

FARMER'S CLUB

How the Quails Saved Farmer Leonard's Corn Crop.

Editor Independent: October 20th 1898 the date of the Lancaster county farmers club dawned dreary and grew into a drizzle as the time for gathering drew near.

Therefore the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas Sergeant Sherman Leonard voluntarily enlisted as a soldier to sustain his country's honor, leaving friends and the comforts and pleasures of social life for the dangers and unavoidable hardships of an active army campaign, and

Whereas the members of this club, his friends and neighbors, young and old, have the good reports of the record he is making: We take pride and pleasure in sending greetings, believing him ever true to the flag and standard that floats over and near him.

It was a veritable love feast, even the secretary came in for a share of good will. They thanked him for the able manner in which he reported the proceedings of farmerstoday at the county fair, and also the distribution of badges at the gate.

Mr. Leonard paid a few good words for the quail. His corn was seriously troubled with chinch bugs last summer. He went to the state farm and other places for fungus to infect the bugs without obtaining it. The following day in looking over his cornfield he found several flocks of quail, turning over leaves and generally clearing them. So everybody gets a vote of thanks but the quail, he got left. The October program will be carried over for the November meeting of the 17th in which Mesdames Brinton, Duncan and Hattie Albana will take part in literary exercises.

Mr. Latour in discussion of weeds; Mrs. A. H. Drain will talk on cleaning chicken houses. With many thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard for their hospitality the club will meet with them again in November. All members are earnestly requested to be present to elect an entire new set of officials for the ensuing year.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has saved many a life. It can always be relied on to cure the dangerous croup and whooping cough. It gives immediate relief and should be kept in every home. It only costs 25c a bottle.

The Elevator Trust. Editor Independent: I would like a little information regarding to the stand that the B. & M. railroad officials saw fit to take with one of our grain buyers.

He has been buying and loading his cars by having the farmers scoop the grain. Or in other words is what we call a truck buyer.

Yesterday a B. & M. official (or at least representing himself as such) claiming to be a traveling freight agent dropped off and proceeded to tell our truck buyer how he must buy grain in order to obtain cars.

Let me must not pay more for grain than the elevators of this place pay. Being asked why he says it was drawing trade from other towns. But upon leaving he particularly cautioned him if he did pay more for grain that the elevators would put the price up so high at this place that our truck buyer would be unable to compete with them.

Then he proceeded to tell how they would do it; says they would lower the price at some other points and put it on here.

This official is Ed Henry and claims to be traveling freight agent. On the unlimited gall! The question is are we farmers to be at the mercy of the elevator ring? And is there no recourse? Is this denunciation or what is it.

The Opportunity of a Life Time.

FOR SALE TWO COFFEE PLANTATIONS in the well known and prosperous colony at Metlatoyuca, state of Puebla, Mexico. One consists of 200 acres, a portion in coffee trees, some five and some three years old. All kinds of tropical fruits, rubber, cedar and rosewood trees, guinea grass, dwelling house and other building. Property increasing in value as trees come into bearing, self-supporting. The other plantation contains 100 acres with thousands of young coffee trees. The owner having other business interests to attend to offers these improved plantations at such a low figure that they can almost be purchased at the same price that is asked for vacant, unimproved land in the colony. The climate is most healthful, and a very desirable class of well-to-do Americans have their homes and plantations here. For anyone who is seeking to regain their health, who desires to escape the severe winters of northern latitudes, and at the same time conduct a profitable business, this is the spot. For particulars address the owner

W. F. Guss, 18 Carbajal, City of Mexico, Mexico. 602 FOR A NAME. The day of high prices for a sewing machine is past. You can get a sewing machine without a name for \$50.00 or one with a name for \$60. Now we will sell you a machine that is just as good as any of your \$50.00 - wing machines for \$19.50. We will give you a warrant for 10 years. Write for particulars. IND. PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.

The Way to go to California.

is in a tourist sleeping car—personally conducted—via the Burlington route. You don't change cars. You make fast time. You see the finest scenery on the globe.

Your car is not so extensively finished nor so fine to look at as a palace sleeper but it is just as clean, just as comfortable, just as good to ride in. And nearly \$20 cheaper.

The Burlington excursions leave Lincoln every Thursday at 6:10 p. m. reaching San Francisco Sunday and Los Angeles Monday. Porter with each car. Excursion manager with each party. For folder giving full information call at B. & M. depot or city ticket office corner 10th and O street.

G. W. BONNELL, C. P. T. A.

Catarrah Can be Cured

By eradicating from the blood the scrofulous taints which cause it. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrah promptly and permanently, because it strikes at the root of the trouble.

The rich, pure blood which it makes, circulating through the passages of the mucous membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues, giving them a tendency to health instead of disease, and ultimately curing the affection.

At the same time, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens, invigorates and energizes the whole system and makes the debilitated victim of catarrah feel that new life has been imparted.

Do not daily with snuffs, inhalants or other local applications, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla and cure catarrah absolutely and surely by removing the causes which produce it.

EXTRACTS FROM MANILA LETTERS

Manila, Philippine Islands, Oct. 5, 1898.—Dear Friend: It was my intention to write you a letter in time for the steamer which sailed two, or three days ago but to tell the real truth I have been too sick to write. Have not felt like sitting up for a couple of days. Weather is very hot and had rather gotten the better of me. But this evening I am feeling much better and will write while I may. We received a cablegram from the governor asking if we desired to be mustered out. That seemed like a foolish question. No one would stay here if they were not needed and could get away. We replied that officers and men wanted to be mustered out, contingent of course upon the fact that the government does not need us here longer. When the government is through with us here I am ready to leave and agree never to return here again and that is the sentiment practically of every officer and soldier here. We are not asking if we enjoy staying here we most emphatically say no. Do not be worried about my sickness for it is not serious. I have been around every day and on duty all the time.

The pictures reached me O. K. in good condition. They are splendid pictures particularly so in this country. Thanks. I have shown them to nearly everyone and all agree that the distance adds interest. This is the most lonesome place on earth, but I have told you that so often that it is monotonous by this time. But there is nothing better than the old story, if I was in Lincoln tonight I rather think I'd tell it again. Its too long to write but pleasant to remember. We have no ladies here, no libraries, no theatres, no amusements of any kind, and the governor asks us if we want to stay here. We want to stay until our duty is done and not a day longer.

I have a few views of trenches, etc., which I enclose. I received them from a "Kodak friend" and cannot get others like them. Have them mounted and deserve carefully for me. I am trying to get duplicates. If I can get duplicates you shall have a set. The picture of the building is of a convent that stood in and formed a part of our line of trenches while doing outpost duty. My company constructed the breastworks in front of this building and along the east towards the beach. The bullet holes are evidence that breastworks were needed in that vicinity at that time. There are many other views that I am trying to get. May invest in a camera myself and have it shipped here from Hong Kong.

Remember me to friends as before. I enclose a little poem I discovered.

Most affectionately, FRANK.

Manila, P. I., October 7, 1898.—Dear Friend:—Your letter of Aug. 2 is received. It reached me about a week ago. We had had no mail for about a month and you can imagine that we were somewhat excited with joy over the news from civilization and more than that over the words of kindness and sympathy from friends. We are having a hard siege of it here. Climate very disagreeable and unhealthy, nearly 20 percent of the men are unable to do duty. Have been sick for three or four days myself but have continued on duty. Am feeling better today and do not anticipate any serious sickness. I discharged a member of my company a few days ago and started him home on the hospital boat Rio de Janeiro. Have just received word of his death en-route between here and Hong Kong and his burial at sea. It is a sad letter to send his parents so soon after I had written them that I had started his home. But things of that kind occur in great numbers here every day. It is a part of the war program. My company has suffered less than any other in the regiment from fever. I give very particular attention to the cooking and allow the men to drink only boiled water.

We received a cablegram from the governor a couple days ago asking if we wanted to be mustered out. We certainly do if the war is ended. We do not desire to quit a duty half performed but there are no people who will rejoice more at the news of the final conclusion of the Peace treaty and an order to muster out the volunteers than the soldiers serving in the Philippines. Think of it, living in a country where in perpetuity the body is never free from preparation either night or day, where the mosquitoes swarm in countless numbers, with no friends or associates except other officers and soldiers living in the same tentment. There is an order from the

Yellow Fever Victims. HAVANA, Nov. 8.—J. R. Caldwell and F. T. Stewart, attached to the quartermaster's department, have been stricken with yellow fever. They have been occupying apartments at the Hotel Pasaje, adjoining those of Colonel Williams, the chief quartermaster, who is suffering from yellow fever. Both men were removed this afternoon, under the order of Dr. Lane to El Vedado fever hospital. In the opinion of Dr. Lane and other physicians the Hotel Pasaje is infected, and there will probably be a stampede among the American guests when the fact becomes known.

Was Ready to Go. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—"I'm trying to live a Christian life. I'm homesick to see Jesus. I'm ready to go to-day, this hour, this minute, if necessary. Praise the Lord!" Scarcely had these words left the lips of Mrs. Jennie Walker, at a religious meeting at the Goodway mission, 618 East Fifth street, yesterday, when she fell back into her seat, dead.

of the Nebraska bank, is at least a tolerable fair specimen. In defense of the McCleary bill he says: "It is claimed by some that the quantity of money in existence has had something to do with it, and there is a clamor for an addition to the circulating medium. But it will be conceded, I think, by all, that the volume of money in the United States has not been materially increased since 1896, except from gold added to the circulation, and yet the present conditions are a vast improvement upon those of 1893-6."

"If the quantity of money has anything to do with it, then it must be the quantity in CIRCULATION, and not the quantity in existence, for again it will be conceded that there is vastly more money in circulation now than during those bad years."

"It is in the very nature of money to circulate, and if it fails to do so at a time when there is an ample quantity in existence, there must be some cause for the phenomenon. It is not difficult to discern what the causes were which operated at the time named."

"A rapidly decreasing reserve in the treasury created doubt as to the ability of the government to redeem its demand notes on presentation, and this was subsequently supplemented by a well-founded fear that even a temporary victory of the free silver party would lead to a change of the monetary standard. The first danger was averted by the resolute action taken by a wise and patriotic president and the election of 1896 completed the restoration of confidence necessary for prosperity in any country."

"The wise and patriotic president referred to was Governor Cleveland. But let us look at the literary gymnastics displayed in almost every sentence. Take the first part of the first sentence and notice the guile hidden in it. "It is claimed that the quantity of money has something to do with it." "Claimed by some." Now that is decidedly rich. No one knows better than Henry W. Yates that the quantity theory of money has always been laid down as one of the fundamental principles of political economy by every economist of authority in the whole world and that it has never been denied by any one until within the last two years. Now in the most dulcet voice he says that "it is claimed by some, etc." He would have his readers believe that there were only a few who believed that the quantity of money had anything to do with prosperity. What is the difference between that and downright lying?"

In the latter part of the paragraph he assumes that all the present conditions over the whole country are vastly better than they were in 1893-6 on account of the "patriotic" action of Governor Cleveland in selling bonds and increasing the national debt \$202,000,000.

In the next paragraph he capitalizes a word, which is another trick to convey the impression that free silver advocates doubted that it was money in circulation, instead of money in existence that affected prices.

The next paragraph is a platitude thrown in to cover up and the repulsive features of what follows, namely that it was doubt of the soundness of the money then in circulation that caused the panic of '93. Henry Yates knows that at the very height of that panic, silver dollars and greenbacks were at a premium over gold right in Wall street and that that fact was frequently announced on the floor of the senate. The Congressional Record and the market reports both bear witness to those facts. No one—not even the bankers—had any fear that the government would not redeem its notes. It was redeeming them every day at the custom house by the million. It redeemed so many of them that they became so scarce that notes of small denominations and silver dollars rose to a premium of from 1 to 3 per cent.

Mr. Yates knows just as well as any man in the United States that the cause of that panic was not the fear that this great republic could not redeem \$346,000,000 of its notes. He knows that it was the destruction of the credit money of the banks—it was the order sent out by the Wall street bankers to curtail credits—that produced the panic and caused suffering so terrific and disastrous that the tongue of an angel could not describe it. And the brutality of the bankers was so great that they even boasted about it. They said they had given the country "an object lesson."

In the last line he continues the trick of words by assuming that the cessation of McKinley restored "confidence" and gave us "prosperity." Confidence in what? No one had ever lost confidence in the money of the United States. No one had ever lost confidence in free government. No one had ever doubted that the government owed in just as good money as the creditor had parted with. The only doubt that was ever expressed was that the people might be swindled in paying with money that was a great deal more valuable than the creditor had loaned. Mr. Yates does not tell what he means by "confidence." The use of doubtful and unbelieved terms is a trick that is constantly employed by all good star-stub writers. Mr. Yates knows very well what use to make of that trick. In the beginning of it a great many people. It don't fool so many now.

High Treaty Under Protest. LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Spain will sign the peace treaty under protest."

The Independent office has the material, and printers that know how to use it, to give the best result in job printing.

FOUND DEAD IN A BATHTUB.

Girl's Bleeding Corps Discovered After a Carousal at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, H. Woodrow, a prominent stationer, hurriedly summoned Dr. F. Brunning to flat No. 7, in the Alta building. The doctor was shown the dead body of a young woman in a bathtub full of water. Dr. Brunning said it was a case of death from drowning. It has been ascertained that the girl's name was Nannie Eversleigh, formerly of Ironton, Ohio. She and Mrs. Josie Gerrold, a widow, came there together Saturday night. They became companions for the night of Boyd Wessel and Frank H. Woodrow, respectively. Miss Eversleigh and Boyd Wessel had been living together at 132 West Seventh street for a year under the name of Boyd Gerfield and Nannie Gerfield. Mrs. Gerrold is well connected here. It was intended to be a secret meeting in Mr. Woodrow's flat, with no thought of tragedy and exposure. Boyd Wessel is the son of a highly respected business man in this city, and Mr. Woodrow's family connections are of the highest respectability.

None of the three survivors can or will give any account of Miss Eversleigh's leaving the bed and going to the bathroom. Mr. Woodrow made the discovery when he went to take his morning bath. This all three of the parties admit. The police believe much of the night was spent in drinking wine and that few if any of the four were in a condition to know what they were doing. Both young men are under parole arrest and surveillance, pending an examination to ascertain the cause of the bruise on the dead girl's temple. None of the survivors have made any attempt to conceal the facts or to escape, though they left no stone unturned to prevent publicity. The present opinion is that it is a case of suicide or accidental drowning.

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A FIRE IN THE CAPITOL.

The Supreme Court Room and Library in the Capitol Building, Washington, D. C., were destroyed by fire on Nov. 8. An explosion at 5:13 Sunday afternoon wrecked the supreme courtroom and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the capitol. The damage is enormous. The entire central eastern part of the great marble pile, from the main floor to the subterranean basement, practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so great that coping stones on the outer walls, just east of the point where the explosion occurred, were bulged out nearly two inches; windows in all that part of the building were blown out, and locked doors were forced from their hinges quite 150 feet from the scene of it.

The library of the supreme court, located immediately beneath the supreme court room, was badly damaged by fire, smoke and water—practically destroying the great collection of law reference books. The library contains about 20,000 volumes, and was used not only by the justices of the supreme court, but by members of congress and lawyers practicing before the supreme court. Mr. Justice Harlan said that the library was very valuable. Many of the works it contained would, he thought, be difficult to replace.

Librarian Clarke, after a cursory examination, necessarily expressed the opinion that many of the books could be saved, although they had been drenched by water from the streams poured into the library for two hours or more after the explosion occurred.

The most serious damage, in the opinion of the justices of the supreme court, is to the records stored in the sub-basement. These included all the records of the supreme court from 1792 to 1832. The room contains the records of cases and opinions rendered by the fathers of the judiciary of the government. Apparently the documents in this room are either totally destroyed or so badly damaged by fire and water as to be useless. Justice Harlan said that while the loss of the records was irreparable, it was fortunate the latter records of the court, which are kept in the office of the clerk on the main floor, were not injured. As documents for reference at this time and later Justice Harlan thought these were of far greater value than the records destroyed. Fortunately the clerk's office was not in the least damaged by fire and the explosion did no damage in it except to blow in one window.

Arrangements were completed by Librarian Clarke, of the supreme court, and Colonel Richard Bright, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, by which the sittings of the supreme court will not be interrupted. The court will convene in the room of the senate committee on the District of Columbia, one of the most spacious rooms in the capitol. How long the sessions of the court will be held there will be determined by the justices themselves.

ATHENS, Nov. 8.—The Greek cabinet has resigned, its members considering that the exceptional circumstances under which they assumed office have expired.

Soldier Kills a Woman.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 8.—Private William Kane, Company E, Third Kentucky, whose home is at Carlisle, Ky., shot and killed a woman named Maud McClure at a house of ill fame here. Kane snapped the gun in the woman's face several times. He claimed not to know it was loaded, but other women in the house said he had threatened to kill the McClure woman.

The above reduction applies to the time enroute. By the Northwestern Union Pacific route the time is one night, or 18 hours, less than by other lines. This saves money, berth rate, and thirteen hours of wearisome car riding. At Fremont connections are direct with through tourist and Pullman sleepers, chair cars to Denver, Orden, Salt Lake city, Portland and San Francisco. Dining car through to the coast. Get tickets and berth reservations at A. B. Fielding, city ticket agent, 117 south 10th st., Lincoln, Neb.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

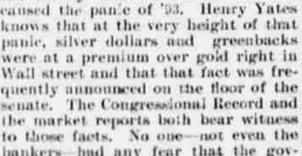
Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

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said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." See C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

All is not Gold that Glistens.

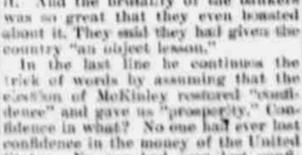
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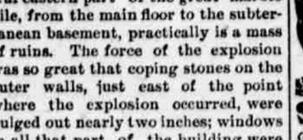
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To the Grand Encampment Mining District, Wyoming.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, plus \$5, from all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah to Rawlins, Wyo. Dates on which tickets will be sold are 1st and 3d Tuesday in May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., and Nov. Stage line daily except Sunday each way between Rawlins and Grand Encampment.

For full information call on or address E. R. Stosson, Gen'l Agt., Lincoln, Neb.

30 per cent off to California and Other Pacific Coast Travelers.

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