

MILES STOPPED IT.

On the 9th inst. General Miles issued a sweeping order to the commanding general of each department in the service prohibiting the use of canned meats of any sort by the army in the future. Before issuing this order General Miles fully satisfied himself, by scientific investigation, of the deadly character of leaded tin and terne plate when brought into contact with certain oils and acids, as specified in this paper in its issue of January 5th, copies of which were furnished to the general. His sweeping order is based on the results of these investigations, and that of Dr. J. Sutcliffe of this city, an ex-government inspector who was discharged because he reported the truth about the dangerous character of certain canned meats.—Mississippi Valley Democrat.

THE REPUBLICAN OBJECTION.

What the republicans object to is not that the free railroad pass be given to state officials, but that they should be given to populist officials. A railroad pass in the hands of a republican official accords perfectly with their ideas of the eternal fitness of things.—Colridge Blade.

WHAT THE PRIVATES SAY.

The Independent called attention last week to the opinions of the soldiers in the Philippines on the question of imperialism. The last issue of the Seward Independent has the following on the same subject: A couple of weeks ago the Reporter, a local republican organ, that believes in standing by the administration whether it be right or wrong, published a letter from a boy in the Philippines who signed himself "Private A," and since the battle portions of that letter are worthy of more than a passing thought. The letter was dated December 15, 1898, and the portions we refer to are as follows: "It is the opinion of almost all of the boys that we will be at war with the Filipinos before long. It looks as though the United States is forcing them into a fight. Of course my being a soldier compels me to keep what I know and think to myself. Perhaps when I am free I will have something to say about the Eighth army corps. All I can say now in regard to the fight with the Filipinos (if we have one) is that it will be an unwilling fight on the part of the enlisted men in the United States army. We hate the natives very much, but we went into the war for humanity sake and not to fight a down trodden race. Aguinaldo says the Americans will fire the first shot. I think they will. I do not want it to seem that I am trying to dictate to the great government of the United States, but it seems to me that if they would send over a few school teachers and open some public schools and withdraw the American troops from the outposts, that peace and harmony would soon reign over the island. The educated natives are as fine a class of people as one wishes to see. Most of the natives are very ignorant, yet smart. The reason is they have been at war with the Spaniards for hundreds of years, more or less, and have not had the chance to be anything more than they are. We all pity them, and are very unwilling to fight them, but if we are ordered to charge them we will go after them with the same zeal as we did the Spaniards, for the simple reason that we swore to defend our country against all her enemies, whomsoever, and if the leaders say the Filipinos are the country's enemies we must take it for granted that they are."

VANDALS WRECK A CHURCH.

Baptist Church of Wichita Desecrated by Sarciligious Scamps. WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 20.—A dastardly act of vandalism was discovered at the Emporia Avenue Baptist church last evening by the pastor. Upon opening for services it was found that the church furniture and instruments had been frightfully mutilated by an ax in the hands of some unknown persons. The reeds and keys of the fine organ were chopped and torn out of place. The beautiful center chandelier was shattered to pieces and the works and dial torn out of the large handsome clock, besides the complete demelishment of the electric motor. Further investigation showed that the seats and carpets had been hacked and cut to pieces and, not satisfied with their dastardly work, the vandals entered the baptistry and turned on the water, flooding the entire basement, and then to complete their work burned every book in the extensive library, leaving the church interior a total wreck. No cause can be given for the dastardly act.

GEORGE ON M'KINLEY.

It appears that Henry George, jr. has inherited something of his father's power to express his thoughts in vigorous English as the following letter shows: New York, Feb. 9.—Henry George, in a letter declining an invitation to act on a committee to arrange for the Maine memorial, says: "I have deep sympathy with all who lost dear ones on the vessel and would be glad to subscribe to the limit of my means toward an assistance fund, but without raising the question of whether or not the vessel should have been sent to Havana, aside from the fact that she was her commander, Captain Sigbee, is reported to have said it is not even now clear as to who is directly responsible for her blowing up. I do not wish to participate in any public ceremony that shall even remotely seem to approve of the policy of the administration at Washington. "I believe in liberty—liberty of the Jeffersonian kind, that would give absolute freedom of action to the individual without infringing the rights of others—and I would at the outset have had our government recognize the rights of the Cubans to be free, whatever complications might have resulted with Spain as a consequence. But I do not believe in the kind of liberty that President McKinley is dealing in. The freedom that is given under military despotism must be as horrible as the rotten meat that was given to our citizen soldiers in the recent Cuban war. "Men who came to official power by the use of the most gigantic corruption fund that was ever seen in politics, who have since riddled in public expenditure at Washington, who have added enormously to the common man's burdens for the benefit of rings and special interests and who have killed more soldiers with bad food and bad treatment than were slain by Spanish bullets are not to be implicitly trusted when it comes to conferring liberty upon other peoples. Feeling that with such views I cannot consistently take part in a public ceremony that to many may imply tacit sanction of the actions and principles of the administration at Washington, I respectfully ask to be excused. Yours very truly, HENRY GEORGE, JR."

Clippings.

SOMEWHAT SAD.

The Filipinos are in hard luck. After hundreds of years of oppression, they rebelled against Spain and had nearly gained their independence, when great big America jumped onto them with both feet. The Filipinos are patriots. The United States is a cruel tyrant who paid his gold for a spurious title to their country, and is now engaged in the pious work of subjugating them by force of arms.—Silver Creek Times.

EMINENTLY CORRECT.

Hereafter we will cut from our exchange list every paper we find clipping editorial matter from our columns and passing it off as original. We do this not so much because we want the credit due us but because we take no interest in, and have no time to give to an exchange that steals its editorials.—The Quill.

CANNOT BE PARDONED.

During the week two battles have been fought near Manila between the United States troops and the insurgents, in which the Americans were victorious, yet we don't feel as if this is anything to get good over, but on the other hand we almost blush to think that the United States has become so christianized as to shoot down the poor ignorant insurgents who know no more about warfare than to stand up before our heavy artillery with nothing but bows and arrows to defend themselves with. We don't see how such heroic (?) deeds can ever be pardoned. What right have we to go down to that far-off land and shoot down the men who have been persecuted for so many years by Spaniards? Where is an American who would not fight for his home and freedom? And some of these same people who call themselves Christians and have been sending missionaries to enlighten these insurgents are today upholding this bloody war that is being waged in the Philippine Islands. These Filipinos are only doing just what the patriotic Americans did when they threw off the British yoke—fighting for liberty and freedom. As time develops you will see the whole war is being pushed by the bondholders and capitalists of this country for the purpose of making money out of it.—Lexington News.

Dr. Bull's Cough Myrup 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.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Senators Marjon Butler and Mason Make a Report in Favor of Establishing Them. It is almost impossible in these days when the attention of the American people is all directed to the Latin and Malay races and the whole of the government is engaged in setting up stable governments in the islands of the seas for the betterment of foreign peoples, to get any consideration paid to the wants of the people of the United States. However, there has just been a very valuable report made to congress by Senators Marjon Butler and Mason in favor of postal savings banks. The great demand for legislation that will give safe deposit to the savings of the poor is shown by the following extract from that report: "If any further argument were required to show that it is both wise and necessary to establish postal savings banks, and that there is a great business demand for such institutions, a very strong argument can be deduced from the operation of our money-order system. As everyone knows, our money order system was established for the convenience of those who do not keep bank accounts, and who, therefore, cannot draw checks on such accounts for transmission through the mails. The money order system furnishes an opportunity, at a small fee, for every individual to buy a money order or a government check. The business of this department has had a wonderful growth. There are now 21,000 offices of this class, and during the past year there were more than 27,000,000 transactions, by which over \$200,000,000 was transmitted by money orders. "But the most interesting thing in connection with the operation of this money order system is the fact that in every section of the country thousands and hundreds of thousands of people buy money orders, not to send through the mails, but money orders payable to themselves, which they keep to be cashed at some future time. They buy them simply to secure a safe deposit for their money. Thus we see that our people are already using the money order system as a kind of a postal savings bank, and that the remarkable thing about it is that they not only do not get any interest, but pay a fee for the privilege of using the government as a custodian of their small earnings and savings. There is scarcely a money order office in the United States that has not had this experience. "The postmaster at Chicago, in a recent interview, stated the extent to which these transactions were carried on in that city. It was enormous. The late postmaster at Wilmington, N. C., in a recent interview stated that the extent to which persons bought money orders payable to themselves as a safe deposit for their money was really burdensome to the office. In the office of the Superintendent of the Money Order System of the Postoffice Department here in Washington is evidence which will convince the most skeptical that there exists a great demand for postal savings banks."

THE BOYS PROMOTED. Adjutant General Barry, by order of Governor Payne, issued the following orders for promotions in the First Nebraska regiment: The resignations of the following officers, Captain C. L. Mullins, first assistant surgeon; Captain Charles A. Vickers of company F, First Lieutenant John F. Smith, company H, and Second Lieutenant Charles T. Orr,

company M; having been accepted by the president of the United States, changes in the commissioned personnel of the First regiment, Nebraska volunteer infantry, are hereby announced: First Lieutenant R. P. Jensen, second assistant surgeon is promoted to first assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, vice Mullins, resigned. Second Assistant Hospital Steward Willis E. Taibot is promoted to second assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant; vice Jensen, promoted. First Lieutenant Chas. W. Jensen of company K, is promoted to captain of company F, vice Vickers, resigned. Second Lieutenant E. O. Weber of company K, is promoted to first lieutenant of company K, vice Jensen, promoted. Second Lieutenant Jacob Henderson, of company F, is promoted to first lieutenant of company B, vice Smith, resigned. Sergeant Lester E. Sissons of company F, is promoted to second lieutenant of company K, vice Weber, promoted. Sergeant Samuel McEhlers of company F, is promoted to second lieutenant of company F, vice Henderson, promoted.

WILL NOT "PRETEND." The editor of the Nebraska Independent has for some years been trying to impress upon the labor unions of the state justice and pay for equal work whether done by man or woman. In this connection he says: "When a man can be turned out and his wife or some other woman hired to take his place at one-half or one-fourth of the salary he has received, there is no chance of maintaining the union scale." We might also suggest that when a man knows that his wife could command the same wages as he, he will be more inclined to respect her opinions and not pretend to call her a "queen" and treat her as a slave.—Fairmont Tribune.

PINGREE ON PASSES. "The only apprehension which I entertain respecting this investigation is that I may be censured because while I have been governor I have charged the state only \$37.92 for mileage and personal expenses, while traveling upon the state's business. I have unconsciously omitted to collect from the state for about 15,746 miles which I have traveled in the performance of my duties as governor and for the hotel and other legitimate expenses which were incurred while so traveling. "Unfortunately, for some reason, I have lost favor with the railroads of Michigan, who seem to have overlooked me in the distribution of passes. Perhaps, however, in order to be entirely honest, I should not overlook the fact that one of the railroads of Wisconsin, having six miles of track in the state of Michigan, sent me a pass good only upon their road in Michigan. After laboring with myself several days and nights I succeeded in putting aside the temptation and returned this pass to the railroad official who was thoughtful enough to send it to me. I presume it would be possible for me to secure a rebate from the railroads of Michigan for the mileage paid by me for the 15,746 miles above referred to, if the investigating committee does not insist upon the state of Michigan's paying that mileage."

FILIPINOS RECOGNIZED. San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Advice from Manila dated January 12, says: A more difficult problem than that with which the governor general of the Philippines is confronted at the present moment it would be difficult to imagine, for unless the Filipinos recede from their position the situation in a nutshell amounts to this: The Americans must either fight and subdue the rebels or withdraw from the archipelago. As a matter of fact the Filipinos have been and are being recognized officially all the time, because in order to avoid unnecessary bloodshed the American authorities have been compelled to treat with them. In response to the conciliatory proclamation of Major General Otis, Aguinaldo issued an official manifesto, in which he says: "General Otis calls himself, in the proclamation referred to, 'military governor of the Philippine Islands,' and I protest once and a thousand times and with all the energy of my soul against such authority. I solemnly proclaim that I never had, neither in Singapore nor in Hong Kong nor here in the Philippines, any undertaking or agreement, either by word nor by writing, to recognize the sovereignty of American in this, my loved country. On the contrary, I say that I returned to these islands on board an American warship on the 19th of May last year with the decided and manifest proposition to carry on the war with the Spaniards to reconquer our liberty and our independence. "In the proclamation of General Otis he alludes to instructions written for him by his excellency, the president of the United States, referring to the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands. I solemnly protest in the name of God, the root and fountain of all justice and right, and who has given me power to direct my dear brothers in the difficult work of our regeneration, against this intrusion of the government of the United States in the sovereignty of these islands. Equality of protest in the name of all the Philippine people against this intrusion, because when they gave me their vote of confidence, electing me, though unworthy, as president of the nation, when they did this they imposed upon me the duty to sustain in the death their liberty and independence. "On January 9 a second proclamation purporting to have been issued by Aguinaldo, was published. It contained the statement that if the Americans attempted to move from the islands into the interior or attempted to occupy the Visayas by force their act would be considered as a declaration of war, and the Filipinos would immediately begin their fight for independence. The publication of this proclamation was prohibited as far as possible in Manila on account of its incendiary nature.

A Trusted Official.

HONESTY AND TRUSTFULNESS REWARDED.

S. E. Brees, of Orange, Had an Experience Recently which is Intensely Interesting—An Example for Others.

From the Lake Review, Osakis, Minn. The following account of a farmer's remarkable experience was recently told a reporter by Mr. S. E. Brees, one of the oldest settlers and most prominent farmers of the town of Orange, Douglas County, Minn. Mr. Brees is town clerk, having held this position for several years, and is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity and honesty. This experience of Mr. Brees is certainly interesting. He says: "In August, 1891, as I was on my last day's drive with the harvest team, I suddenly became faint and weak. Every move I made was made with an effort. I rode about a number of days but did not obtain much relief. The top of my head had a peculiar feeling. I could not rest or sleep. It went on this way until I was nearly crazy. I had the grip previous to this and it left me with a severe cough and also a dull pain about the region of the heart. I consulted a prominent physician and took his medicine for about two months. Some relief was obtained. The physician pronounced my trouble a difficulty of the heart arising from the after effect of the grip. My family were alarmed about me, and for two years they would not let me go away alone for four miles to see another physician. I finally consulted a prominent physician. He told me the same as the first, but thought he could help me. I took his medicine six months, and for a while obtained considerable benefit, but as the old symptoms returned and I was as bad as ever.

A HOME FOR EVERY CITIZEN.

Therein Abides a Nation's Greatest Glory—Let Us Vote For It. Since the world began the human heart has loved a home. Aye, even the birds that build their tiny nests in the leafy trees, the animals that burrow into the ground, or that select their lair among the rocks and in the jungles and the forests, are each and all endowed by an all-wise Creator with an instinctive affection for a permanent abiding place. Taken either figuratively or literally, Eden was the home of a God made pair of human beings, and they wept when they were driven from it. The history of the world is a history of a human struggle for a home. Among the Egyptians, the Persians, the Jews, the Romans, the Greeks, and, in later days, the Normans, the Saxons, the Gauls, the Britons, men were battling for homes. The inspiring thought of nearly every historical invasion was land on which to settle and build up homes. Immense bodies of men, armed and equipped for war, took their wives and children with them, ready to settle upon conquered or newly discovered territory. Since the pilgrims landed upon the bleak shores of Massachusetts the western tide of empire has been sustained by the desire to obtain land and build homes. The longing for a home animates the heart of the emigrant as he crosses the ocean to the new world, the same as it does the western settler who journeys across the continent with his family in a "prairie schooner." Ask a thousand homeless men and women today what of all things they most desire, and 999 of them will unhesitatingly answer: "A home!" Why not seize this idea, and by its use unite the disinherited of the earth in a movement that shall put every man into a home of his own, exempt from execution and all taxation? We repeat what we have already said a thousand times, that a nation of home owners would be the grandest, the happiest and the mightiest nation on the face of the earth. To accomplish this end the monetary standard must be destroyed and a paper money standard established in its place. The money power must be wiped out of existence through a system of government loans to the people, whereby money loaning will become so unprofitable that shylockism cannot exist. A graduated land tax must be enforced, so that land will be desirable only for actual use and occupation. The grab-bags and accumulators of wealth must be routed by a graduated income tax, whereby the burden of taxation shall be taken from off the shoulders of those least able to bear it and placed upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it and at the same time render it impossible for individuals and corporations to accumulate the vast fortunes that are threatening the existence of republican forms of government and destroying the welfare of the masses. Let the people be educated to believe that it is not only possible, but that it is thoroughly practicable for every man to own a home of his own, and in time they will unite to accomplish such an end. Let every man who wants a home vote for a home, and the problem is solved.—Home's Monthly.

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Leave Chicago every Thursday via Colorado Springs and scenic route to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Southern Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday via Kansas City, Fort Worth and El Paso to Los Angeles. These excursion cars are attached to Fast Passenger Trains, and their popularity is evidence that we offer the best. Accompany these excursions and save money, for the lowest rate tickets are available in these FULLMAN TOURIST CARS. For full description of this service and the benefits given its patrons, see your local ticket agent or address John Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill. FRANK H. BARNES, C. P. & T. A. 11th & O Sts., Union, Neb.

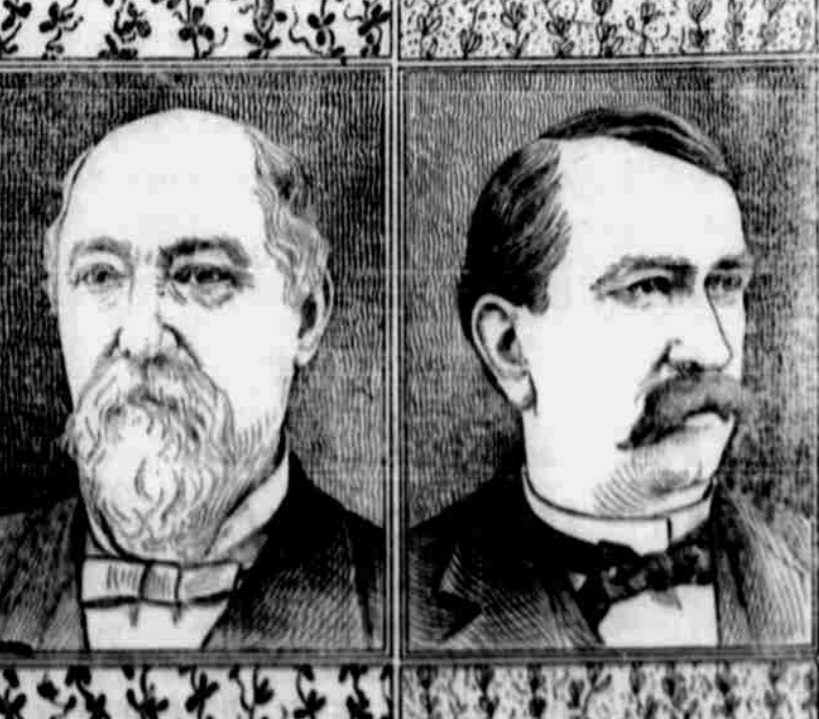
SWIFTEST RACING EAST AND WEST.

If you would travel rapidly and with comfort and ease, please note that the Northwestern line and its connections provide the fastest service to eastern cities, and many hours the fastest to western points named below. To Buffalo, 33 hours; New York, 45 hours; Boston, 48; Ogden, 31; Salt Lake, 33; San Francisco, 62; Portland, 60. Why not save yourself weary hours of traveling by getting tickets via the Northwestern? A. S. Fielding, C. T. A., 117 South Tenth street. The Rock Island playing cards are the slickest you ever handled. One pack will be sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Money order or draft for 50 cents or same in stamps will secure four packs. They will be sent by express, charges prepaid. Address, JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Co., Chicago. QUICKEST TIME EVER MADE. Commencing January 15th the Great Rock Island's "Colorado Flyer" leaving Lincoln at 8:00 p. m. daily, will make connections at Colorado Springs with new fast trains to Salt Lake City and Portland, Oregon, arriving at northwest Pacific Coast points thirteen (13) hours quicker and earlier than ever before. Only seventy hours to Portland, Oregon, from Lincoln now. Think of it. The Lincoln Tannery, 373 O Street removes all kinds of Hides and Fur to tan into Leather, Robes, and Bags. Hides lined. Hides Tanned on steam. Highest price paid for Hides. HENRY HOLM

MISSOURI'S WAR GOVERNOR

Restored to Health By Pe-ru-na.

A LETTER FROM THE AUDITOR OF THE INTERIOR.



Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, the noted war governor of the State of Missouri, is a great friend of Pe-ru-na. He writes: The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, Ohio. Gentlemen—For years I have been afflicted with chronic catarrh, which has gone through my whole system, and no one knows the tortures and misery I have passed through. My doctor has prescribed various remedies, and I have never found any relief until I was persuaded by a friend to use Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na. After the use of one bottle I feel like a new man. It also cured me of a dropping I had in my throat, and built my system up generally. To those who are suffering with catarrh I take pleasure in recommending your great medicine. Very respectfully, Thomas C. Fletcher. Everything that affects the welfare of the people is a legitimate subject of comment to the real statesman. The statesman is not a narrow man. It is the politician who is narrow. The true statesman looks out on the world as it is, and seeks, as far as is in his power, to remedy evils and encourage the good.

Hon. Wm. Youngblood, Auditor of the Interior. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1898. The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, Ohio. Gentlemen—For years I have been afflicted with chronic catarrh, which has gone through my whole system, and no one knows the tortures and misery I have passed through. My doctor has prescribed various remedies, and I have never found any relief until I was persuaded by a friend to use Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na. After the use of one bottle I feel like a new man. It also cured me of a dropping I had in my throat, and built my system up generally. To those who are suffering with catarrh I take pleasure in recommending your great medicine. Very respectfully, Wm. Youngblood, Auditor of the Interior. Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must prevent them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh.