NOT A SEMBLANCE OF TRUTH

The State Journal this morning contained a dispatch from w. E. Annin, which must be avoided under all circumat Washington, in which is was stances. The balance of power must be charged that Governor Holcomb and in the end the means of peace, and ought Adjutant General Barry had, during their visit to the Third regiment at that principle in human government Jacksonville, been passing petitions which must exist for its own preservaaround among the men asking that tion. We are indebted to the balance of they might be mustered out of the There is a balance of power between service. Mr. Annin says that the gov- right and wrong, and every human beernor and adjutant general were ing belongs in one scale or the other, prompted in this action by political not merely as a question of fact, but of reasons, and that the majority of the principle and duty. officers and men of the Th ... regihave them in Nebraska before the fall

the governor and adjutant general as gling for the balance of power. absolutely false and they had nothing whatever to do with the petitions in question, if any such petitions were bleeding from the wounds inflicted in ever passed around among the men. the struggle for her own independence, it The governor this morning sent the was good advice to take a back sent, following telegram to W. E. Annin, mind our own business, and wait. We have obeyed the injunction, and waited. ent, which explains itself:

"Statements in your correspondence that petitions were instigated or circulated by the adjutant general or only, malicious fabrication. Deceney and self respect should cause you to by slavery has lost the balance of power make proper correction.

SILAS A. HOLCOMS, Governor." The governor has also received and ington, the following telegram, which and fanatical Turke; when Crete and has doubtless been presented to the war department:

"Chickemaugs, Park, Aug. 20, 1898 -Hon. Silas Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb.: Nine hundred in Second Nebraska through their undersigned first sergeants object to garrison duty and ask to be removed to Omaha pending final muster out of regiment. Increasing sick list demands immediate ac-

Paul Jesson, company C; Charles F. Moderly, company I; E. J. Streight, company F; C. W. G. Dodge, company B; M. W. Akeyson, company A; Leo. Cleary, company M; A. Butler, com-A; Fred Douglas, company E; pany A; Fred Douglas, company E; T. F. Knapp, band; W. Z. Bales, com-pany K; Allen B. Wilson, sergeant

SIGSBY ADVANCED.

Washington, Aug. 22.—(Associated Press telegram.)—The commander of the Maine has been remembered by President McKinley.

An order was issued today from the executive mansion promoting Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., and advancing him three numbers on the list of captains of the navy for "extraordinary heroism."

Captain Sigsbee is now commanding the St. Paul, an ocean liner pressed into service as an auxiliary cruiser at the beginning of the war. As commander of this vessel Captain Sigwbee repelled an attack from the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer "Terror" before San Juan, while the balance of at Santiago. The "Terror" was dis-abled and had to be towed back to

His coolness and brave conduct following the explosion that wrecked the Maine is a matter of history which every one is familiar with, and the promotion of Captain Sigsbee for "extraordinary heroism" needs no explana-

Nebraska's Sick Soldlers

General P. H. Barry as received a telegram from Ernest H. Tracey, baof Nebraska troops at Chickamauga, The message was filed at 6 o'clock last night, and is as follows:

"Eighty-two men sick in hospital; minety-nine men sick in quarters; forty-two returned to quarters. Rasmus Rasmussen of company M; Milton Bo-rum, William Pierce, Jacob French of company I, and William Wood of company C, have been sent to hospital in the last twenty-four hours. Expect to send forty-six soldiers home on furlough tomorrow. Will send names when they start."

The report from the 'anird Nebraska at Panama Park for the last three days, as sent by Colonel Bryan, is as

"August 22-In hospital, 21; in quar-

August 21-Sick in quarters, 30; in hospital, 17." August 22-Sick in hospital, 36, in hospital, 17,"

In addition to the telegraphic re port, Colonel Bryan states that the names of the sick will be sent by mail.

TWO SILVER

DIMES.

Or 20 centain any form pays for THE NEBRASEA INCH-PENDENT from now until No-vember 15. Send in one new name, or send a hundred, We want the doubtful voters to read the paper this fall, The fight is on and every man must do his duty. A loog pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together will win. Help us to spread the truth. THE INDEPENDENT will spare no efforce to perpetuate the work of reform in Nebraska. This is an important election. Its result determines whether Senator Allen returus to Washington ight for six years more the battles of the common people. Soud the paper to your neighbor who is still unde-etded. Spend 20 cents in a end cause. You can hardly do less if you are worthy the

The Balance of Power.

We hear a great deal about the "balance of Power," as though that is one of those foreign combinations for evil

For three-quarters of a century the ment being voters who support the balance of power in the United States populist ticket, it was the desire to was committed to the interest of human slavery. Every extension made to our territory had in view a new slave state This statement is branded by both or a new free state, each party strug-

When the United States as a power in the family of nations was a mere child, have obeyed the injunction, and waited. Meantime, strange things have happened; and none more strange than the fact that the child of 1776 has already won first rank in the great family of myself in any regiments are utterly nations and is no longer to be shut out without foundation, destitute of sem- of her councils. She has proclaimed blance of truth and constitute want- universal freedom to all races of man-

When the great Powers of Europe stood by in holy horror and witnessed forwarded to Colonel Stark, at Wash- the Armenian massacres by bloodthirsty Thessaly were invaded by the Sultan for the despoilment of Greece; still the powers looked on because any proper punishment administered to Turkey might disturb the balance of power and provoke a general war for the control of Constantinople and the entrance of the Black Sea. Pure selfishness from political and strategic standpoints lay at the root of the whole matter and prevented the Powers from interfering to stop the wholesale butchery of helpless Armenians by the armed soldiers and officers of Turkey. The United States could send food, clothing, and money under the protection of the Red Cross, but she could not say to Turkey, This butchery ponst stop! for that would be under our national policy regarded as an interference with the domestic affairs of a foreign Power; and the Moslem slaughter of Christians went on, a foul blot upon the civilization of the age. The allied Powers suffered it to be done in or ler that Turkey may command the Bosphorus and Dardanelles until her masters get ready to take these important and well-fortified waterways into their own hands.

Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and France, each holding large slices of Turkish territory and each jealous of the other, neglected their duty to the civilized world by permitting the ravages of the bloodthirsty Turk in order that the

balance of power may be preserved.

The natural alliance between Great Britain and the United States cannot much longer be disregarded in the read-justment of the balances which control the world's prosperity and the peace of mankind. The great wastes of Africa and Asia are being rapidly civilized. Admiral Cervera's fleet was bottled up The increasing population of Europe at Santiago. The "Terror" was disby savage wars, is flowing into all lands, and the whole earth is being conquered by the arts of peace.

Until the educational and civilizing processes have reached a much higher evel, we cannot dispense with the means of self-defense and protection. The rights of the United States upon the great waterways of the earth are infinitely more important now than they were fifty years ago. The exports and imports of the United States for the year 1897 crowded hard upon the round jor commanding the Second regiment sum of \$2,000,000,000, and Great Britan was our largest customer. This containing a report of the sick in the vast trade reaches every city, village, hamlet, and habitation in North America. It goes and comes over all seas and into all lands. Anything which would cut off or shut us out of the great markets in any part of the world would create a panic, and dire distress would be as widespread as the benefits which are now enjoyed. When our surplus corn crop is being used for fuel, and the people of other lands are dying with hunger, the government which fails to provide quick and cheap means of distribution will be held responsible.

We have outgrown the Monroe doctrine, whatever it was, and the warships of our navy have taken high rank for the protection of our coasts and the defense of our markets at home and abroad. The time has already come when the administration of our government at Washington must provide and protect the means for a prompt distribution of our surplus products and industries in the great markets of the world, or we shall have trouble at home more costly than a well-equipped navy and more dreadful than a war with Sonia. The surplus products of our agricultural States are a positive menace to our peace unless a good and sufficient market is provided for their consumption. For this reason we can no longer be indifferent to the shifting balance of power which so largely controls the commerce of the world and the peace of the inhabitania.

A country without a navy may, tike old China, have a population uncounted and to spare, and yet be without influence and without power to control her own ports or the products of her own

Extemporizing an army or navy to meet a sudden emergency is the most dangerous, and by far the most contly condition for any nation to be exposed to. Being always ready is not only the most certain guarantee of prace, but it is the most economical. Had the United states been fully prepared for the present war with Spain there would have been uo war, and the disturbed relations would have been settled by diplomacy. Had Spain been ready, she could in a very short time have inflicted damages upon our coasts ten times greater than the cost of a navy sufficient for protection and defense.

Many of us can remember when the entire cuergies and capital of this country were all well employed in developing LOOL!—We have lowered the above a 15c and will unit a copy of Warren's loser thart to any one sending us at of five names.

with an increase of 60,000,000 souls to the population and improved methods of production, all of the old conditions are now so immense that the markets of all nations are needed for their distribution. This enormous developement has struck the hour of a new era in our history, and we can take no steps backward. The time has come when those nations who still wear the fetters of a semi barbarous civilization must cast

them off or get out of the way. The grand march of events during the century drawing to its close has made its impression on the intelligence of maukind by the power of the printing press, the steam-engine, electricity, and me-chanical inventions of every kind. Before these civilizing forces nothing can stand as an obstruction. Savage and half-civilized races, wherever they are, must fall into line and make peace with the sewing-machine, the While the women did not approve of missionary, and the spelling-book, or the abrupt manner in which the colgive away to forces which in a very short time will redeem every foot of heathendom to conditions of civilization.

old traditions, and ruled with the pride a button from the coat of each soldier of cruelty and vengeance. She did not see the "stone cut out of the mountain without hands which would break in pieces the scepters of iron, of gold, and of brass, divide the kingdoms, and fill the whole earth" with the majesty of power. This is a force greater than the combined armies and navies of the world which will, not long bence, by a bloodless victory, hold the undisputed balance of power. The power which makes for righteousness and justice may be hindered, but it cannot be stayed. The tide of Christian civilization is rapidly pouring into all lands. The light of public education and the diffusion of knowledge penetrates the dark places and ignorance and superstition are fast

but a recognitism of the truth that henceforth the voice of the United States will be a factor in the councils of na-tions and that the English speaking people will determine the balance of power by an open door for right and justice.

ception, and is not now, a war for deliv- by its adoption in the home. erence and peace. The outcome of war with all its responsibilities and duties, cannot be anticipated by any fixed rule. In its beginning the fate and future of

is upon us now and wecannot honorably or decently shirk the duties which preswisdom and character of the men who sea at Okhotsk. are entrusted with it, as it does everywhere else. England had a much more difficult and complicated question in Egypt with the fanatical Turks, Arabs, and Copts, and her success has been marvelous. For the first time in ages the people of the Nile valley are protected in their private rights and the proceeds of their industry. They are grateful and contented although they pay \$17 000,000 yearly to Turkey for letting them alone. Under English occupation the commerce of Egypt has increased rapidly, the people have prospered, and schools have multiplied.

In Java and Sumatra the Dutch have the same questions, and there is no trouble because they deal honestly with the people. Are we then to shirk our manifest duty, acknowledge our inferiority to the English and Dutch in the science of goveenment, turn over our allies to their ancient loe, and surrender to Spain, or possibly to other Powers, the prestige and the opportunities which the God of battles has put in our hands whatever we do?

ye Imperialists who seek territory by conquest rather than the performance of honest duty to God and man. To the front all ve who believe that justice, freedom and knowledge are the universal right of mankind and that these will benceforth constitute the balance of

Power among nations. the selfish misgovernment of her colonies the reptile with no ill results. exacting tithes on all they produce and giving nothing in return, was a grevious mistake. Cuba is too near the United States not to feel the voke of her degradation and servility with increasing hitterness. But the old Castilian pride deferred too long the duty of recognizing the rights of man as an element of human government entitled to respect, and all was lost by her own neglect and She has to one to blame for her own ing to read the natural laws of human-That sense of honor that belongs to the code duello, and refuses submission in the face of overwhelming odds gutil all power of resistance is exhausted is not appreciated in this country as it is in Spain. A higher class of power in her dualings with the inhabitants of her colonies would have easily saved them for luture generations, but now the Spanish theory of colonial government has come to an end and belongs to his-

If it be so that Great Britain and the United States must stand together in proclaiming a new Magna Charta for the universal rights of man, let nothing pre-

"We will sell to so man, we will not deny or defer to any man, either right or justice." "Nulli vendemus, uulli negabimus, ant difference, rectum and justi-

To this sentence King John was forced to subscribe his usus and affix the roral wal at Runnymede, Nav. 19, A. D. 1215. stm. and he often puts his arm about Wast then applied to England alone he earth." now applies to the world, and no Power on earth can disregard it with impunity.

The Independent gives all the news, if the time. Read it.

Discourtesy Punished.

Southern blood was at the boiling point the other day when several solhave changed. The surplus products diers belonging to a Tennessee regiment now at Camp Alger, near Washington, boarded a street car and found two "negro swells" occupying seats while several women were compelled to stand. The soldiers ordered the "swells" to vacate their seats for the women, but they refused to do so, and did not propose to give them up. The southern boys did not argue the question any further, but immediately ejected the colored men from the car, and when tuey were landed in the street they looked as if they had gone through a threshing machine, as their slik hats were mashed and their frock coats were in such condition that they will be of no further use to them. the abrupt manner in which the colored dudes were ejected, they were not land on earth from savagery and grieveously offended, and asked the sergeant in command of the squad to Spain once held the balance of power give them a memento of the occasion. in her own hands, but she clung to her The sergeant lined up his men and took and presented one to every woman in the car.

Saving One's Steps.

A very little story, with a very big moral, has just come to my notice, ays a friend. It was told at a gathering of housekeepers who were considering the "saving of steps," and I hasten to pass it on while there is still time for it to bring comfort for warm weather housekeeping. The story was of a wise Chinese woman, who raised her family to rank and wealth by her wisdom. One of her rules was that disappearing from the earth. they should never go to or from work

The suggested "alliance" between in the fields empty-handed, Going they should never go to or from work Great Britain and the United States they took from the house garbage, does not necessarily mean an alliance ashes, and something else, which, a of battleships and armies for conquest, pulsance near the dwelling, served as fertilizers further afield. Coming back they brought sticks for fuel or stones for walls, and thus cleared the fields while they provided for the house. The principle is a wise one, and many a The war with Spain was not in its in trip up and downstairs might be saved

A Defective "Bottle."

A curious incident occurred during the Philippines was not considered as the Crimean war, the result of geobeing in the question, but this question graphical ignorance. A British fleet was blockading a Russian squadron in ent conditions impose. We have made the gulf of Saghalin, on the east coast the people of those islands our allies in of Siberia. Thinking he had the Rusthe war against Spain. Shall we aban- slans in a "bottle," the commander don them now and turn them over to complacently waited for them to come the vengence of our common enemy? out, as the water was too shallow for Never while the sun shines and a just him to attack them. As the enemy God reigns. What then? That form of government which must be adopted for Cuba, and Hawaii, can be adopted for gate, and found to his astonishment the Philippines. Relieved of the annual that the Russian ships had vanished. tribute to Spain, and the perquisites of While he had been waiting for them a military staff who govern not for the in the south entrance they quietly benefit of the scople, but for their own, slipped out by the north, teaching both the inhabitants will be tractable and him and the British government a segive a grateful welcome to the counsels of their deliverers and friends. The problem cannot be solved in a day; and supposed Saghalin to be an isthmus success will depend very much upon the channel leading from the gulf to the

Used to Do It.

gentlemen," said the seedy-looking individual, when he had been prevailed upon to come to the platform, "I will confess that I was once addicted to strong drink, but now-" "How long ago was that?" called out somebody from the audience. The seedy individual gave one look at the man who had interrupted him and satisfied himself that he had been recognized. "I should judge," he said with the air of a man who was trying to stimulate his memory, "that it was between fifteen and twenty minutes ago." Thus it happened his speech never was made.

Pigs Invulnerable to Snakebites. Belle Isle, the pride of the City of the Straits, was once weighted with the and for which we will be held responsible unpicturesque name of Hog island. The island at that time was infested Go to, now, ye Jingoes who talk with rattlesnakes and cartloads of hogs much and to little purpose. Go to, now, were dumped there to annihilate them. The common domestic pig is an especial enemy of all kinds of serpents, and is capable of receiving the bites of copperheads without the slightest inconvenience or injury. In India pigs are noted for their fondness for the cobra de capello; they have been observed Spain has been frequently warned that to be bitten over and over again by

Drawning a Spider.

A Chicago gentleman made an intersting discovery in natural history the other day. His yard is infested with spiders that have holes in the ground in which they live. He determined to drown them out. He got a bucket of want of sympathy with the oppressed, water and watched one big fellow until he had crawled into his hole, and mistakes and her stubborness in refuse then began pouring the water in. Like flash the spider came to the top. pread out his body and completely filled the opening. Not a drop of water got in. The gentleman ceased his oforts out of sheer admiration.

Sty Things.

Aunt Harriet-Per mercy's sake. there have you and Mr. Sweetzer been all the afternoon? Mizz Knice-Ob. re have only been hunting for a fourcaved clover. We had such a lovely ime! Aunt Harriet-And how many tour-leaved clovers did you find? Miss Knice-Why, come to think of it, we tidn't find any, did we, Chartin't

Embraced the World. Clara-Most wonderful feats George

an do. Cora-What do you meau? Why, he said I was all the world to

A Curiosity. Browns-They make those foldingeds to resemble everything now. lowne-Yes; I even saw one the other tay that resembled a bed.

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Aug. 9th and 26th and September 10th and 20th the Etkhorn line will sell rickets to Hot Springs, S. D., and return as above. Limit 30 days. A. S. Field ing C. T. A., 117 South 10th street.

G. A. R. CINCINNATI, O., SEPT. 5-10.

For the Annual Encampment of the I. A. R., at Cincinnati, O., in September, to UNION PACIFIC will make the creatly reduced rate from Lincoln of \$18.60 for the round trip. Be sure your eket reads via the Union Pavific, For time tables and full information all on E. B. Silcason, General Agent.



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Correspondence conducted by J. M. Sanford, General Manager,

The above named company is one of the most successful mutual insurance companies in the state. On December 31st, 1896, we numbered 29 from the top as to the amount of insurance in force, and on December 31, 1897, we were number 9, having passed twenty other insurance companies in the year as to the amount of insurance in force. In other words there were only three other mutual companies in the state that wrote more insurance than this company did last year, and there is only three mutual companies in the state besides our own company that wrote more insurance in the whole year of '97 than we have written in the first four months of '98, and last week we wrote 71 new members and this amount of fire and cyclone insurance is \$72,840.

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J. M. Sanford,

General Manager, Fairfield, Neb.

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For this occasion the Nickel Plate road will sell tickets at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 16 to 18 inclusive, good returning until September 30 inclusive. For particulars address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

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