

TO FORCE M. LOUBET OUT.

Dreyfus' Foes Bitter in Attacks on the President.

OPPOSITION IS VERY HOSTILE.

Smears for His Country Manners and His Wife's Accents—The Majority of the People and the Serious Papers Trust Loubet's Integrity.

New York, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Paris says: Never before has a president of the French republic been confronted from the very hour of his election with such hostile demonstrations, nor persecuted with such an abusive press.

The ferocity of the Nationalist and the anti-Semitic press almost justifies M. Cornely's article in the Figaro, in which the French political arena is compared by that facetious royalist to a "den of hyenas, tigers and jackals."

This morning the president's first impulse was one of discouragement, but in spite of the noisy shouts of de Roulede's and Millevoje's professional patriots, which continue tonight as merrily as yesterday, it becomes hourly more apparent that the masses of the people believe in Loubet and in the republic.

The serious papers like the Temps, the Journal des Debats and the Liberte come out strongly in his behalf and this is also the position taken by an overwhelming majority of the newspapers throughout the country, especially in the South.

Loubet enjoys the enormous advantage of never having expressed any opinion on the Dreyfus revision and his views on this point are still unknown to his closest friends. The conviction of those in the president's confidence is that, come what may, there will be no flinching from responsibility, as was the case with Casimir-Perier.

Millevoje's Patrie, Drumont's Libre Parole, the Echo de Paris and the Eclair contain the most violent articles that have yet appeared against the head of the state. Even the fashionable Gaulois indulges in sneers at the president's humble origin and rusty habits and draws the following picture of Loubet's home life:

"It is true that Loubet did not wear his peasant wooden sabots at his apartments in the Luxembourg palace, where he resided as the president of the senate, but when he came home he always took off his shoes and put on a pair of felt slippers, which he wore even during meals. While eating he tucks a corner of his napkin in his shirt collar.

"His wife, who also comes from the little town of Montelimar, near the Rhine, midway between Lyons and Marseilles, is a good cook and knows how to stew a rabbit better than anyone. A strong dose of garlic invariably perfumes the dishes in the Loubet household, and to remedy this Loubet, who, in the dialect of the country is called 'Loubette' by his wife (the Paris pronunciation is 'Loubay'), is in the habit of taking from the rack one of his well covered pipes, and while smoking it expectorates freely on the floor, no matter what the quality of the carpet may be. Mrs. Loubet is a loquacious woman and a good housekeeper. She speaks with a strong southern accent.

"Loubet does not ride horseback, so that Nout Jarret, the chief of the presidential stables, will be disappointed. The ambassadors, and especially the ambassadors' wives, will not be bored at entertainments at the Elysee with the president's rural frankness and Mme. Loubet's expansive humor. And above all what a treat this will be for the sovereigns, the imperial and royal princes and princesses who may come to the exhibition of 1904. All Europe at the Elysee. How happy the good folk of Montelimar will be."

Such is a fair example of the exasperating articles which fill page after page of the Nationalist reactionary press. The Matin published a detailed biography of the president, and calls attention to Loubet being the chief president of the republic, except Thiers, who came from Southern France. The Matin adds that Loubet has a marked Southern accent, and that his mother, a venerable woman of 81, lives on a farm near Montelimar, and always wears a peasant's head-gear.

Loubet is not wealthy. His fortune consists of only \$5,000 or \$50,000. The public feels convinced that Loubet's honesty and integrity are unimpeachable, notwithstanding Quessy de Bureaux's accusations of complicity in protecting some of his friends from prosecution in the Panama affair, which is the only thing in his long career which his bitterest enemies have been able to rake up against him.

The remarks of President Loubet to Premier Dupuy after the election are favorably commented on as showing the sincerity of the man. To Premier Dupuy's congratulations he responded that he was profoundly touched.

"Never in the past," said he, "in my hopes or dreams, did I think to arrive one day at the chief magistracy of the republic. You will bear witness that I hesitated long and that, constrained only by the duty which you pointed out, I accepted this heavy, very heavy burden. I am an old Republican. I have always been a Republican and I shall remain a faithful Republican. I shall devote all my strength, heart

and brain to become worthy of this title and your confidence.

"The president of the republic, as the arbiter of parties, should not neglect nor disdain advice, and all those who have counsel to give me will be welcome. We will work together. I count upon the executive government to aid me, as I know I can count upon them and my friends of the senate to aid me in restoring the calm, now, alas, so disturbed in this country. This is an imperious duty, the first of my new responsibilities. But let us not forget our principles. Let us not abandon one of the great principles which are the honor of the republic, and which assure the glory of France."

RUSSIANS KILL 300 CHINESE.

Taxes Said to Have Caused a Clash Between Natives and the Czar's Troops.

PEKIN, Feb. 21.—A serious conflict has taken place between the Russians and the Chinese at Tallienwan, 300 of the latter being killed. It is said to have originated in a question of taxes. Tallienwan is about 100 miles from Port Arthur, the Russian coaling station and headquarters in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador who was stationed at Peking five years, says he has not received any advice regarding a conflict between Russians and Chinese at Tallienwan.

"It is almost impossible that there should have been an armed conflict there between Russian and Chinese troops," he said, "for there are no Chinese troops there. Tallienwan is occupied by 12,000 Russian troops, supported by a large fleet and that the Chinese should attack the point is impossible. I do not believe an armed conflict has taken place.

"It is possible that there may have been some local disturbance by natives, but it would hardly be necessary to call the troops into action to restore order."

The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, was also without advice on the conflict. "The probabilities are," he said, "that if there has been any trouble it was a native uprising, resulting from the Russian occupation and some outrage committed. Perhaps the Russian troops may have been on a spree and abused and beat the natives."

FINED THEM THEIR ALL.

The Cause of the Revolution of Conservatives in Nicaragua.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 21.—The fruit steamer Sunniva of the Bluefields Banana company arrived from Bluefield, Nicaragua, with the following advice up to February 15: A battle is expected here in a few days. General Reyes' boats have returned from Graytown to defend this place. The man-of-war San Jacinto is also here. Three hundred Americans from Cuba are due here to join the insurgent (Conservative) forces. Mitrailleuse, Gatling, Krupp and Hotchkiss guns are also expected here as additions to the insurgent arms. Graytown was surrounded by the "Rough Riders" (insurgents) when the gunboats left. A force of Liberals (government) is due at that port.

Among the passengers on board the steamer Sunniva was Adam Espinoza of Bluefields, nephew of General Juan P. Reyes, the revolutionary leader.

Senor Espinoza, nephew of the insurgent leader, Reyes, is in Mobile. He states that his uncle proclaimed himself provisional president of Nicaragua, armed the Indians of the Mosquito coast, and, with the aid of Americans in Bluefields, has probably an army of 900 or 1,000.

Senor Espinoza says the cause of the discontent against President Zelaya is widespread and well grounded. In addition to levying tariff taxes on the Eastern coast, Zelaya has caused to be summoned the leading native capitalists of the country and with a promise declaring them to be enemies of the republic, had caused them to be informed that they had been mulcted in fines in most instances equivalent of their entire available capital. If the departmental fiscal agent failed to collect the fine the unfortunates were committed to the penitentiary without trial or form of law, placed in chains and kept incommunicado, in many cases denied food or water, until the fine was paid, which in all cases purged the prisoners of their declared treason.

FOR "HAWAII" MANILA CABLE.

The Senate Committee Reports Favorably on a Subsidy Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate committee on foreign relations authorized a favorable report to-day upon an amendment to be offered to the sundry civil bill providing for the construction of a cable to Hawaii and Manila. The cable is not to be built by the United States, but a yearly subsidy is to be paid by the government.

Fought for Her Father's Life.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Feb. 21.—After a struggle in his front yard with his eldest daughter, who is a mute, William Cory, a veteran and pensioner, committed suicide to-day by gashing his throat. The girl wrenched the razor from her father and threw it as far as she could, but he raised ahead of her, got the weapon, cut his throat and quickly sank dead. His health had affected Cory's mind.

Porter Not in Public Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It is stated on authority that Robert F. Porter's trip abroad had no connection whatever with the government. On his return from Cuba Mr. Porter declined for the present to accept another government mission, stating that it was his purpose to go abroad for a few weeks on private business.

CAUSED MANILA TROUBLES.

General Jouett Says Our Lack of a Policy Is to Blame.

HAS JUST COME FROM THERE.

Says Aguinaldo Asked Repeatedly What Was to Be the Island's Fate, and Getting No Answer Doubted the Honesty of the Americans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Judge Advocate General Jouett, United States army, who has just arrived here from Manila, in speaking of the fighting in the Philippines, said: "I am glad of it. The sooner the crisis is reached the better. Might is the first requisite for enduring peace. The Filipinos will not give us any trouble after the malcontents and guerilla leaders are captured. We must not forget that the utter absence of a policy regarding the future is to blame for this trouble. Aguinaldo has had cause to doubt our good faith.

"He used to come to see me nearly every day, just as he went to visit General Merritt. He would ask, 'What is your government going to do with us?' We could not tell him. He naturally believed us liars and cheats. He could not conceive of a powerful nation without a fixed policy. Then he took to uttering falsehoods to the world about the American occupation."

"Had he any grounds?" "None but motives of revenge," was the reply. "I went into Manila when it was captured and established our courts. In a week, by proper police system we made Manila, with all its sub-tropical population, as safe as New York. Aguinaldo's infamous falsehoods about the maltreatment of native women were circulated to inflame the Filipinos. We had 22,000 men there and not a single censurable act was committed by one of them. That is remarkable, but true."

"What is the real situation?" "Satisfaction among the Spaniards and some discontent in the insurgent ranks due to the delay in declaring our policy.

"Beyond question we owe considerable to the insurgents. They cowed the Spaniards by their show of strength when we landed. They kept the Spaniards in the city, expecting to make cold meat of them when we came ashore. Naturally, from their point of view, they were disappointed when we would not let them.

"There will not be any serious guerilla warfare in the Philippines. If there is, Spanish regiments will be organized with American officers and short work will be made of the natives.

"The audacious bravery of our men—volunteers chiefly, be it remembered—in charging the intrenchments on the side hills back of Manila was amazing to several English army officers who witnessed the charge. Our men crossed the open and climbed hills in the full blaze of Spanish rifle fire. They did this as if they had been soldiering all their lives. Nothing more than an order was necessary. Off they went. This utter disregard for fear has impressed natives and Spaniards alike. I predict that Hullo will be as quiet and orderly as Philadelphia before the month is over. I am glad to hear what President McKinley said at Boston. That will do more for peace than any action of Congress."

MAY BURNETT MAY GO FREE.

For \$1,000 the Collins Perjuror May Escape Prosecution.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—The bond of May Burnett, the woman who committed perjury for John Henry Collins, the convicted murderer of his father, has been reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000, which she probably will be able to give.

The order was made by T. F. Garver, judge pro tempore, Judge Hazen, who was present when the woman swore falsely, declining to sit in the case. The motion to reduce the bond was vigorously opposed by County Attorney Jetmore. He was free to say that it was all a scheme to permit the Burnett woman to forfeit bonds and so escape seven years in the penitentiary.

Mr. Jetmore is anxious to uncover the man who hired Mrs. Burnett to commit the perjury. The man is suspected, in fact, his identity is a subject of common gossip, but if the woman be permitted to flee the country, she will go unpunished.

Cost One Amateur Three Teeth.

VANDALIA, Mo., Feb. 20.—For weeks the young people have been arranging for a production of "Imogene," a romantic drama in which revolvers and blank cartridges play an important part. At the rehearsal last night Miss Nellie Davis, daughter of the assistant cashier of the Vandalia bank, lost three front teeth and was wounded in the hip. The "blank cartridge" was loaded. To-day the cast of "Imogene" is trying to learn how the ball got into the pistol.

The Pavonia Towed Into Port.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Cunard line steamer Pavonia, which sailed from Queenstown for Boston January 28, and was sighted February 3, 500 miles west of the Azores in a disabled condition, arrived in tow at the Azores to-day. The Azores are far out of the Pavonia's course to the south and east.

Two Buildings Burnt at Honesdale, N.Y.

HONESDALE, N.Y., Feb. 20.—At midnight last night fire wiped out the business portion of this town. Two buildings with their contents were burned. The loss is heavy.

BILLS TO PAY SPAIN.

Two Measures Appropriating the Necessary \$20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Two bills were introduced to pay Spain \$20,000,000, provided for in the Paris treaty. One, by Representative Cannon, is in the terms of the provision of the paragraph which was eliminated from the sundry civil appropriation bill. The other was introduced by Representative Gillette of Massachusetts, and in addition to the appropriation, contains a second section substantially in the language of the McEnery resolution passed by the Senate. The third section is the same as the Bacon resolution offered as an amendment to the McEnery resolution, and which was defeated by a tie vote in the Senate.

None to Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There will be no more musters out of general officers of the army except in cases of individual requests pending the formal termination of the war through the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty.

Superintendent Indian Territory Schools.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The secretary of the interior has appointed John D. Benedict of Danville, Ill., to be superintendent of schools in the Indian territory at \$3,500 per annum under the Curtis law.

GAS AND SMELTER COMBINE.

Syndicate Acquires All the Kansas Zinc Smelters and a Big Block of Gas Land.

LOLA, Kan., Feb. 20.—The big gas and smelter deal which has been the subject of so many rumors in this part of the state for the past month was consummated yesterday. By the terms of the transfer, the Palmer Oil and Gas company's interests in Kansas; the Robert Lanyon's Sons' Smelter company's two plants here and at Laharpe; the W. & J. Lanyon smelters, one here and one at Pittsburg, pass into the control of a company of New York capitalists, organized for this purpose. The new company is composed of some of the wealthiest men in New York, including Henry Havemyer and Roswell P. Flower. The capital stock is \$4,000,000 and the company will be incorporated in New Jersey. The company secures control of four zinc-reducing plants which have a capacity of one-quarter the smelter output of the United States, leases to 40,000 acres of land in the heart of the gas belt, absolute title to 10,000 acres of land and the names and business of the Lanyon Smelter companies. This gives it practical control of the Kansas gas field and absolute control of the zinc-reducing business.

When answering advertisements mention Independent.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

Independent Sewing Machine Indorsed By All Who Use It.

For some time the INDEPENDENT has been offering to its readers a sewing machine and a year's subscription to the paper for \$19.50. The machine is warranted first-class in every particular. All who have purchased these machines are pleased with them.

A lady in this city desiring to purchase a machine called at the INDEPENDENT office and asked for the names and addresses of parties who had purchased machines. She stated that she wished to write to them and learn if the machine was "exactly as advertised." She was given the names and addresses of thirty persons from which she selected seven, to whom she wrote a letter similar to the following:

LINCOLN, NEB., March 1, 1899.

MR. S. WOLFORD, Vesta, Neb.: Dear Sir—I hear that you have received one of the "Independent" sewing machines, advertised in the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT. As I am thinking of purchasing one of these machines I write to you for information concerning it. How does it compare with the Singer, White, Wheeler and such machines; is the wood-work nicely finished; is it supplied with full set of attachments; is it high arm and drop head; is it easy running and of simple mechanism; is the machine all that is claimed for it in the advertisement, and is there any additional expense to the receipt of it not outlined in the advertisement of the machine? Will you be kind enough to answer these questions and give me your opinion of the machine? As early reply will greatly oblige.

Respectfully, ETTA SAFFER, 825 North 16th St.

THE REPLIES.

The replies which she received to the seven letters were as follows:

VESTA, NEB., March 2, 1899.

In reply will say that the machine referred to, is all that the advertisement guarantees. Finely finished, and in all respects complete. You are safe in buying it.

Yours, S. WOLFORD.

DAVEY, NEB., March 3, 1899.

ETTA SAFFER, Lincoln, Neb.: In answer to your letter we received last evening concerning the "Independent" sewing machine, I can say I like the machine very much. It does good work. I have had my machine three weeks and like it better all the time. One of our neighbors had a Singer and last fall got an "Independent." She says they work a great deal the same. My mother also has a \$65 Singer and we have compared the attachments and find mine equal to hers and also a full set. The woodwork is nicely finished. It is high arm and easy running. I think it is all that is claimed for it in the advertisement. There is no additional expense to the receipt of it. I hope you will be as well pleased with the machine as I am. Your truly,

MRS. A. L. SCOTT.

OAK, NEB., MARCH 5, 1899.

Miss ETTA SAFFER, Lincoln, Neb.: In regard to your letter of March 1st, I would say that the machine is just as described in the INDEPENDENT. We are perfectly satisfied. It has full set of attachments, and is high arm. It is noiseless, light running and a perfect machine. The woodwork is highly polished. It will compare with any other machine I know of. The machine is all the advertisement claims, and more. There is no additional expense to the receipt of the machine. Yours respectfully,

O. M. JONES.

DAVEY NEB., March 4, 1899.

Dear Madam: Your letter received, and in regard to the "Independent" sewing machine will say it is something like the New Home machine. It is a very good easy running machine, does splendid work and has a full set of attachments—everything that is needed in that line. The wood-work is nicely finished. I believe it is as good as any high priced machine. It is high arms but no drop head; and there isn't any more expense to it only what is mentioned in the advertisement, so it is not expensive, and is a very good machine. We have had ours eight or nine months and are greatly pleased with it. I have done a great deal of sewing on it. I have had two machines before this one, both expensive ones, but neither of them run as easy as this one, nor they didn't look any better to look at, as this one looks very nice. I don't think there is any fault whatever to be found with this machine. I am sure you will be well satisfied with it if you get one. It is as good as any machine you can get. Well, I think I have answered all your questions, and said all I need to.

Sincerely yours, ALFRED PETERSON.

LEBANON, NEB., March 3, 1899.

Dear Madam—I will say in regard to the machine that we have, that it is complete in every respect; it is all that is claimed to be; it is nicely finished; the wood-work is oak. I do not think it necessary to answer all the questions you have asked, for we think it a grand machine for the money—\$19.50—freight paid. No extra charges in any way. I think if you purchase one of these machines you will surely be pleased with it.

Respectfully yours, MRS. C. A. ADAMS.

GILTNER, NEB., March 5, 1899.

Dear Madam—Your letter of March 1 received, and in reply will say, that we have had the machine only a few weeks. Did very little sewing with it. But I find it a very light running and neat appearing machine. The only machine I compared it with was the Singer, "latest improved." The wood-work is as nicely finished as that of the Singer, the same kind of wood. I have the light color. Its mechanism, in general, is as simple, and in some respects more so than that of the Singer. Perhaps the only possible advantage is that the Singer has the drop head and the "Independent" has not. "Independent" has a high arm the same as the Singer, and a full set of attachments, except stitching and Kensington embroidery attachment, which is 75c extra. There is an additional expense on receipt of the machine. They send a certificate of warranty good for ten years.

Yes, I think it is all that they claim it to be. And I am of the opinion that the "Independent," with proper care, which all machines should have, will last as long and do as good work as the machine which I just compared it with, which would cost me \$55 cash in Aurora, Neb. Yours respectfully,

D. E. BURKEY.

PAWNEE CITY, NEB., March 5, 1899.

Dear Madam—Replying to your inquiry of the 1st inst., regarding the "Independent" Sewing Machine, I will say: It compares very favorably with the Singer, which we have always considered the "best." The wood-work is nicely finished. It is supplied with a full set of attachments; is high arm; drop head; simple in construction; easy to run, and is all the advertisement in the INDEPENDENT claims for it. There is no additional expense to the receipt of it, except what is indicated in the advertisement.

Very respectfully, JOHN M. OSBORN.

If you send a Sewing Machine you will find "The Independent Machine" much better in every particular. It's a bargain. See advertisement page 10.



Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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WINTER EXCURSIONS.

These are for the sick, the rheumatic, the nervous, and tired-out people. It is to Hot Springs, S. D., via the Elk-horn line, February 14 and 28. One fare for round trip. Hotel rates are low. Go and get well. Call on A. S. Fielding, 117 South Tenth street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO EUROPE SOLD—STEAMSHIP TICKETS FROM EUROPE SOLD.

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

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated on the 28th of July, 1898 and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster county Nebraska on the 30th day of July, 1898, and executed by Thomas Holman and C. L. Mills to secure the payment of the sum of fifteen hundred and sixty dollars default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore I will sell the property therein described:

One 12 Horse Stevens Tractor engine No. 1918. One 2 1/2 x 52 New Stevens Thresher No. 4917 with Inche Tons Wind Stacker No. 99 attached. One Washington Wagon Loader. One four-horse 15 ft in 4 ply. One water tank and wagon at public auction at the Lawrence warehouse, city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska on the 24th day of February 1899 at 2 o'clock p. m.

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