicans to dispute the count has come to nothing. William Gabbert is one of the most earnest reformers in all Colorado. He has stood up manfully for the rights of the people on more than one occasion. When he goes on the bench there will be a cessation of the favoritism which has enabled the corporations to rob the city of Denver of its streets and of its rights to levy taxes on the franchisees so liberally bestowed during the past few years. Denver is experiencing something like a boom after the depression of the past few years, but the

benefits of it are being grabbed by the corporations.

The grabbing process is largely due to the encouragement of the courts. The judges are on the side of the magnates in their efforts to deprive the state and its cities of the fruits of the increment in values of all kinds. Wherever there is an increment there is a corporation that has not earned it trying to appropriate it. William Gabbert has long protested against this sort of thing. He may be trusted, unless the people are greatly deceived in him, to look out for the cause of justice rather than the cause of the millionaires. He is eminently a man of judicial temperament, perfectly impartial, and ready to decide every case on its merits. If the corporations are in the right, he will not be afraid to decide so. If the corporations are in the wrong, he will not be afraid to decide so, either.—Twentieth Century.

NEW ZEALAND POSTAL BANKS.

A Workman Tells of the Advantages Which He Enjoys.

The record has received from Tom L. Mills, of Wellington, New Zealand, the following information regarding postal savings banks in that country:

"New Zealand has a population of about 500,000. The number of post-offices open for savings bank business in 1895 was 357; it must be 400 today. In 1895 the number of open accounts in the postoffice savings banks was 137,683, of which 101,337 were for amounts not exceeding \$20 (\$100), which shows it to be essentially a worker's bank; 30,261 new accounts were opened that year, and 22,001 accounts were closed. Deposits received in 1895, \$2,904,506; withdrawn, \$425,173; at credit of all accounts, \$3,895,543, giving an average of about \$28 to each account.

"Amounts standing to the credit of open accounts in postal savings banks at the end of the year named:

1897	\$1,191,180	1896	\$1,038,646
1870	285,372	1880	2,441,476
1875	327,292	1885	4,960,543
1880	907,774		

"Besides the above there were seven private savings banks in 1895 holding \$725,153 (\$3,625,765) to the credit of depositors at the end of that year."

In his letter forwarding this information, Mr. Mills, who is prominent in union labor movements in New Zealand, says:

"It seems strange that any modern state does not run a postoffice savings bank, for to use its functions has been a habit with me from my youth up. As a boy I could put odd penny stamps on a card provided by the postoffice for the school children, and when the dozen spaces were filled I took the card to the postoffice, where I was credited with another shilling to my account. Today my own children follow out the same system. As a youth I could bank a florin, crown, half sovereign, or £1. And then, again, at a moment's notice, I can withdraw any small or large portion of my savings. By all means go for a postoffice savings bank, with branches in every postoffice in the United States of America."

Evidently the workmen of New Zealand realize that they have a valuable friend in the postal savings banks of that country.—Chicago Record.

A Perplexing Problem.

EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

If the men who voted together at the polls in Nebraska Nov. 2nd for the state ticket elected are sincere, earnest and practical in their desire for relief from corporation rule in the state and nation they will meet in one convention next year. There has been considerable discussion of the organization of a new party. To all intents and purposes for the state of Nebraska there is a new party. The trouble is that for sundry illogical reasons three separate organizations are maintained for the new party. The maintaining of these three separate organizations is fraught with the greatest danger to the common cause. Not one in a thousand of the hundred thousand voters who cast their ballots for Judge Sullivan knows how close the triple conventions came to breaking into three separate columns each headed for defeat. It was a hair-breadth escape as a few men can amply testify if placed upon the witness stand. The practical question for men professing undying devotion to great principles is whether they want to go on risking shipwrecks in that way year after year or join in primary or convention as they do at the ballot box and avoid that risk. It requires all the patience and patriotism there is in a party to steer one organization through the contending waves of individual ambition and local predilections and animosities.

To multiply those difficulties, not simply by three, but rather by the square of three (for that is about the rule of proportion in these cases) is a species of political madness that would command attention in any insane hospital. In fact there is for the future as much common sense in keeping up three separate organizations in the state of Nebraska as there would be in having three separate managements for the same line of railroad. So far as I know there are just two arguments against joining in one organization the anti-monopoly forces in Nebraska. The first one is that it is necessary on account of party prejudices to get the votes. That argument was exploded in November, 1895, when three-fourths of the democrats of the state went into the booth avoiding the word "democrat," and their ballot as though it were a snake and voted for the word "people's independent" all down the line. It was exploded again the second of this month when nine-tenths of the populists of the state went to the polls and voted for Judge Sullivan at the head of the ticket, well knowing him to be a democrat and most of them disappointed at heart because of the continuation.

The fact is that separate organizations are the best machinery invented for keeping prejudices alive and engendering bad feeling. We had a little experience of this in organizing the lower house of the legislature last January. There were 18 democrats out of the sixty-eight fusion members elected to that body. In consideration of those eighteen democrats conceding the principal places in the organization to the populists, a proposition was made that the democrats should be given a great deal more than their numerical share of the minor offices. Some of us thought at

the time that it was very poor policy to divide up and hold separate caucuses, but as it was urged and argued that the democratic members wanted to have the additional places to take care of numerous party workers who had performed herculean wonders in Douglas county—that stronghold of opposition—it was carried by a small majority in the populist caucus. That one act caused more ill-feeling and dissension than every other matter arising during the session and evidences of it appear in the returns from several counties this fall. But in making the division of offices under this agreement there was one place that the democrats, populists and silver republicans wanted. It was impossible to agree. The only way the dispute could be settled was by a joint caucus where after a spirited contest the selection was made—and acquiesced in with the greatest cordiality—by the defeated parties. In union there is not only strength but good feeling.

The other argument is the purely selfish and partisan one—of the populists that they cannot trust the democrats in their conventions—or of the democrats that they must maintain separate party organization in Nebraska or in order to capture the democratic national convention for their favorite candidate in 1900. To the populist it must be said that the object of their organization from the start has been to draw enough thinking voters from both the old parties to make a majority and that having done so the men who are good enough to support their policies and candidates at the polls are good enough to help place them in the field at the conventions. If they are not, popular government is a failure.

At the democratic objectors is the right place to point two or three pertinent questions. First, do you think the democratic party (or the free silver wing of it) is strong enough to carry the country in 1900? Second, if it isn't strong enough where do you think it is likely to get the additional votes needed? Third, do you think it will get them if it pursues its present policy of ignoring or repelling the organizations those voters adhere to?

The flat-footed truth is that (without an immediate radical change in the democratic attitude in the central and southern states) one-half the populist delegates to our national convention in 1900 will come there opposed to the endorsement of any man who holds allegiance to the democratic party. What is more they will come there organized—not disorganized as they were in 1896. The Nebraska and Kansas delegations will be utterly unable to do anything with those delegates. They will simply point to the treatment of the vice-presidential candidate in 1896 and the argument will end. The attempt to form a fusion with democrats will either be voted down or the convention will break in two. (And speaking only for myself) until a better party, more truly representing the progressive American spirit, appears upon the scene—I am unwilling to see the people's party broken up to further the advancement of anyone to the presidential chair.

There may be democrats so deluded as to see a walk away for their candidate in 1900. If so I pity their political judgment. All the signs I observe (including the election returns of 1897) point to an obstinate, stubborn contest. The opposition is organized, disciplined and united, better equipped and better subsisted than we. To expect to beat them with division and contention in our own ranks is to expect the kind of miracles we pray for when Poland rises against Russia or little Greece grapples with the Turk. If patriotic men in all parties who see the associated monopolies feudal labor system and usurping courts threatening the very foundations of free government and human equality in America have enough practical sense to unite in one organization they can win in 1900. If they do not the chances are more than doubtful against them.

Nebraska ought to lead the way for such union. From every part of the nation men are looking to her for example in the present conflict. The populists of this state have just set a splendid example for the reform forces of America. In spite of the fact that their fellow populists have been snubbed and spurned by the free silver democracy in almost every state of the union this year the Nebraska populists have gone loyally to the polls and elected a democrat supreme judge of this state.

It is conceded by leading democrats that the populist party shall name the candidate for governor to be supported by the allied forces in this state next year. From the standpoint of temporary selfish exclusiveness it would be populist advantage to maintain separate organizations in this state. But from the standpoint of future success of the principles, all profess to urgently necessary to act so as to bring about a perfect union before 1900. The populists of Nebraska ought to lead by holding county conferences this winter and proposing a union at the primaries of all who supported the allied ticket this year for the selection of delegates to union county, district and state conventions. Such a convention was held this summer in Madison county, the home of Senator Allen. Its action was harmonious, its proceedings were ratified by the separate party organizations, it was successful in the main at the county election. In union is not only strength and peace, but victory. If we expect the last in 1900 we must act.

A. E. SHELTON.

Lincoln, Nov. 16, 1897.

A Commercial Laboratory.

There has been established at the Philadelphia Commercial museums an important and valuable acquisition to the already large collection of valuable exhibits. This will be the addition of a laboratory of tests and technology as an adjunct to the scientific department. It will not be an exhibit in the ordinary sense of the term, but a department that will have for its object the examination and analysis of raw and manufactured products which may be sent to it from any of the countries already represented in its collections or from private individuals who wish to determine, through chemical and other tests, the commercial value of the materials presented. The services of this important department will be at the disposal of any person or firm desiring tests or analysis, providing they comply with the requirements of the department relative to the manner of sending samples and more particularly to the injunction stated, that no certificate given shall be used in any way for advertising purposes.—American Machinist.

ROADS IGNORE THE LAW.

Safety Appliances Adopted by Only a Few Lines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—December 1 the interstate commerce commission will give hearing to the railroads that have petitioned for an extension of the time in which to equip their freight cars and locomotives with automatic brakes and car couplers under the law of 1893. The law, with its penalties and fines, is to become operative January 1, 1898, unless the commission exercises the authority granted to it by the law to give an extension of time. Monday was the last day for the railroad option for petitions for extensions.

The commission estimates that something less than five per cent of the railroads have complied fully with the provisions of the law. The New York Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are the only prominent systems thoroughly equipped. About thirty per cent of the other roads have applied for an extension, and the remainder, probably 600 or more, have taken no action whatever. Several of the individual branches of the various railroad orders have protested against an extension, and probably they will be given a hearing in connection with the roads.

None of the railroad organizations as a whole has entered protests against an extension. There seems to be little doubt but that the commission will extend the time.

PEFFER IS PUSHED OUT.

The Noted Populist Ex-Senator Forced to Sell His Newspaper.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 18.—William Alfred Peffer, ex-United States Senator, sold the Topeka Advocate to G. B. Harrison & Co., yesterday, publishers of the Kansas News, a local organ of labor organizations. The sale was made in the name of the Advocate company, but Peffer and his sons owned nearly all of the stock, and it was transferred because the ex-senator wished to retire from the paper. Mr. Peffer does not say so himself publicly, but there is the best of authority for the statement that, since Peffer has been advocating a middle-of-the-road policy for the Populists, the officeholders of the state house and of Populist counties have been opposing his paper, and that it has suffered very considerable losses on that account.

The new management will take charge at once. J. W. Morphy, who has assisted Mr. Peffer, will retain his old position with the paper. Mr. Peffer will do some editorial writing, but does not expect to be regularly connected with the paper or have anything to do with its editorial policy.

TERRITORY INVASION.

Twenty Thousand Colonists to Make a Rush into Wichita Country.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 18.—George M. Houghes of Anadarko, I. T., arrived in Wichita yesterday on a trip to secure 20,000 colonists for the Wichita country, who are to settle in and about the Wichita mountains before the first of January and by sheer persistence and force of numbers compel Congress to open the country to settlement. The movement promises to surpass the famous colony expedition into Oklahoma by Captain Payne.

Death of a Kansas Editor.

VALLEY FALLS, Kan., Nov. 18.—N. H. Harmon, editor of the Farmers' Vindicator, died of typhoid fever yesterday. Mr. Harmon had lived here forty years, and owned a 1,400 acre farm. He taught school in Ohio, West Virginia and Kansas for seventeen years. He founded the Farmers' Vindicator in 1890.

Judge McDonald Released.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 18.—Judge J. F. McDonald, who has been under arrest here for nearly a year, charged with defrauding his associate counsel in the \$340,000 Crawford county mine explosion cases, was released from his prison limit bond yesterday, he having compromised the claims against him.

Millions of Sheep Perish.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The outlook for the sheep raising industry in Australia, owing to the prolonged and famishing drouth, has never been so gloomy as now. Millions of sheep have perished this season, and from Western Australia, Victoria and New South Wales the reports are disheartening.

A Block in Buckner, Mo., Burned.

BUCKNER, Mo., Nov. 18.—A business block of three buildings, occupied by James Duffield, harness maker, Bailey Gibson, saloon, and Abe Duffield, drugs, was burned about 10 o'clock last night. The origin of the fire is not known.

Negro sentenced to Hang.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—The supreme court en banc sentenced George Thompson, a St. Louis negro, to be hanged on January 7, 1898. Thompson killed a church sexton in St. Louis because he secured the position he had once held. He gave him poison in a lunch.

Theater Manager Fined.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.—The Gillis theater was packed so full of people to hear James Whitcomb Riley last night that 300 chairs were placed in the aisles to accommodate the overflow. For permitting this, the manager, W. A. Moss, was fined \$50 in police court this morning, under city ordinance 1993, which prohibits the placing of any obstruction in any aisle, passage, exit or entrance of a theater, thereby endangering lives of people in case of fire. Mr. Moss paid the fine and gave no notice of an appeal.

Lynchess Without Nerve.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Nov. 18.—It transpires that on Friday last, when it became evident that Joseph E. Kelley, the youthful murderer of Cashier Joseph A. Stickney, of the Great Falls National bank, of this place, would escape the gallows, a plot was made to lynch him. It appears that at the time set nobody had the nerve to take the leadership, and the lynching bee was declared off.

Object to the Tax.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—G. C. Burns, who returned from Dawson City yesterday, is here on his way to his home in Grand Rapids, Mich. When Burns left Dawson, September 23, for the coast there was in progress a mass meeting of miners to protest against the proposed collection of the "Dominion tax."

Negroes in Strikers' Places.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 18.—The strike of the Cabell & Co. miners, which has been on since May, is farther from settlement than ever. The operators have imported a number of negroes from Kentucky, who are now operating the mines, and it is not improbable that bloodshed will be the result in the near future.

Two Saloonkeepers Fight.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 18.—Merritt Martin, a saloonkeeper and agent for the Chattanooga Brewing company, and J. J. Ryan, also a saloonkeeper, had a terrific fight last night in the latter's place of business on Main street, as the result of which Ryan is dead and Martin is locked up, charged with murder.

Attorney General Smyth has asked for a continuation of the Bartley case to enable him to prepare the state's brief for filing. The court granted him until Nov. 30th.

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