

The largest exclusive Dry Goods house in the central west; the largest stock of Dry Goods ever opened in Lincoln; in several leading departments, larger assortments of choice merchandise than can be found in all other Lincoln stores combined, on some of the things we claim for ourselves. Stocks for Fall and Winter are now complete; prices on the average were never lower. We mention a few items below, but we invite you to come and see for yourself the immense stock and exceptional values which we offer.

LADIES' CLOTH CAPES
THE VERY LATEST STYLES, SHAPES AND COLORS; LENGTHS 25 TO 30 INCHES, SOME GREAT BARGAINS AT \$1.80, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50 AND \$10.00.

LADIES' PLUSH CAPES
ALL LENGTHS FROM 18 TO 30 INCHES; CORRECT SHAPES; SOME PERFECTLY PLAIN, OTHERS TRIMMED WITH BRAID OR FUR; \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 AND UP TO \$20.00.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS
NOT AN OLD GARMENT IN THE LOT; ALL CHOICE AND UP-TO-DATE STYLES; BLACK OR COLORS; \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00 AND \$15.00.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH JACKETS
A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EITHER PLAIN CLOTHS OR NOVELTIES; A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND EXCEPTIONAL VALUES, FROM \$1.40 TO \$10.00

COTTON BLANKETS
COTTON BLANKETS ARE NOT SO GOOD AS WOOL, BUT THEY ARE SOFT, WELL MADE, HANDSOME AND WEAR WELL AND ARE THE CHEAPEST THING YOU CAN BUY TO KEEP WARM. WE HAVE THEM IN WHITE, IN GRAY, TAN AND FANCY STRIPES; SMALL SIZES, LARGE SIZES AND EXTRA LARGE SIZES. PRICES 40¢ TO \$1.50 A PAIR.

WOOL BLANKETS
FROM THE BEST MILLS IN THE COUNTRY; SOME OF THEM ALL WOOL; OTHERS WITH COTTON WARP, & OTHERS MIXED WITH SHODDY, JUST AS YOU WISH, COLORS: WHITE, LIGHT GRAY, DARK GRAY, OR SCARLET. MEDIUM WEIGHTS, AND EXTRA HEAVY WEIGHTS; LARGE SIZES AND SMALL SIZES, \$1.25 TO \$10.00 A PAIR

COTTON BATTING
THIS WE BUY BY THE CAR LOAD AND CAN GIVE YOU SOME GREAT BARGAINS. THE MOST POPULAR NUMBERS SELL AT 10, 12 1/2 AND 15 CENTS A POUND.

OUTING FLANNELS
SOME IN LIGHT AND OTHERS IN DARK COLORS FOR SHIRTS, WAISTS, DRESSES, GOWNS, ETC. GREAT BARGAINS AT 5, 6 1/4, 7 1/2, 8 1/4 AND 10 CENTS A YARD.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
IN ALL COTTON, HALF WOOL AND HALF COTTON, WOOL WITH A SLIGHT MIXTURE OF COTTON AND ALL WOOL.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR
VESTS, PANTS AND UNION SUITS, GREAT BARGAINS IN VESTS AND PANTS AT 25¢; AND 50¢ IN UNION SUITS, 50¢, 75¢ AND \$1.00.

When you are in Lincoln, visit our store. If you have need to buy, it will pay you to come a long distance. If you cannot visit our store, send for Catalogue.

Miller & Paine,

Corner O and 13th Sts., Lincoln

UNDER THE CAPITAL DOME

What are they doing today Under the capitol dome?
Doing work in a business way Under the capitol dome.
Doing their duty and doing it right, Bringing republican thieving to light, Holding up g.o.p. jobs to plain sight, Under the capitol dome.

What are their politics fair Under the capitol dome?
Honesty everywhere Under the capitol dome.
Stand by the masses in shop, mart and fields, Giving the toilers the fruit of their yields, Never hide back of the corporate shields, Under the capitol dome.

How did they ever get in Under the capitol dome?
Honesty; that's why they win Under the capitol dome.
Put there to save from republican workers, Put there to crowd out the republican shirkers,

Here to nip schemes of republican lunkers; Under the capitol dome.
Holemb has served the state well Under the capitol dome.
Gave honesty one-breathing spell Under the capitol dome.
Stood by the people against corporations, Ended for aye g.o.p. machinations, Thrown g.o.p. thieves from abused nations, Under the capitol dome.

What has the present gang done Under the capitol dome?
Rained g.o.p. schemes that were spun Under the capitol dome.
Wade up the funds for the youths' education, Sweaked corporate rule from its high elevation, Gave honesty long banished its old situation, Under the capitol dome.

Will g.o.p. rule ever attain Under the capitol dome?
Will corporate tools rule again Under the capitol dome?
No for the people have learned a hard lesson, Of republican winks at official disgrace, And they never will break up the faction succession, Under the capitol dome.

—Will M. Maupin

The Manual of American water works, compiled by M. N. Baker, one of the editors of the Engineering News, and the leading authority of the United States on all matters relating to waterworks, contains a table showing the difference of rates under the two systems of ownership in all parts of the United States and Canada. This table, compiled from original reports received by the editor of the Manual, may be accepted as conclusive in regard to the question of comparative rates. The difference (in average rates per family, by groups of states) between public and private ownership is as follows:

States.	Public.	Private.	Per Cent Differ.
New England	\$23.42	\$28.12	20
Middle	19.36	26.94	39
South Atlantic	23.79	30.29	27
South Central	31.06	36.88	17
North Central	18.73	25.92	38
Northwestern	32.53	39.64	22
Pacific	21.07	40.96	51
Canada	21.07	31.43	70

For the whole, the United States, the average for family rentals in cities having public works is \$21.55; in those having private works, \$30.82—a difference of \$9.27 per family, or 43 per cent in favor of public works.

American Guns in England.
The British army has adopted successively three different American guns for its army and paid liberally for the patent in each case. The first was the Schneider-Enfield gun, by which the Enfield muzzle-loader was converted into a breech-loader. The second was the so-called Martin-Henry, which was the Peabody gun simply changed from rimfire to center fire, and last the Lee-Metford, which is the Lee gun with some slight alteration of the breech bolt suggested by Col. Metford. Germany, Switzerland, Austria and other European governments simply appropriate inventions, make some slight alteration, give them a German, Swiss or Austrian name and never recognize the inventor at all.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascara, it curesly cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

THE GULF ROUTE.

Change of Shipments From East and West to Southern Lines
The time is coming very soon when the east and west trunk lines—the "stranger route"—will have to do one of three things—make radical reductions in through charges, buy up the southern lines or go out of the through grain and stock business. The old populist idea of a north and south line with cheap transportation to the sea is being realized little by little.
The traffic manager of one of the largest west-on roads running into Chicago is quoted as saying:
"Not one cent load of wheat has come into Chicago from the west this season, and under present conditions not one will. From Kansas City to the gulf wheat is being carried for 12 cents per 100 pounds. The authorized rate is 21 cents. From Kansas City to Chicago the rate is 15 cents. The through rate

to the Atlantic seaboard is 32 1/2 cents. The gulf ports therefore have an advantage over the Atlantic ports of 20% cents. We cannot expect to do any business under such conditions. Eastern roads steadily refuse to lower their rates, and we are helpless. Chicago must be content to be the handicapped until the eastern lines awake to a realization of the fact that they are destroying their own business."

A Soldier's Complaint.
The following poem and annexed foot-note were written by a private in company L Third Nebraska regiment, while at Jacksonville, Florida.
This is no time to meditate and pause On present, past or future, or on awe, No time to rail on folly or bad luck; I need to exercise my present pluck. If I must offer up my life, let me be it for good or at my country's call. But shall I die to please the rich and proud, Whose patriotic speeches are so loud, Who eat and drink and drink the best of wine, While I in thirst and hunger daily pine? They speak of freedom and equality, That we should die for Cuba's liberty, They make us slaves to make the robbers free; This is "Enlightened Christianity!" The soldiers pine and die in peeted camps, And live far worse than meanest country tramp While poor slaves of noble human deeds, Of noble charity that daily feeds, Poor starving Cubans in their fevered clime, And while they lead great heroes in sweet rhyme, While officers sit in their pomp and pride On noble steeds, attendants at their side, The private soldier pines along his way In sand and dust, in heat and rain each day—Sweated, starved and drunk the best of wine, While I in thirst and hunger daily pine! His eyes are blinded with the swart'sy brine, His ears are stopped, he stumbles out of line, And if he can't be spared a liver extra work, He'll be shot and blown to smithereens quick! His noble zeal is changed to lethargy; He'll not fight and blow to smithereens quick! No—not at all; but let my wrath be bent On those who torture me with punishment, I cannot understand how it can be, That men can talk so much of charity While they are cruel, lean, envious and— You stand to work—they want to have you dead!
On land or sea and wade through blood to fame— The private's blood must buy the hero's fame! What is a private? Nothing but a slave! Thank he were faithful, prompt and glad; He is his country's future to satisfy, Yet in his grave forgotten he must lie; While his tormentors, who in pomp and pride In heat of battle heaped the charging cry, Now ride in easy drags with gold and fame— The blood of private bought his wealth and name.
O what a price is used to satisfy A human when (I tremble, earth and air!) I stretch out? O deathless entrance! If not to glory! that is not the theme! I'm none the wiser at the stake, Some heavenly light from on high to wade, Or perch be some strange and distant time, That to be martyred for a business crime, A better citizen, an officer, A doctor, capitalist, or a congressman Are the men who in their gorgeous grand From my tormentors, who in pomp and pride In heat of battle heaped the charging cry, Now ride in easy drags with gold and fame— The blood of private bought his wealth and name.
To death, starvation, this their constant trade, How let me stay my tale of bitter woe And dash when I from the army go.
To the Editor:—This poem is an expression of the sentiment of private's expressed in camp. It is not my personal complaint, for I have been healthy, and was well satisfied with the food which of late has become very delectable to the boys. About one half of our regiment is seriously sick and no one is extra well. The food is becoming loathsome and many are disgusted with it. Several of our boys and others are dying. A cloud of sorrow and despair is hovering over our camp.
F. R.

AGUINALDO'S LATEST TALK.

He Expects Americans to Evacuate Philippines—Not Needed and Not Wanted.
MANILA, Sept. 19.—The Philippine general assembly was inaugurated at Malolos yesterday with great enthusiasm. There were thousands of visitors from the province, and a great display was made. Aguinaldo, who was received with cheers and also with cries of "Viva America!" by the large crowd of natives inside and outside the hall, read a decree convening the members, who included several Spaniards. He next read a message eulogizing the army, and thanking the friendly nations which had set the historical example of liberty and had assisted a downtrodden race.

Continuing, Aguinaldo urgently and eloquently exhorted the assembly to "follow the noblest principles" and invoked the "spirits of the martyred Filipinos." The assembly then adjourned for the day.
During the afternoon many Americans and Europeans arrived and Aguinaldo was kept busy receiving visitors, including the American consul.

Aguinaldo professed entire ignorance of the autonomous system in vogue in the British colonies, of protectorates and of American state autonomy. He said he was unable to understand the idea and only understood "absolute independence." Personally, he believed a protectorate for the Philippine islands was desirable, but he feared that the people would be disappointed in this. He had not studied political economy and knew nothing about the various forms of government. He inquired whether Australia was an American colony, and said he had never heard of a Malay protectorate.

Continuing, the insurgent leader said there was no need for protection for the Philippine islands, because the Filipinos were able to cope with any army. He admitted that he had never seen a foreign army, with the exception of the garrisons at Hong Kong and Singapore and he had never seen these troops on parade.

Aguinaldo refused to discuss the American army and protested his undying gratitude to the Americans. He said they had come to the Philippines to fight the Spaniards only, and now that they had finished the task, it was to be expected that they would return to America. He was unwilling to believe that the Americans would demand a reward for an act of humanity and he declined to admit the necessity of a quid pro quo.

The Filipino leader expressed himself confident that the newly founded government would build a navy ultimately. In the meantime, he said, the great nation should protect and aid a young nation, instead of grabbing her territory. If the Americans should refuse to withdraw, the national assembly, he said, must decide the policy to be pursued—a policy which he declined to forecast.

BODY OF JONES WAS GONE.

Victim of Lynchers Become Subject for Dissecting Table.

LIBERTY, Mo., Sept. 19.—There has been talk for two days that the grave of Benjamin Jones, who was lynched Sunday night for criminal assault on little Annie Montgomery, was empty, and that the body had been taken to Kansas City by medical students. One of the sons, M. W. Jones, came here from Randolph yesterday, and going to the cemetery with Sheriff Hymer and Deputy Thompson, had the grave opened. The box and the coffin were there, but the body was not. The coffin lid was on, but not screwed down. Jones' sons guarded the grave two nights, but Wednesday night no one watched it. They say they will try to recover the body.

GEN. HASKELL DROPS DEAD.

One of the Heroes of El Caney Falls a Victim to Apoplexy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Brigadier General Joseph T. Haskell died suddenly at his home at the Columbus post about 4:30 yesterday afternoon. He was stricken with apoplexy, the excitement through which he had passed during the day, in connection with the home coming of a part of his command, being the immediate cause of the attack. General Haskell commanded the Seventeenth infantry at the battle of El Caney and was twice wounded, in the left shoulder and knee. He came home about a month ago and was rapidly recovering.


Paymaster Was a Negro.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Paymaster General Stanton has turned over to the President all the papers relating to the recent unpleasantness growing out of the refusal of a Texas regiment to receive pay from Major Lynch because he is colored. The President has taken no definite action beyond expressing approval of General Stanton's course in sending a sharp dispatch to the commanding paymaster of that department, stating in effect that as Major Lynch had been regularly commissioned by the President as an army paymaster, the troops must take their pay from him or else go without pay. Thus the matter stands, with the papers before the President.

Will Drive French Out.

LOUISV. Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Morning Post says General Kitchener has absolute authority to claim Fashoda as Egyptian territory and to expel the present occupants forcibly, if necessary. Fashoda, the correspondent says, will then be occupied by an Egyptian garrison. The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent says that General Kitchener intends to present an ultimatum demanding that the French expedition under Major Marchand quit Fashoda forthwith.

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SOUND REASONS.

That Cannot be Answered Why one Republican Joined the Reform Movement.

Cliff Frank, editor of the Yory Teller, and one of the clearest and most convincing reform writers in the state, tells his own story why he has abandoned the old corporation republican party and joined himself to the populists in the silver republican movement. Here it is and it ought to be read by every voter in the state this fall:

A republican friend subscribes and asks us to tell why we "left the good old party," as he calls it—that is old, but we are patient. When we were in conventions together, friend, our party said in its platform:

"The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver money and condemns the policy of the democratic administration to demonetize silver."

You and this editor thought that this meant what it said. Four years after that our platform said:

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

Yes, and the editor of this paper believed our party meant what it said, did we not? Four more years roll around and our party said:

"We are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote."

You believed the party meant what it said when it pledged itself to promote an international agreement. We did not believe it. The republican platform adopted this year says:

"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard and unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver."
When we were together, friend, our party was for protection. The Lincoln Journal says editorially:
"One of these days, therefore, the protective tariff having accomplished its prime object, will no longer be laid on most articles, or if it remains nominally on the statute books, will be inert and non-revenue producing and we shall have to resort to purely revenue tariffs on articles of general consumption and on occupation taxes for our national revenues."
The republican party now wants to make millions of homeless American citizens so they can compete with our laboring men. For years we protected our laborers from the starving laborers of other lands, but want to annex more laborers. In other days the "grand old party" defended the Abe Lincoln greenbacks. It is now calling greenbacks "red-top money." This party asks that all the greenbacks be destroyed and bank paper issued in its place. You have our response and can have a whole side of this paper for any reply you may see fit to make.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Will Contain at Least Six Regular Tickets This Fall.
Nominating papers for the people's independent, democratic, silver republican

and republican parties were filed some

time ago in the office of the secretary of state. Last week the papers for the liberty and prohibition parties were filed.

The liberty party presented names for a complete state ticket. Originally at a convention held in Lincoln August 2d, Richard Hawley had been named for governor, and J. Phipps Roe, of Omaha, for lieutenant governor. Accompanying the certificate is the statement that these two gentlemen have withdrawn from the ticket and that William A. Poynter and E. A. Gilbert, the nominees on the fusion ticket, have been put in their places. The ticket as given follows: Governor, William A. Poynter, Boone; lieutenant governor, E. A. Gilbert, York; secretary of state, James M. Dilworth, Crab Orchard; auditor, Theodore Johnson, Fairbury; treasurer, A. Luth; Columbus; attorney general, F. G. Odell, Lincoln; commissioner of public lands and buildings, B. H. Kelley, Inman; superintendent of public instruction, Ellen E. Utter, McCook. The emblem is the figure of justice bearing a sword and scales. C. E. Bentley chairman and R. A. Hawley secretary of the convention sign the paper.

The prohibitionists, by C. H. Gilmore, president of the convention, and F. G. Franklin, secretary, present the following names as the nominees of their party: Governor, R. V. Muir, Brownville; lieutenant governor, N. S. Lowrie, O'Neill; secretary of state, Charles R. Lawson, Santee Agency; treasurer, Hiram Burch, Santee Agency; auditor, C. C. Crowell, Blair; attorney general, A. G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln; commissioner of public lands and buildings, B. Blain, Page; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. S. C. O. Ppton, Lincoln. The prohibition emblem is the same as formerly, the rose.

Shafter Files His Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—General Shafter yesterday submitted to the war department his report on the Santiago campaign, covering not only the battle of Santiago, but the entire progress of the military invasion of Cuba. It covers 200 typewritten pages and will not be made public for some time.

Thirty-Three Nurses Deceat.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15.—Thirty-three nurses deserted from the division hospital last night. They were privates detailed from various regiments, and they went back to their regiments. They will be put under arrest as deserters and tried by court martial. One of General Sanger's staff said that the men will be dealt with very severely.

Korea's King Taken Suddenly Ill.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 15.—Telegrams from Seoul, capital of Korea, report that the king of Korea and the crown prince were suddenly taken ill after dinner on Sunday last. Poison is suspected. Both are recovering. Eleven courtiers have been arrested.

To Succeed Woodruff.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 15.—At a special meeting of the council of apostles, Lorenzo Snow was chosen president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Woodruff.