

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

Omaha, August 4, 1898.

We Want a Great Many Names.

We want to secure the names of ten thousand men and women who are interested in getting winter clothing for themselves and families at the lowest prices ever known or quoted for honest reliable goods. We have a little book which we will send free to any head of a family who writes for it. It explains fully how to obtain the most reliable clothing in the world at prices which would seem almost absurd without the samples of the goods. This little book contains samples and explains how and why. We want heads of families to send for it. Your name and address on a postal card will fetch it and as an extra inducement we will send to the first thousand applicants a beautiful and valuable souvenir of the great Trans-Mississippi Exposition absolutely free. Write for the book today. Address, Department B.

Nebraska Clothing Co

OMAHA

HARDY'S COLUMN.

Bryan Journals—Prosperity Now is Sure to Come—Price of Wheat—Republican Canal Suez—Fred Douglas Monument—Where Rest the Dead—Care of the Sick.

The Buffalo Evening Times is still on deck and steadily gaining popularity. It was the only metropolitan paper in western New York that supported Bryan. Farmers begin to see that their interests demand there should be more money and that it should take less produce to buy it, so debts and taxes could be paid more easily.

"Now" say the gold bug papers, "as soon as peace with Spain is a settled certainty, and trade is opened with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, prosperity will dawn upon this country and we will have such a rush of business as will swamp the cheap money party." They have been telling us for two years that prosperity was here under full sail, now it is coming sure.

Rochester was once known as the flour city. Every old miller we talk with tells us that the country never had as little old wheat on hand the first of August as this year. Today the best Genesee wheat is selling for seventy cents. And yet every goldbug swears it is over production that makes the price of wheat so low.

The canalmen in the state of New York amount to about a million of dollars. The governor has handed the charges over to the attorney-general to prosecute. Instead of nine millions finishing the work it is now estimated that twelve millions more will be needed to finish the job.

The colored people of Rochester are erecting a monument to the memory of Fred Douglas. It is located on St. Paul street in front of the New York Central depot. The pedestal is already up awaiting the bronze statue. Among the eulogies inscribed on the pedestal, from the mouth of the colored patriot were the following: "I know of no soil better adapted to reform than American soil." "I know of no rights of race superior to the rights of humanity."

The resting places of the dead are not as sacred among civilized white people as among the red savages. The Indians never disturb the graves of their fathers but hold them sacred. Not so with the white man. The grave yards of olden times in Western New York are neglected and many of them desecrated. The headstones carried off for other uses. In some instances the ground is being used for gardens, grain fields and building lots. It would seem the dead ought to be left to rest in peace.

Through the grave yards are neglected and desecrated the sick and diseased are not. We visited one of the Rochester hospitals here. All classes are being cared for, those who cannot pay as well as those who can. Nurses are being trained, both men and women, and diplomas are given when sufficient knowledge and skill are gained. A good nurse without a doctor is better than a doctor without a nurse in most cases of sickness. We found a Brothers Cottage wholly disconnected from the other buildings and devoted to the treatment of contagious diseases. The building was built and endowed by a rich lady who lost two boys with diphtheria whom she thought could have been cured with skilled treatment.

A majority of the voters at the popular primaries in this county last Friday said by their votes that they preferred the delegate system, and the primary election system in Polk county is a thing of the past. The system has been satisfactory to many in the party and they regret to see it displaced by the old delegate system, believing that instead of progressing we have taken a step backward, and that it would have been much better to have corrected the defects complained of in the primary system than to have laid it aside before giving it at least a more thorough trial. Polk County Democrat.

Webster & Rogers, 1043 O St., Lincoln, Neb., special lot of 400 pair of Ladies' Oxford and Blimpers, former price \$1.75 to \$4.00. Sale price \$1.00 a pair.

A concerted effort is on foot to take the supervision of insurance companies away from the states and hand it over to a new department of the federal government. This effort has the backing of the big insurance corporations which do not like the way they are being held strictly to account by the insurance departments especially in the western states. If they can get their affairs under a federal bureau they believe they can control the bureau or at any rate can control the federal courts. It is time for the people to be awake in insurance matters. The business has grown to enormous proportions. It is destined to grow to still greater size and finally to be administered by the people themselves. Efforts to remove it beyond the control of the people must be fought at every step.

WHAT A PROTOCOL IS.

A Rough Draft of the Treaty of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A protocol, as issued in diplomatic language, is the rough draft or preliminary outline of diplomatic transactions. After the adoption of a protocol final negotiations consist only of details and must be restricted to the terms brought in by the protocol.

A protocol may also be a diplomatic document signed by friendly powers to secure certain diplomatic ends by peaceful means.

Thus, when Greece was recognized by the powers early in the century, a protocol was signed by England, France and Russia setting forth the fact of recognition. Such a procedure also preceded the recognition of the German empire in 1871.

Spanish Debts Are to Be Paid.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The queen regent has signed a decree for the payment of the external debt and authorizing the conversion of the debt and providing for an increase in the note issue of the Bank of Spain.

Take Notice.

From this date J. M. Burks has the best line of wheat drills, sulky plows and farm wagons in the market at the right prices. Call and see him at No. 125 and 129 north 9th street, Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 9, 1898.

Bargains on Wheels.

For Sale—Have just received another carload of Wilson-Moline rubber and steel tire carriages, phaetons, buggies, road wagons, which makes our stock more complete than ever; 3 rubber tire cut-under extension top carriages, one C. spring, the finest on the market; 5 rubber tire phaetons, 3 rubber tire road wagons, 2 rubber tire buggies, 1/2 and 3/4. We have some bargains in second hand: 3 extension top cut-under carriages \$110, \$100, \$60; four phaetons, leather top, \$35, \$45, \$50, \$65 and \$75; 5 top buggies, \$35, \$45, \$15, \$25, \$10; 5 road wagons, \$10, \$12, \$25; canopy top road wagon, \$20; one \$8; 4 spring wagons, \$10, \$15, \$25, \$18; we have now just set up 2-seated surreys and buggies, 3 grades and warranted at very low prices; call and see and get a bargain. Humphrey Bros. Hardware Co., corner 9th and O sts., Lincoln, Neb.

TILL JUDGMENT DAY.

November 8, 1898, will be another Judgment Day for the republican party in Nebraska. Let the facts in the case keep up with the times—open the eyes of the hesitating neighbor to the light of the truth—by sending in a few campaign subscriptions to THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT. Only 20 cents from now until the result of the coming election is announced. Put your shoulder to the wheel and encourage others.

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH.

A Situation That Is Stupid and Absurd Prolonged by Bribery and Corruption.

The Sun very properly applauds "The Fidelity of Our Postal Service," pointing out that though the number of letters handled by the United States post-office "approximates 8,000,000,000, the complaints of erroneous, belated or imperfect delivery, or of nondelivery amount in a year to only about 30,000, or one complaint in 100,000 of the letters posted."

This and more of equally flattering import The Sun prints as evidence of the great success with which the government machinery may be applied to the business of transmitting and delivering letters and parcels of a certain class.

Why not parcels of all classes? What is there in the express business—except Senator Platt—to make impossible or unwise its assumption by the government? The extortionate prices exacted by the express companies do not imply or secure better service than the government gives for a trifle. The express parcel sent to Chicago at a cost of 45 cents is neither more certain nor more speedy in reaching its destination than the penny post card. Indeed, everybody knows that time and again the express companies, being puzzled by an incomplete or incorrect address, mail a post card to that address, with the usual result of finding the person sought. They use the cheap postal facilities to make effective their expensive but indifferent express system.

What is true of the express business is equally true of the telegraphs. High charges and slipshod service are the characteristics of the telegraph business under the much vaunted system of "individual enterprise." For a special 10 cent stamp the government will send out an intelligent man to deliver your letter. For three as much the telegraph companies intrust your dispatch to a careless urchin and not even guarantee to deliver the same message you send unless you pay extra to have it repeated to you.

Nothing but corruption and bribery has delayed so long the incorporation of a telegraph and parcels post system in our postoffice department. There is no use mincing words. Bribery and corruption, employed by monopolistic corporations for their own protection, have prolonged a situation which is stupid and absurd.—New York Journal.

MUNICIPAL RAILWAYS.

New Glasgow Has Fine Street Car Service and Low Rates of Fare.

The fourth annual report of the Glasgow tramways department, which covers the 12 months ending May 31 last, shows the continued progress of this famous municipal enterprise. The gross profits have increased to £100,538 (\$502,690). To appreciate fully the profitable character of the Glasgow municipal tramways it should be remembered that the policy of the department is not to accumulate profits in aid of rates, but to build up a fine service, both cheap and efficient.

It meets the interest (£13,497) on the capital and sinking fund charges (£11,075), and in addition has this year set aside the large sum of £22,684 (\$113,420) for depreciation, which is written off capital.

There still remains a net surplus of £39,387 (\$196,935), which, added to the payment to the common good fund, would be sufficient to pay a dividend of 8 per cent on the capital invested.

Every year shows a great addition to the number of passengers carried. During the last 12 months the total number was 106,344,437, which is almost double the number carried the first year of municipal working.

The new competition of underground railways and subways in Glasgow has had no effect in arresting the development of the tramways, which show an increased revenue almost every week throughout the whole year.

The report shows the increasing popularity of the halfpenny (1 cent) fares. Over 85 per cent of the tickets issued are for halfpenny fares, and the average price obtained is only about 3 farthings (1 1/2 cents).

The corporation is carrying out very important extensions, running its lines into suburbs. It is also pushing forward with its electric equipment of the Springfield and Mitchell street route. Arrangements are also being made to equip another line, and the cars are now being built in corporation workshops.—London Chronicle.

Greenbacks and Bonds.

The greenback costs the people nothing except the printing of the bills. They do not circulate without being borrowed, and they pay their face value of government obligation in the very act of being paid out. The issue and use of greenbacks reduce the debts of the country. The issue and use of bonds and bank notes increase the debts of the country in a twofold degree: 1. By the sale of interest bearing bonds. 2. By the loaning of the bank notes on interest bearing paper before the bank notes can enter the circulation.

These facts show why the ancient policy of this country is now to be reversed. It is done in the interest of a bondholding plutocracy and against the interests of the people.—John Davis.

Telephone in Great Britain.

At a conference of representatives of British municipalities held in London May 23, the following resolution was passed on motion of the mayor of Belfast:

"That in the event of the postoffice being unable to take over the whole telephone service of the country it is practicable and advisable that the municipal authorities should be empowered to provide such service in their respective localities on the understanding that every facility will be afforded for close co-operation between the local authorities and the postoffice."

STATE PENITENTIARY.

(Continued From First Page.)

publicans in 1877 bartered away for even less than the usual mess of pottage.

How manifestly incapable of managing the state's affairs, to say nothing of downright dishonesty, the republican party of Nebraska may justly be charged with, is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the history of the Nebraska State Penitentiary. The following tables show the cost by years for maintenance of Nebraska's criminals from January 1, 1890, to May 31, 1898, divided into two periods, the first being under republican control and the latter under demo-pop management:

Year.	No. of convicts.	Cost.
1890	377	\$55,341.21
1891	373	55,673.31
1892	376	55,511.53
1893	327	48,873.05
1894	322	48,135.63
1895 to Aug 8 325		30,150.60

Total cost for 3,045 days \$293,685.44
From the above table we see that under republican rule, and republican laws, there was an average daily cost of \$143.61 for maintaining a daily average of 350 convicts or a cost of a trifle more than 41 cents per convict per day.

Year.	No. of convicts.	Cost.
1895 from Aug 8 325		\$12,155.25
1896 to Nov 30 303		31,186.17
1897 to Nov 30 319		23,009.99
1898 to May 31 327		280.98

Total cost for 1,028 days \$66,632.39
Under demo-pop management there was a daily average cost of \$64.82 for maintaining a daily average of 319 convicts, or a cost of 20.3 cents per convict per day—less than half what it cost under republican misrule.

Let us make a few comparisons: Suppose the republican party had been in control during the period from August 8, 1895, (the day the Morgan contract expired) to May 31, 1898; and suppose that public opinion had not forced that party to make some attempt to undo the wrong it had committed away back in 1887 and had continued to do for nearly eighteen years: The cost would have been \$147,632.04, it did cost \$66,632.39, showing a saving of \$80,999.65 for 1,028 days.

Suppose the populists had been in control from January 1, 1890, to August 8, 1895: The cost would have been \$132,151.78, it did cost \$293,685.33, showing a loss of \$161,533.55 for 2,045 days.

The whole period of 3,073 days, from January 1, 1890, to May 31, 1898, under the republican regime would have cost \$441,317.37 and under populist control the cost would have been \$199,184.17, or a gain of \$242,133.20.

These figures are, of course, speculative, but our only way of judging the future is by the past, and there is not a particle of doubt that with full control the populists and democrats would have done much better than these figures indicate.

Governor Holcomb's selection of Hon. George W. Lehigh as warden of the penitentiary has not only reflected great credit upon both, but has proven of great financial benefit to the state. The prison is a model of neatness, the prisoners well-fed, healthy and as contented as could be expected. No improvement is too big for Warden Lehigh to undertake, and no item of expense is too small to escape his notice. As an example of how closely he looks after the small items, I would say that recently he sent upwards of \$60 worth of bones, consisting wholly of scraps of bones taken from the meat used in boarding the convicts. Other wardens may have done similar acts, but none of the money ever reached the state treasury.

CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE.
Lincoln, Neb., July 29, 1898.

"Poynter's chief merit lies in the fact that he is a farmer and identified with the producing class."—Omaha Bee.

SAD SIGHT AT SANTIAGO.

Embarkation of Sick and Wounded Spaniards for Return to Spain.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 9.—The shipment of troops, American and Spanish, is being pushed with the greatest activity. The embarkation of the sick Spaniards on the Alicante was a most pitiful sight. They were brought from the hospitals on stretchers, in wagons and upon the backs of their comrades, often scarcely stronger than the sick men they bore. The docks were lined with officers and soldiers, who supported or carried their wives and daughters.

The American wagons and ambulances brought carloads of miserable, colorless skeletons. It was a heartrending sight. The steam lighters Bessie and Laura were literally covered with the stretchers and litters, and the sick and dying presented a ghastly scene. The embarkation was partly effected in the midst of a drenching rain; but absolute order was maintained, and dignified, soldierly silence. No murmurs or complaints were heard, although the tale of suffering was told in the pale, wan faces of all.

Food Caused Pain.

Catarh of the Stomach Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was taken sick about a year ago with catarh of the stomach. At times I would have a ravenous appetite and at other times could not eat. My food caused me excruciating pain. I was running down so fast I had to stop work. My friends urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and soon began to feel better. The disagreeable symptoms of disease gradually passed away and flesh and strength returned. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY L. CUMMINGS, North Brookfield, Mass. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 for 60 days' treatment. Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, and bowels.

ADVANCE FALL STYLES

In Dress Goods are here. The new patterns embrace all the latest creations and rare effects in Wool English Jacquards, Fancy Novelty Goods, All Wool and Silk Wool Mixtures in Fancy Crepons, Cheviots, Serges, Henriettas, Poplins, Mohairs, Covert Cloths and the latest thing out, Soliel Cloths. All the new shades and patterns in blues, browns, blacks and greens, and fancy plaids in bewildering variety. We are making a specialty of Black Dress Goods and our shelves are filled with scores of beautiful patterns. We also make a specialty of one pattern pieces of the new styles in Novelty Goods, Silk, Wool and Silk Wool Mixtures; no two patterns alike. The fall buying has begun, come early and get first choice. Our new line of Domestic is ready for your inspection, and includes a most complete assortment of Prints, Percales, Gingham, Muslin, Denims, Cheviots, Flannelettes, and Sheetings. Shirt Waists at from 40 to 50 per cent reduction to close. Cost cuts no figure now; regular \$1 values go at 50 cents; \$1.25 and \$1.50 values go at 75 cents and 80 cents. These are new goods and so cheap you can afford to buy them for next summer, even if you don't need them now. Look them over and you'll be surprised at the bargains we are offering.

W. H. LACEY & SON,

"The New Store."

1217 O ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

The following is a review of the receipts, sales and general condition of the live stock market at South Omaha for the week ending August 6.

Cattle—The receipts today were only thirty-seven head, which was quite proper for a Saturday's run at a great market, but it was in reality unusually small. A week ago fifty-nine cars arrived at this point; two weeks ago, 48, and the same number three weeks ago. In June the Saturday's receipts of cattle averaged double what they were today.

Not only were the total receipts small, but of the cattle here fourteen cars were consigned direct to packers so that there were only about fifteen cars of fat steers and something like five cars of cow stuff on sale. The balance of the receipts consisted of odds and ends, stockers, feeders, etc. The market, as compared with yesterday, was without change and was lacking in interesting or new features.

The market on killing cattle of all kinds has had a lower tendency this week though the loss is not great. Good dry lot cattle, such as are selling at \$4.80 up to \$5.40, are 5@10c lower than a week ago, and the medium to common grades, which are selling at \$4.25@4.70, are 10c and some would say 15c lower than a week ago. It will be remembered, however, that they took off a great deal on the common and half fat steers last week, and for that reason that kind of cattle has not suffered so very much more decline this week than the better cattle.

While beef cattle are lower, it is an indisputable fact that these cattle are selling higher here, in proportion, than at other points. Shippers have been unable to operate on the market for some time past on this account, and cattle that have been forwarded in first hands have not done their owners any good. It is understood that one bunch that went through brought only 5c more than was offered for them here, while another bunch of good stuff lost heavily. The fact is that this market is too high, and the only reason that it holds up so well appears to be due to the light receipts, which are hardly up to the requirements of local packers.

Cows and heifers have been on the down grade for some days past. As high as \$4.85 was paid during the week for western dry lot heifers, which was the high price of the season, but they were extra good stuff. The general run of medium to common cows and heifers are all the way from 10c@20c lower than they were last week, owing to the competition from grass cattle. With the packers able to bring in Texas grass cattle from Kansas City at \$3.00, it is hardly reasonable to expect common to medium cow stuff to sell at very fancy prices.

The supply of stockers and feeders is still small, and the demand is about equal to the supply. For that reason feeders have sold a little higher this week. The feeling, however, is very weak, and speculators are all expecting lower prices, and are extremely cautious. The general feeling is that lower prices will prevail, and there can be no doubt that with the present state of the market a few more cattle than were wanted for the day's demand would break prices at least 25c. As a sample of the feeling among speculators, a bunch of cattle was offered today for less money than was paid for them the middle of the week. Most every one seems to think that feeders and stockers are too high for the good of the cattle trade, and without question there will be a strong effort among buyers to break the market as soon as the cattle become a little more plentiful.

Hogs—The market looked up this morning, the trade opening 5@7c higher than yesterday's market. The movement was fairly active and the most of the hogs sold early. Later on the reported weak close at Chicago caused an easier feeling here and the hogs that arrived late did not sell quite so well, though the market in reality did not close much if any lower.

It was practically a one price market, most everything selling in one notch, or with a range of 2@3c. There was an order in this morning for light hogs which sold at \$3.75@3.77, and mixed loads both heavy and light sold largely at \$3.77. Good heavy loads brought \$3.80 and one load sold up to \$3.85. The top yesterday was \$3.80 while the most of the mixed hogs sold at \$3.70. The past week has again demonstrated that while hogs may be very plentiful there is not such a surplus that the price can be broken, and the receipts will be held up. The week opened with a light run and a 5c advance which carried the market to the highest point reached in some days. On Tuesday the receipts came large 9,569 hogs being reported in the yards, and on Wednesday

the receipts were again heavy, 10,177 being the number for that day. They commenced taking off on Tuesday when the market lost 5c. On Wednesday, 5@10c more was taken off and on Thursday a shade to 5c. On Thursday the receipts dropped down to 7,846 from 10,177 on Wednesday, and on Friday only 5,210 head were received showing that the country has no idea of making any material concessions from prevailing prices in or to sell their hogs.

As a result of the light receipts on Thursday and Friday the market advanced on Friday and at the close of the week is 2@3c lower than on Monday, and 2@3c higher than the close of the previous week. The hogs arriving at this point average very good and the range in prices is very narrow.

Sheep—There were no fresh receipts of sheep today to make a test of the market.

Sheep have been in good demand all this week, but the trouble has been that practically everything received has been of one kind, that is heavy western sheep. The buyers would like all kinds, but they have been unable to secure them and have had to make the best of the situation. For good sheep prices are probably 10@15c lower than last week, while common kinds might show still more loss.

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Today's market for cattle was fairly active at about steady prices. Choice steers, \$5.25 @5.70; medium, \$4.80@5.20; beef steers, \$4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 @4.75; bulls, \$2.55@4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.00@4.25; calves, \$3.50@7.00; western ranchers, \$3.00@4.50; Texans, \$2.35@3.90.

Trade in hogs was active at a little advance in prices. Fair to choice steers, \$3.95@4.10; packers, \$3.50@3.80; butchers, \$3.65@3.95; mixed, \$3.55@3.90; light, \$3.60@3.90; pigs, \$2.80@3.75.

There was a good demand for sheep at better prices, but buyers refused to pay the extreme prices for prime lambs. Native sheep, \$3.25@4.75; western ranchers, \$3.50@4.65; spring lambs sold at \$4.00@4.25 for the poorest and \$5.00@4.05 for the best flocks; western lambs, \$4.00@6.25; good yearlings, \$5.00. Receipts: Cattle 14,500, hogs 24,000, sheep 14,000.

Cash Quotations.

No. 2 Red wheat	71 @75
No. 3 Red wheat	68 @70
No. 3 Spring wheat	70 @72
No. 2 Hard wheat	73
No. 3 Hard wheat	70
No. 2 Cash corn	33 @33 1/2
No. 3 Cash corn	32 1/2 @33
No. 2 Yellow corn	33 1/2 @33 1/2
No. 3 Yellow corn	33 @33 1/2
No. 2 White oats	27 @28 1/2
No. 3 White oats	25 1/2 @27

DOLE TO BE GOVERNOR.

Senator Morgan Says the Commission Is Now on the Way to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Senator Morgan, of the Hawaiian commission, is quoted by the San Francisco Call as saying that ex-President Dole will be the first governor of Hawaii, and not Minister Sewall, as was recently reported. The senator added that he has the best of reasons for believing that Admiral Miller is carrying Dole's commission to the islands.

COLON MAY NOT BE SAVED.

Wreckers Say She Is in Very Bad Condition—Teresa Not Yet Floated.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 10.—The Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer Potomac has arrived at the scene of the battle of July 3 and has visited the Cristobal Colon. The wreckers report her to be in a very bad situation and they fear it is impossible to save her. The Maria Teresa has not yet been floated.

DR. LEONHARDT'S ANTI-PILL

CURES THE PILL HABIT. Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous ILL, Etc. Action not followed by cathartics.

DOUBT IT? TRY IT. Druggists 25c.