

THIRTY DEAD IN A WRECK.

French Express Train Collides With a Stationary Train Near Brussels. FIFTY OTHERS BADLY INJURED.

Owing to the Fog the Engineer of the Express Train Did Not See the Signals—The Express Locomotive Landed on the Top of the Other Train.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.—An express train from Calais, having passengers from London on board, collided to-day with a stationary train at Forest, near this city. Thirty persons were killed outright and fifty injured.

The train left Tournai at 5:22 o'clock and reached Forest at 8:14 o'clock. Immediately afterwards the Mons express dashed at full speed into the station and ran into the Tournai train, which was standing on the platform. It is said that, owing to the fog, the engineer of the express train did not see the signals.

The collision was terrific. The express locomotive landed on top of the last carriages of the Tournai train, which were filled with passengers. These cars were smashed to pieces.

SUES M'CRILLIS FOR \$5,000.

Damages for the Killing of N. J. O'Hillan Asked by the Widow.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Cora Gillilan, widow of W. J. Gillilan, to-day filed suit in the circuit court, asking \$5,000 damages against John D. McCrillis for killing her husband last December. In her petition she claims that McCrillis entered the home of herself and husband and "unlawfully, wrongfully and wantonly" killed her husband. She says she was thereby injured and damaged to the extent of \$5,000, and asks judgment for that sum.

INDICTED EIGHT CHURCHMEN.

Latur, Mo., Men Tried to Mob John Hunter While He Was at Services.

WAHRENBURG, Mo., Feb. 20.—The grand jury returned indictments against James and Luther Feebach, L. B. Deatley, Joseph and Fred Short, J. E. Wallace, Charles Dickerson and Edgar Wright, all business men of Latur and members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, for attempting to mob John Hunter while he was attending the Cumberland Presbyterian church one night in January.

No Use for the Webb Statutes.

TORPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—The House committee of ways and means has cut out the Senate committee's bill, an appropriation of about \$3,000 to buy 800 copies of the Webb statutes. The House committee contends that the item is a scheme to unload on the state a lot of unsalable books. Chairman Henley of the House committee says he has no doubt that the Senate committee will withdraw the item, since the lawyers of the Senate agree that the Webb statutes are not used by either courts or lawyers if the statutes of 1899 can be obtained.

Big Liners for the Klondike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—H. Maitland Kersey, now of the Yukon Steamship company, was a passenger on the Teutonic from Liverpool yesterday. While abroad Mr. Kersey bought the steamships Werra and Fulda, and as soon as those boats shall have been refitted they will be run from the Pacific coast to Alaska. These steamers were owned by the North German Lloyd line and were once in the regular Transatlantic passenger service.

Shot Five Times by a Chief of Police.

HEARNE, Texas, Feb. 20.—Chief of Police T. P. Griffin killed Mastyn Brack, a building contractor, last night while trying to quell a saloon disturbance. Brack was hit by five bullets and died in a few minutes. Chief Griffin surrendered to the sheriff.

MacLaren to See the West.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Ian MacLaren (the Rev. John Watson), has arrived here from England on the Teutonic to begin another lecturing tour in this country, principally in the West.

Found the Professor Guilty.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 20.—Prof. Stevens, who has been on trial for a week, charged with setting fire to Pardee hall, Lafayette college, was found guilty at noon to-day, the jury being out only an hour.

The Hungarian Ministry to Resign.

BUDA PESTH, Feb. 20.—The Hungarian premier, Baron Banffy, announced in the unterhaus to-day that the ministry had decided to resign after the adjournment of the parliamentary session.

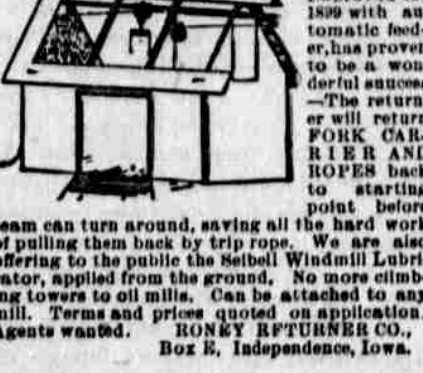
Missy Keeps Carroll as Chief Clerk.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—T. P. Riky, the new labor commissioner, took charge of the office to-day. He retained M. V. Carroll as chief clerk.

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Improved for 1899 with automatic feeder, has proven to be a wonderful success. The returner will return FORK CARRIERS AND ROPES back to starting point, before team can turn around, saving all the hard work of pulling them back by trip rope. We are also offering to the public the Seibel Windmill Lubricator, applied from the ground. No more climbing ladders to oil mills. Can be attached to any mill. Terms and prices quoted on application. Agents wanted. RONEY RETURNER CO., Box E, Independence, Iowa.

THE FIGHT ON TRUSTS

ORGANIZED LABOR MAKING A CONTEST IN INDIANA.

A Community That Has Been Most Terribly Rended by the Fangs of the Vicious Monster—Outcry of the Victims of Plutocracy's Rapacity.

The laborers and unions of Indiana's gas belt—the manufacturing section of the state which within the last ten years has elevated Indiana from eighth place to third place in the list of manufacturing states of the union—have taken up the bill against trusts introduced in the Indiana legislature by Senator Johnson and are forming a formidable lobby to force its enactment.

No one section of the country has realized more fully than this 5,000 square miles of territory the baneful influence of trusts. Today the varied industries of this section are bound up by trusts, and workers are being subjected to rules which tend to wipe out the individuality which they once possessed.

The new wire and wire nail trusts, the steel trusts, the window glass and the plate glass trusts, the snath and the cradle trusts, the paper trusts, the strawboard trust, the tin plate, the woodenware, the natural gas and the hundred and one other trusts, have made this section a storm center of agitation. The wage lists today show as great reductions as 45 per cent within the last 18 months. The only trust which has not yet struck at the heart of wages is the newly organized \$90,000,000 tin plate trust, and it is now preparing to make such a move. The nail trust's first move was to make a sweeping cut on wages ranging from 15 to 45 per cent. The snath and cradle trusts have done even worse for laborers, for they have shut all of the free labor concerns and have placed all of their contracts with states which sell their convict labor. Not a snath or cradle is made in America today by free labor.

The wire trust has browbeaten labor, and the plate glass trust literally has ground the life out of workmen. These statements are from official records which appear on the books of the Indiana labor commissioners' reports. Commissioner McCormick of the state labor arbitration board says: "In no place in the country is the baneful influence of trusts felt to a greater extent than in the Indiana gas belt. They are not trammelled by state laws, and they defy federal authority. They always adjust wages to the very lowest scale. They refuse to confer with their men; they refuse to arbitrate. All propositions in case of a strike are rejected, and they shut down their plants to starve the men out. Blanket injunctions are prayed for by these illegal corporations, and it is a sorry commentary that the eagerness with which injunctions are sought is only equaled by the ease with which they are granted. Thus these unlawful institutions—in Indiana at least—fought to satiety upon despoiled labor, destroy honorable competition, stifle legitimate enterprise, appreciate the price of their product to extortion and levy unjust tribute on the consumer—all in violation and defiance of the law."

Though there is no disposition in Indiana to abrogate the injunction, still there is a tendency among those who look to the welfare of labor at least to modify it. The trusts, as indicated by Mr. McCormick, have sought blanket injunctions upon most trivial causes: "The supreme court in granting a blanket injunction to the wire nail trust, at that same moment reduced the wages of day laborers 43 per cent and placed that money into the hands of the trust, by which it is now able to clear \$10 on every ton of finished product," is the declaration of a well known labor man. "The workers had not at that time offered any violence to warrant a blanket injunction, which took their very life from under them and made them slaves of the trust."

"There is another enactment in Indiana which robs the laborer of a chance to get an equal show with trusts in the courts. That is the special verdict law, applicable to all damages suits. By this law the defense may submit as many interrogatories to the jury as it sees fit, and in the hands of capable attorneys, who submit as many as 200 or 400, they can make any jury deny its statements and convictions a dozen times and kill whatever verdict they may find for the plaintiff. Trusts hide behind this, subject their workmen to the most perilsous tasks and maim and cripple them for life. There are many cases on record where laborers literally have been ground to pieces and crippled for life, in which by reason of this law in favor of great corporations the men were unable to collect the judgments rendered."

"There are thousands of families in the gas belt section alone who are living on the crumbs of life and many who are starving by slow degrees by reason of the organization of trusts which are operating with such terrible effect in this one small spot. On the other hand, there are many manufacturers who have become millionaires by reason of these great combinations."—Anderson (Ind.) Cor. Chicago Record.

MILES MAKES CORRECTIONS.

The Court of Inquiry Hears the General's Testimony.

EXPLAINS WHAT HE MEANT.

Meant "Theory of an Experiment" Instead of "Pretense of an Experiment" in Referring to the Army Beef—No Inference of Dishonesty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—General Miles in his testimony to-day before the court of inquiry said that his use of the phrase "pretense of experiment" in speaking of army beef was unfounded. He disclaimed intending any inference of fraud and said he should have said the refrigerated beef issue was "on the theory of an experiment" and a very costly one.

The court of inquiry to examine into the beef controversy assembled at the Lemon building shortly after 10 o'clock this morning preparatory to its first formal session. Brigadier General George W. Davis and Colonel George L. Gillespie, members of the court, and Colonel George B. Davis, recorder and judge advocate, were first to arrive. Major General James F. Wade, president of the court, came later and at 10:35 the court, in full dress uniform, proceeded to the White house, where it paid its respects to the President, and then to the War department, where it called upon Secretary Alger and Major-General Miles. Meantime newspaper men who were accorded places in the court-room had assembled, and upon the outside were many other correspondents and artists detailed to attend the inquiry.

The court returned at 12:05 o'clock from its visit of courtesy and after two photographers made pictures of the court, Colonel Davis announced readiness to proceed and read the orders convening the court and its instructions.

The court was then sworn, and Major-General A. Nelson was presented as the first witness. He appeared in fatigue uniform, and was sworn, after stating his rank and office, he was asked about his statement before the war commission. He said he made one. Upon Colonel Davis's submitted a printed report of that statement. General Miles examined and approved it.

NEW YORK JOURNAL INTERVIEW

Then he was asked about an alleged interview which appeared in the New York Journal of December 23, whether it represented completely or in part what he said. General Miles said: "I do not recall anything in that interview that had not been given in my testimony or transmitted in my reports. You will observe it contains a number of my declinations to name officers or my authorities and refusals to answer. It must, therefore, be incorrect in its representation."

He then commented upon a general slight inaccuracy of newspaper interviews owing to the dependency of writers upon their memories. Hardly a day in six months had passed that an interviewer had not applied, and, because of the press to the army, and especially the enlisted men, he had endeavored to give them such information as he thought wise and safe, but never, he said, with a view to prejudicing anyone against any person or department. Finally General Miles said he did not think the New York Journal interview represented correctly what was said because its contents should be taken in connection with all that was said, his silence upon some points and speech upon others.

Asked about an interview from the New York Herald of February 1, he said: "I have a letter from the gentleman who wrote this in which he says he is willing to swear that I declined to be interviewed and that thinking something had been given out, he proceeded to write what he knew were the facts."

He then pointed out that the interview was erroneous, in that where it represented him to have said that he had overwhelming evidence that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals. The fact was that his only evidence was what was collected in the reports of the officers and the statements of men who claimed that the beef had the odor of an embalmed body; that they had seen fluid injected into beef and other indications of chemical treatment. He declared the interview an erroneous presentation of what he could possibly have said.

Recurring to the expediency of feeding the troops hoof beef in Porto Rico, General Miles said he was much in favor of it. He said native beef killed at night could be very well fed the men next day.

"Do you think," continued Colonel Davis, "that the native beef would keep as well as the refrigerated beef in the absence of cooling apparatus on shore?"

"I am quite sure it would unless the refrigerated beef was chemically treated with preservatives. If it was treated so as to keep for seventy-two hours after coming out of the coolers of course it had the advantage of the native beef, so far as keeping goes."

Convicts to Make School Desks.

TORPEKA, Feb. 21.—Senator's twin factory bill has suggested a new industry for the state penitentiary. A. E. Lupter introduced a bill in the senate this morning asking an appropriation of \$20,000 to build a manufactory of school furniture at Lansing. The bill provides that such furniture shall be used only in Kansas schools, forbidding its sale to individuals. It was written by C. J. Garver, co-county attorney of Sumner county.

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Bitter Irony.

And it came to pass that while the newspapers are loudly shouting about the unexampled prosperity in the land they are cutting right and left into their working forces. A local news writer says The Plain Dealer "slid" five men. The Press put four men "on the hog," and on other papers a number of men were also discharged lately. This same scribe also learned through correspondence that in Chicago 20 competent reporters were laid off, that in New York 52 persons were "let out" by one paper alone and that in Washington "the ax is swinging everywhere." And so it goes. What with working long hours or not at all the aristocratic newsgatherers may soon learn that they are "intellectual proletaires," and that there is such a thing as a labor question after all. But the bitter irony of being compelled to puff prosperity with their Fabers and having the gaunt, gray wolf looking on over their shoulders is a picture that harmonizes thoroughly with the present humbugging and hypocritical capitalistic competitive system. Vote to perpetuate it, gentlemen. Quite likely you couldn't live without it.—Cleveland Citizen.

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ORDERED TO JAIL.

Alabama Senate Tries to Punish Auditor Hopkins.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 20.—Auditor S. N. Hopkins was arrested yesterday by Sergeant-at-Arms Smith for contempt, and brought before the Senate to answer to the charge. On refusing to obey the mandate of the Senate, he was taken to the county jail, but before being locked up he was released on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ is returnable Monday, and in the meantime Hopkins is at liberty under \$2,000 bond.

His offense was refusing to furnish the investigating committee of the Legislature the vouchers and accounts pertaining to the military branch of the government of the territory.

Vesta, Neb., Nov. 30.

The Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sirs: I have one of your Independent Sewing Machines in my family and find it satisfactory in EVERY way. Have it in use one year and found no fault in any way. Yours respectfully, JOE REED, Vesta, Neb.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED.

Efforts to Load It With Nicaragua Canal Failed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House finally passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, to which it had devoted over a week. The speaker's ruling upon the motion to recommit the bill with instructions to incorporate in it the Nicaragua canal amendment was sustained, 155 to 96. The naval appropriation bill was taken up, and over half the bill was completed during the remainder of the day. There was no general opposition to the measure, although it carries \$14,000,000, being \$8,000,000 more than the largest naval appropriation bill ever passed by Congress. An attempt to defeat the provision for a joint arrangement between the government and the Fitchburg railroad company at the Boston naval yards failed.

The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the passage of bills on the private pension calendar, seventy-four in number.

Await the Issue.

We have seldom found ourselves in agreement with The Sun on any question, but we heartily concur in and applaud its statement that "the gold standard is established as firmly as it ever possibly can be among people living under a republican government."

If the goldbugs and their allies succeed in forcing the Republican party into legislating out of existence the greenback, every lover of his country and kind, re-enforced by all who supported the Chicago platform of 1896, will gladly await the issue thus presented to the people with supreme confidence in the verdict that will surely be rendered.—Knights of Labor Journal



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WITH ALL ATTACHMENTS. FREIGHT PREPAID.



Why pay three times as much in order to secure a popular name? When you buy some machines you pay 75 per cent for the name and 25 per cent for the machine. We sell you a Sewing Machine that will sew, and charge you nothing for the name. If you do not like the name "Independent," paint red over it and call the machine what you will. We are doing the advertising, and it does not cost us much. We buy the machines direct from one of the largest manufacturers in the world at FACTORY COST, and we offer them to our subscribers at an exceptionally low price, and all we want in addition is One Subscriber. Our "Independent" Machine is a thoroughly first-class Family Sewing Machine, and is retailed under its original name at \$65.00. Our arrangements with the manufacturers will not allow us to use their name, but instead we call it "Independent."

HIGH ARM, HIGH GRADE, NOISELESS, LIGHT RUNNING, SELF-THREADING, SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the Medal Premium at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.—A written warranty accompanies each Machine. All parts are interchangeable, and we can supply duplicates at any time. Each part of the Machine is fitted with such exactness that no trouble can arise with any part, as new pieces can be supplied with the assurance of a perfect fit.

Our "Independent" is a strictly high-grade Sewing Machine, and finished throughout in the best possible manner. It possesses all modern improvements, and its mechanical construction is such that in it are combined simplicity with great strength, thus insuring ease of running, durability, and making it impossible for the Machine to be put out of order. It sews fast and makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread and all classes of material. Always ready for use and unrivaled for speed, durability and quality of work.

Notice the following points of superiority. THE HEAD swings on patent socket hinges, and is firmly held down by a thumb screw. It is strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. The bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with the top of the table. HIGHER ARM—The space under the arm is 5 1/2 inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, even quilts. IT IS SELF-THREADING—There are absolutely no holes to put the thread through except the eye of the needle. THE STARTER is cylinder, open on the end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. THE STITCH REGULATOR is on the bed of the Machine, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. THE FEED is double and extends on both sides of the needle; never fails to take the goods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive; no springs to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER—An arrangement for filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. The Machine does not run while winding the bobbin. LIGHT RUNNING—The Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. THE STITCH is a double-lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not unravel, and can be changed without stopping the Machine. THE TENSION is a flat spring tension and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. THE NEEDLE is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. NEEDLE BAR is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. ADJUSTABLE BEARINGS—All bearings are case-hardened steel and can be easily adjusted with a screwdriver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the Machine will last a life time. ATTACHMENTS—Each Machine is furnished with the following set of best steel attachments FREE: One Foot Hammer Feller, one Package of Needles, six Bobbins, one Wrench, one Screw Driver, one Shuttle Screw Driver, one Presser Foot, one Belt and Hook, one Oil Can filled with oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Screw, one Quilter, and one Instruction Book.

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FREIGHT PAID—All machines shipped direct from factory at Chicago. Freight charges prepaid to any point in the United States on a railway, except to points in Washington, California, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Arizona and Wyoming, to which states we will prepay all freight charges for \$3.00 additional.

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