

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

Omaha, Oct. 6, 1898.

The Peace Jubilee

If you are going to visit Omaha during jubilee week, commencing October 10, we want you to keep two things prominently in your mind. One thing is that our store is at your service for accommodation and another thing is that if you have never been inside of it you'll find a different store from any you have been accustomed to trade in. The difference is that we are here to hold your money during your pleasure only, and that we hand it back as gracefully as we took it if you have any fault to find with anything you buy. Or even if you don't have any fault. If you would like your money better than your goods, all you have to do is ask for it. We'll never ask you why. Of course we could't do that if we weren't running an absolutely square business and if we weren't positive that our goods are worth all we ask for them and more. That's an unusual way to do business, but it's the Nebraska way. And it's the only fair way. Come and see us-

Nebraska Clothing Co

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Once in a while as the centuries roll by a man appears who seems to completely comprehend a field of thought. Such a man was Paul in theology, Thomas Jefferson in political economy. A few extracts are printed from Jefferson's writings in another column. His works should form a part of every school library. The Declaration of Independence written by him, was not the inspiration of the moment. It embodied the conclusions arrived at by years of study. It is the foundation upon which must be built all free government. In it lie embalmed forever the potent principles out of which must be developed all the material happiness of the race. Upon what foundation could a government be more surely laid than upon the following sentence from his pen? "Let the hands that do a nation's work, that produce a nation's wealth, also guide a nation's government and all will be well."

UPROAR IN CHINA.

After reading all that was published and that could be obtained during the week concerning the uproar in China, it is impossible to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the subject. There has been a change in the government, that much seems certain, but whether the emperor ran away, committed suicide or was murdered, no one seems to know. What interests the American public is the fact that two American war ships have been ordered to take station in Chinese waters, and the loud outcry among the Mark Hanna followers that the United States must join England and take a hand in settling the oriental dispute arising out of the Chinese situation. If such a course is pursued, it will be an abandonment of the principles of this government which have been followed since the days of Washington and launch us on the sea of European politics and intrigue. It will be a nice political scheme to attract the attention of the voters away from the Algerian system of starving sick soldiers now under investigation and the establishment of the gold standard, but it is hardly possible that the American people can be that easily fooled.

The republicans declare that Senator Allen is playing a mighty mean trick upon them. Allen is sending out to the farmers of Nebraska a work issued by the department of agriculture, entitled the "Disease of the Horse." Among the horse doctors who got it up and whose names are printed on the title page is that of R. S. Hui-koper, V. S., which translated into plain English means "horse doctor." Now this is the horse doctor whom McKinley made a colonel of the medical staff of the army and put him in charge of a corps at Chickamauga. General Sanger, a regular army officer, told Secretary Alger that Hui-koper did not know the meaning of the word "disinfectant" and absolutely refused to furnish the necessary things that he ordered for the sick.

The destruction of the office of the Nebraska Reform Press Association by the burning of the Reese Printing house in Omaha was a serious blow to the cause of political reform. For years it has been impossible for publishers of populist newspapers to secure a ready-print service that they could rely upon to give the news of the reform movement. In the face of great discouragement Manager War-wick Saunders has established an association that does furnish such a service. We are glad to know that in spite of the great disaster of the recent fire Mr. Saunders is going ahead with the business of furnishing good populist ready-print to the reform press.

The republican editor of the *tan-ton Picket* has had a row with the post mistress of his town. The *Picket* used such abominably bad smelling paste on the wrappers that she objected to handling them. How an intelligent postmistress could expect anything but bad smells could come out of a republican newspaper office in Nebraska is past comprehension. If she is to be postmistress she must expect to encounter bad smells whenever a Nebraska republican weekly comes into her office.

The officers of the republican state central committee are boarded free at a certain Lincoln hotel. They, it is said, eat butterine at every meal and then retire to their rooms in one of the stories above and send out circulars denouncing the pops for feeding butterine to the convicts in the penitentiary and the charity patients in various state institutions. There is more fun in watching a republican campaign than in going to a circus.

An attache of the Cuban peace commission writes a letter which is printed in the *Chicago Record* in which he complains about the high price of poker chips in Havana. He says they are \$2.50 per box. That is, without doubt, a very great hardship to be endured by that McKinley appointed commission.

When the farmer is prosperous, everybody else prospers. When the farmer is in distress, then nobody except the bondholder prospers.

One of the Russian women living in South Dakota stacked fifty stacks of wheat this fall and she now says that she thinks that she is entitled to vote.

"MATTERS OF DETAIL."

Where are Our Revenues to Come From When Cuba and Porto Rico are Annexed?

The imperialists at Washington are just beginning to realize that they have piloted the old ship of state into a stormy sea of troubles. One of them in discussing the situation said: "But there are many matters of detail to be determined. One of them relates to trade. Shall the products of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines be admitted free of duty into the United States, and shall our exports to these colonies go untaxed through the custom houses? It is probable that the Louisiana planters, the sugar beet interests and the tobacco growers will oppose free trade with the new colonies. It is equally probable that the producers of breadstuffs and provisions will object to paying taxes upon the cargoes they send to the new colonies.

"If our new acquisitions are annexed as territories the president will have to appoint all of the executive officials, as he does in New Mexico, with the exception of a legislature and a delegate in congress, who are elected by the people, and there will be free trade between them and the rest of the United States. The commission of which Senator Cullom is chairman was appointed to recommend a form of government for the Hawaiian islands, and will probably take all these questions into consideration and establish a precedent to be followed in the West Indies and the Philippine islands."

WHAT CHEAPNESS DOES

It Means the Ruin of Labor and all Active Capital.

A very valuable book has just been issued by the Labor Publishing Company of Boston. The following is an extract from it: "I do not believe in cheapness, either in what I have to sell, my labor or in what I wish to buy. "If I buy a shirt for fifty cents some poor slave has toiled in rags and poverty to sew its seams, and with every stitch is woven in a human tear or a human sigh; human blood has worked the button holes; and the thought is never out of my mind, when I put it on or take it off, that I am wearing

out, not a shirt, but some poor, weak, oppressed human life.

"Cheapness walks hand in hand with poverty and degradation. "Cheapness ruins its men, prostitutes its women, and starves its children bodily and mentally. "Cheapness means day and night of never ending, grinding toil for labor; and for the rich and indolent, self indulgence, revelry and merry making. It means two classes—the rich and the poor. It means the elevation of hoarded and interest bearing capital, and the ruin of labor and its partner in toil—active capital."

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

It is Attracting a Great Deal of Attention not Only From Teachers but Everybody.

It seems that the educational exhibit at the World's fair did not attract so much attention as that at Omaha. Thousands go to visit it. It does perhaps as much as any other one thing toward attracting the most intelligent people to this state. It is mainly the result of the untiring and earnest work of Superintendent Jackson. The following letter shows how one man got enthused over it:

Norfolk, Neb., Oct. 1, 1898.—Prof. W. R. Jackson, Lincoln, Neb., My Dear Sir: I wish you would accept my congratulations upon Nebraska's magnificent school exhibit at the Exposition. I know something of the labor required on your part to reach this very successful result in the time allotted to you. I have no doubt but that this exhibit of the labor of the minds and hands of the youth of this state will long redound to the credit of Nebraska, the exposition and yourself. I think the electors will show their gratitude by re-electing you with a largely increased majority next November. Very truly yours,

W. H. DEARING.

SERVILITY TO EVIL LAW.

Never Vote for a Man Who is not Heart and Soul in Favor of Correcting Evil Laws.

Are Americans independent, thinking people, or are they servile? We boast of liberty. Compared with other nations, maybe none are superior. If this be so, we must compare what we are with what we ought to be.

Are we, as a nation, noble, wise and brave enough to secure and maintain liberty and bequeath it to our children? Can the people who permit the few to pass and enforce laws which work injustices to the many, be said to be brave? Do Americans believe that it is right for wealthy men or corporations to add to their wealth by robbing laborers of a living wage? Or that it is right to collect fifty millions of dollars by a sugar tax, which is really a tax on children, and that the income tax, which would raise about that sum from the rich, be declared unconstitutional? Or that the salaries of officials should go higher while the price of labor goes lower? Or that it is right for the man of wealth to pay less proportionate tax than the man of small means? Or that a poor man should serve a jail sentence while the rich may escape with a fine. Is it right to sell the privilege of crime to those who are able to buy? Is law sacred enough to take a poor man from supporting his family, and then so cheap that the rich may break it for the payment of a few dollars which they can easily spare? Must there be two constructions of law, one for the man with money, and another for the unfortunate?

It is it good for the country for the rich man to gain control of large tracts of land and inaugurate an Irish tenantry system? Is it just that banking corporations should be allowed to deposit bonds and draw interest and get bank notes to use, while other citizens are not allowed the same privilege? Have officials the right to sell the people's interests to speculators? It may be well for each of us to make a personal matter of this and ask ourselves where our duty lies. If we resolve never under any circumstances to vote for any man who is not at heart and soul in favor of correcting these evils, much good may come therefrom.

Whether professing Christians or not, we should not forget or shirk our political duty to ourselves and our children.

Laws are necessary to control the wicked and selfish. We should see to it that they be made not only good and strong enough for the purpose, but that they be rigidly enforced.

ALLEN HENRY SMITH.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

Less Than \$18 Per Capita by the Treasury Showing on October 1.

Concerning the amount of money in circulation in the United States, the treasury report for October, 1897, shows the whole sum at \$2,446,092,475, and of this there was at that time

\$819,036,861 in the United States treasury. This would leave \$1,627,055,614 outside of the treasury. From this subtract the actual reserve held by the national banks of the country, viz: \$695,922,125, and we have left in actual circulation among the people \$931,133,489, which, divided by 72,807,000—the treasury statement of population—and we find less than \$13 per capita circulation, instead of \$22.49, the official claim. Contrast this with the actual per capita circulation of over \$70 in 1865, and it is easy to see why the industrial masses suffer. With a population three times as great as in 1865, and an increasing business five times as great as then, it is seen that we really possess less money in circulation. Such a condition cannot be intended or expected to operate in any other way than to paralyze business and confiscate into the hands of the creditor classes of all the industrial masses. The Gage plan of the single gold standard and bank notes is intended to perpetrate the cause of disaster and consummate in the near future the dire economic disaster of all "wealth aggregated in the few hands" as prophesied by Mr. Lincoln.

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THE IOWA BACK IN HARBOR.

Various Reports About the Return of the Battleship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The New York Tribune prints to-day a statement that the United States battleship Iowa, which returned to New York harbor late yesterday afternoon, spent the afternoon on the Atlantic, testing her guns and machinery. The Iowa left quarantine early in the afternoon, supposedly bound for Manila. A number of different reports have been circulated concerning the causes of the return of the Iowa.

DUKE OF TECK DYING.

His Royal Relatives Alarmed Over His Serious Condition.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Duke of Teck is said to be dying. He has been in falling health ever since the death of his wife, a year ago. The Duchess of Teck was the cousin of Queen Victoria, sister of the Duke of Cambridge and mother-in-law of the Duke of York, the latter having married her daughter, Princess Mary of Teck, who was betrothed to Prince Victor, known as "Collars and Cuffs" at the time of the latter's demise.

Had to Have His Little Joke.

William M. Everts, being at the top of Mount Washington, began a speech, which the crowd of visitors had begged from him, with this felicitous pun: "We are not strangers; we are friends and neighbors. We have all been born and brought up here!"



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WE ARE MAKING

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200 Suits, 3 different lines, All wool Suits \$6.95

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These Suits are the BEST VALUES ever offered in Lincoln or Nebraska. Our Boys' and Children's Suit Department has no equal in Lincoln.

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DEWEY FOR HEAD OF NAVY.
Revival of the Grade of Vice Admiral to Be Recommended.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President McKinley and Secretary of the Navy Long have determined to recommend to Congress the revival of the grade of vice admiral, to be filled by the promotion of Rear Admiral Dewey.
President McKinley, in his annual message, and Secretary Long, in his annual report, will devote considerable space to the achievements of the Asiatic Squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Dewey, and the splendid judgment and diplomatic tact that officer displayed in handling the many difficult questions which arose before the arrival of the American troops and the capture of Manila.
Authorities say that in advancing Rear Admiral Dewey to his present grade for services performed in the battle of Manila Bay he was not rewarded to the extent that Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley were for gallant conduct in the battle of July 3, and that the commanding officer of the Asiatic Squadron has received no tangible recognition for his work since May 1, which involved the disposition of questions which arose with the insurgents and with the German admiral.

NEW YORK BANK IN TROUBLE.
Tradesmen's National Bank Will Go Into Liquidation.
NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Tradesmen's National bank, 249 West Broadway, of which it is a member, yesterday. This fact led to investigation, and it developed that the bank is in serious trouble.
The clearing-house committee visited the bank, and, after a careful examination of the securities, found its capital impaired, and advised an early liquidation. The capital of the bank is \$750,000.
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GEORGE GOULD MUST PAY.
His Inheritance Tax Comes to Just \$132,784.
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—George J. Gould, by a decision of the court of appeals, will be compelled to pay the state \$132,784 as a tax on a \$5,000,000 bequest left him by his father, the late Jay Gould. The decision also declares that the estate of Jay Gould was not appraised \$10,000,000 in excess of its actual value as was contended by the executors of the dead railroad king.

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NATURAL SALT WATER BATHS.

Several times stronger than sea water.

Rheumatism, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases, Liver and Kidney Troubles and Chronic Ailments are treated successfully.

Sea Bathing.

May be enjoyed at all seasons in our large SALT WATER POOL, 100x100 feet, 4 to 16 feet deep, heated in winter to temperature of 80 degrees.

Drs. M. H. & J. O. Everett,
Managing Physicians.