

A MAN Should Never Hang

A man should never hang up his coat by the loop made for that purpose if he can avoid it; if hung in that way sooner or later it will sag out of shape. Then again, they say we spend one-third of our life in bed. If that's the case we must spend the other two-thirds with our clothes on, so the wearing part has the best end of the bargain. Isn't that good proof that the wearing qualities of your clothing be more carefully looked after. If the quality of the cloth is all right the hanging part as a rule is all right. When you buy a suit of clothes from *The Nebraska* you can rest assured the quality, style and fit is correct, it wouldn't be *Nebraska Clothing* if it wasn't. We are showing some *men's suits of all wool diagonal serge, fast colors sack style, satin piped, perfect fitting and splendidly trimmed, good looking, good wearer, good value for \$6.50.* If you want to order this suit through our mail order department, order suit No. 216—say you saw the ad in the *INDEPENDENT* then you are sure to get the exact thing we call your attention to. Sizes 34 to 44 chest measure. Don't delay, delays have dangerous ends.

Nebraska Clothing Co. OMAHA

Grass Seed

We carry almost everything in common and rare grass seeds; can get anything offered by other houses and save you the freight—probably more. Figure with us.

Seed Potat's

We sell only northern grown potatoes. Our Red River Early Ohio are beauties—\$1 per bushel. For the very earliest we have the Acme—6 weeks. We also have World's Fair and Carman's—No. 1 and 3. SEE THEM.

Garden Seed

We are headquarters for everything in the seed line. Our five-cent packages hold twice as much as those you get from ordinary seed boxes. Try six of 'em for 25c.

Garden Tools

We have a full line of Planet Jr. and Iron Age cultivators, drills etc. We sell 'em RIGHT.

CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE
GRISWOLD SEED CO.
TENTH AND N STS., LINCOLN, NEB.



Cheap Stove—Dear Coal.

The heat in the Majestic Range goes where it will do the most good, and not up the chimney. Made of malleable iron and steel by the Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., and sold as low as \$27.00. For sale by

buy the best at the lowest price is now at hand. Having received a complete new stock of granite ware and tin ware, also hardware and garden tools, at Bottom Prices, we will

Sell to You at a Corresponding Reduction.....

HALL BROS. CO.,
1308 O ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

INSURANCE "HOLD UPS."

Instead of That the Fool Democrats Didn't Have Sense Enough to Charge Regular Rates.

The republican press of this state is still walling over the hard lot of the poor insurance companies "held up" by Palm. The only thing about Palm, aside from writing letters that would incriminate himself as well as innocent parties is that he didn't have sense enough to charge the regular rates for the work that he did. To find out what the examiners in other states charged for this work, letters have been sent to the auditors or insurance commissioners of the various states. The first reply that comes to hand is as follows:

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 1899.—Replying to yours of recent date in reference to the amount of charges against insurance companies where examinations are made by this department, I will say that our statute provides that an insurance company shall pay the expenses of such an examination of its assets. The statute clearly intends, if it intends anything, that the charges are to go to examiners for making the examination. This department has instructed in all cases that the examiners charge a fee of \$25 per day from the time they leave this office until they return, providing he was at work while at the other end of the line, excluding Sundays, and his expenses while there and going and coming.

The basis for these charges is this: J. P. Davis, president of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance company of Topeka, informed me soon after I came into this office in 1897 that some Chicago experts came to the office of the Kansas Mutual Life a few years ago to make an examination, that they left Chicago until they got back and expenses while here and going and coming, and in addition they charged up an attorney's fee against the company for one D. R. Hite of this city of \$200 against the Kansas company, they run up a bill of over \$1,800. The result was that when I came to send out an examiner from this department to examine a company out side of the state I instructed him to charge \$25 per day from the time of leaving the department until he returned and expenses while there, and going and coming, excluding Sundays. And I expressly told them that if they charged a less amount than this and I heard of it, that they would not make another examination for this department.

As to the reasonableness of the charge I will say that on the 29th day of November, 1898, I received a letter from the Hon. Lewis F. Pugh, superintendent of insurance of the state of New York, saying that his department was engaged in examining a company by the name of the Agricultural Insurance company of Watertown, New York, that amongst its assets there was a mortgage made on property located in Kansas and he wanted to arrive at a proper valuation of it, and for that purpose it was essential that an appraiser should be made of the same. He asked this department to select two individuals in reference to compensation, as follows: "For services of this character our department allows a compensation at the rate of \$15 dollars a day for each appraiser, together with an additional allowance of \$5 a day for each appraiser, for expenses and actual disbursement for car fare." This shows conclusively that an appraiser in New York is allowed a compensation of \$20 per day outside of his car fare, but I have no knowledge as to what New York allows to examiners of insurance companies. Truly yours,

WEBB M'NALL,
Superintendent of Insurance.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a quick and sure cure for croup. Mothers, when your children are attacked with any dreadful disease, you can depend on this marvelous remedy. It never fails to cure at once. Price 25c.

Hardy's Column.

ARIZONA SETTLEMENT.
The late fall of '49 found four Wis. consins boys digging gold on the American river in California. They struck it rich from the start. From one step in the bed rock, extending from the middle of the river under the bank two hundred feet, they took out sixty thousand dollars. Two of the boys protected their share and went home. The other two continued to dig, till the summer of '54 at which time their joint pile had increased to the hundred thousand.

News had been circulated of rich diggings in Arizona on the Colorado river. So with three motives in view, first to dig, second to trade, and third to locate a city on the head navigable waters of the Colorado, they chartered a small steamer, loaded her up and started. It was a slow job ascending the river, for they had to stop and cut wood to make steam. They located as near the rapids, and the high banks as was practical and christened their new city Hardyville before it was built.

The nearest postoffice were Los Angeles, three hundred miles to west and Santa Fe, six hundred to the east. The river was the only high way of commerce and yet boats did not come up more than three or four times a year. But after a year or two the country was opened to the outside world by means of the United States canal express. Several military posts had been established in the country about and many of them at a long distance from the river. Uncle Sam thinking it would be impossible to traverse the desert with horses or mules brought a

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DR. LEONHARDT'S ANTI-PILL CURES DYSPEPSIA.

Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous, etc. and the Full Bill. Always get followed by constipation, Headache, etc. Address: A. P. FILL, U.S. Dispensary, Wash., D.C. Send 25c for full particulars.

FILIPINOS TRIED IT AGAIN.

Another Attempt to Capture the Waterworks Reservoir.

THE ENEMY AGAIN DRIVEN OUT.

When Americans Drove One Body Away Another Made an Effort to Take the Pumping Station From the Rear—Use New Cannon.

MANILA, March 8.—The engagement of yesterday in which thirty rebels were killed near the reservoir, was renewed this morning. After the insurgents had been driven off last night from in front of Mariguinao they came back 500 strong and cut off a company of the First Nebraska volunteers.

This morning General Hale sent out three companies of the Nebraska regiment and two companies of the Second Oregon to dislodge them. The enemy, who were holding a strong position among the rocks, fired excellent volleys at the advancing Americans, but the latter, by a flank movement, drove the Filipinos over the hills. No sooner was this fight well under way than the insurgents to the south of the waterworks, knowing that the forces there had been weakened by sending troops to Mariguinao, attacked the water works in the rear. Their object was to cut off the pumping station, but they did not succeed.

The fire was heavy and our small loss was due solely to the bad marksmanship of the Filipinos. The enemy's dead numbered twenty. Returns now in show five Americans wounded.

The insurgents are placing guns in position at various points. The opinion of all the prominent men in Manila is that the military force of the insurgent oligarchy must be broken before a stable government can be established in the islands.

At daylight this morning the enemy were discovered trying to mount a gun across the river from San Pedro and the Sixth artillery promptly shelled the rebel battery. Temporarily stopping the work, the enemy poured a fusillade of musketry across the river, but a gunboat moved up and cleared the banks of the stream with rapid fire guns.

Apparently the Filipinos have secured a new supply of smokeless ammunition recently, as there has been a noticeable difference in their firing during the last few days.

In addition to the two new cannon used by the insurgents in the night attack Sunday, two other guns in their possession were located yesterday by General Hale's brigade. The guns were so placed near San Pedro as to be capable of enfilading General Wheaton's brigade.

M. CAMBON IN WASHINGTON.

To Put the Last Touches on Spanish-American Peace Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, has arrived here after an absence of six months spent in Paris. M. Cambon has been detained until after the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain had reached the stage when he could put the finishing touch to the work which he began last summer. He will communicate to the State department when Spain has ratified the peace treaty and he will conduct all the preliminary arrangements for the renewal of diplomatic relations between ourselves and Spain.

M. Cambon will bring home data bearing on French claims to indemnity concerning the Cuban debt. It is understood by the officials of the French embassy that M. Cambon personally requested to be returned to his post here in order to finish the Spanish-American negotiations. It was the desire of the minister of foreign affairs to keep him in Europe, as he is a diplomat of the highest standing.

ABNER M'KINLEY IN CUBA.

The President's Brother Insists That He Is on a Pleasure Trip.

HAVANA, March 8.—While Abner McKinley, who has been here several days, denies that his visit to Cuba is more than a mere pleasure trip, there appears to be little doubt that he has a twofold mission—political and business. Officials here say he has private instructions from the President to investigate the situation, sound the sentiments of business men and thoroughly gauge the Cuban feeling toward the American administration. He will look after the interests of an express company with which he is connected and a railway enterprise will also have his attention.

However, at present he is devoting no attention to business and since his arrival his visits have been purely social and personal in character. He and his party were conducted by General Humphreys to Mariel in a government tug. Later he called on General Ludlow and had a long conference.

To Allow Coloring of Butterine. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—Lyons of Kansas City introduced in the senate yesterday afternoon a bill to repeal the law that prohibits the coloring of butterine. He says it applies only to Missouri packing houses now and is therefore a discrimination against home industries.

The Head of the German Navy Resigns. BERLIN, March 8.—Admiral von Knorr, commander-in-chief of the navy, has resigned. His intention to take this step was announced last autumn.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

President McKinley's Instructions to the Men Sent to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Renewed interest in the situation in the Philippines is awakened by the establishment at Manila of the civilian members of the commission which has been designated by the President to represent him in the archipelago. The speculation regarding the duties of this commission and the authority it will have in the colonial government are set at rest by the publication of the order issued by the President to the secretary of state. It will be noted that the military government of the islands under General Otis will be continued without interference until Congress makes other provisions and that the commission's powers, while important, are very largely advisory. The order says:

"In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila and to announce by a public proclamation their presence and the mission entrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burdens of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive of these ends.

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political state of the various populations, practically as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation and the need of public improvements.

"The temporary government of the islands is entrusted to the military authorities and will continue until Congress shall determine otherwise.

"Insofar as immediate personal changes in the civil administration may seem to be advisable the commissioners are empowered to recommend suitable persons for appointment to these offices from among the inhabitants of the islands who have previously acknowledged their allegiance to this government."

THE TIME AGAIN EXTENDED.

The Kansas Deadlock Given a Little More Time.

TOPEKA, March 8.—The legislature took another lease of life to-day by extending the time for the consideration of appropriation bills until 6 to-night. By the terms of the previous resolution the legislature was due to cease action on bills at noon.

Unless the executive and judicial bill comes to Governor Stanley without the rider of \$15,000 he will veto it. He has declared in emphatic terms he will also veto the deficiency bill. He argues that if Populist senators who are beneficiaries of the deficiency bill, refused to vote to pay him and other officers of the state their salaries, he will be justified in vetoing their bill.

To Examine County Accounts.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—Senator Morton's bill giving the state auditor two skilled agents to examine county accounts was passed by the Senate. The state auditor says that with these two agents he can save the state from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per annum. It will be the duty of these agents to examine and check up the books and records of counties relative to the assessments, collections and settlement of state taxes and licenses and to investigate the legality and correctness of all claims against the state. The agents are to be paid \$5 per day and expenses.

Must Stand Two Trials.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 8.—Yesterday the March term of the circuit court commenced, with Judge J. D. Perkins on the bench. The business is very heavy, including over forty divorce cases. At this term will be tried the damage suit of Mrs. W. J. Gillilan for \$5,000 against John D. McGrillis, for the killing of her husband last December. The trial of McGrillis for murder is also slated, he being under bond for \$15,000.

Exempting City Companies.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—The Senate committee on fire insurance held a special meeting and agreed to report favorably the Farris bill, exempting fire insurance companies of Kansas City and St. Louis from the provisions of the anti-pooling law. Senators Anderson, Whaley and Cooper voted for the bill and Senator Mott against it.

American Marines to Leave Peking.

Peking, March 8.—The American marines who have been guarding the United States legation are under orders to leave. The Russian and French embassies have also notified the government of their intention of soon withdrawing their guards from their respective legations.

Head for Abstracters.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—The Senate ordered to engrossment Senator Vandiver's bill requiring abstracters to give bond for \$5,000 and enabling persons who have suffered by reason of the incorrectness of an abstract to sue on this bond.

She Wrote "Susan in a Bar Room."

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 8.—Miss Sydney Powell, daughter of the late Rev. William B. Powell, died here yesterday, aged 34 years. She was the author of "Susan in a Bar Room" and other stories.

TO RECRUIT NO VOLUNTEERS

The 65,000 Regulars Enough for the President.

M'KINLEY HAS SO DECIDED.

Unless Absolute Necessity Should Arise, the Present Volunteers Will Be Mustered Out and None Enlisted in Their Stead.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President McKinley has decided not to avail himself of the authority granted by the compromise army bill, to organize a provincial army of 85,000 volunteers. After consulting with officials of the war department the President has decided that, in view of the present favorable outlook in Cuba and the prospect of the complete suppression of the Philippine insurrection at an early day, it will not be necessary, after the present volunteer forces have been mustered out, to have more than the 65,000 men allowed for the regular army until July 1, 1901.

It is also his purpose to expedite the withdrawal of volunteers from Cuba and the Philippines as rapidly as possible, and muster them out of the service. All of the volunteers are to be brought home from Cuba without delay, and those in the Philippines will be brought home as soon as enough regulars can be sent out to take their places.

The President will have authority under the law to appoint volunteer general officers and volunteer staff officers in sufficient number for the 65,000 regulars. If subsequent developments show the necessity for more men the President will then exercise his power to enlist all or part of the 85,000.

Under any circumstances the President will not enlist the 35,000 volunteers until after the regular army has been increased to 65,000 men, and then only when they are absolutely necessary.

A REPORT ON THE CLERKS.

The Missouri House Reopens the Session's Main Squabble.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—The House got back to its old familiar wrangle over the clerical force this morning and fought it out with its usual spirit.

One could hear a pin drop as Pope of Cole, chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the clerical force, arose in his place and sent to the desk the report of the committee. It provided for the reinstatement of four stenographers who were discharged by the chief clerk, Lon Luther of Sedalia and J. C. Duval of Richmond were reinstated because necessary. Three others were reinstated because the members who recommended them had no other patronage. The committee recommended that the enrolling clerk drop three, the doorkeeper three and the engraving clerk eight of those who had been retained after the first discharges under the Dozell resolution.

Pope said the committee had carefully considered its work and found much difficulty because members, as a rule, elected to retain those they had on the chief clerk's force. They found that the chief clerk had discharged those of his force who were recommended by the two members who died. These were reinstated. The committee also reinstated Lou Luther and J. C. Duval, two members discharged by the chief clerk. The four typewriters were reinstated because they were needed. The doorkeeper had agreed to drop two and the enrolling clerk three.

TRAIN ROBBERS INDICTED.

True Bills Against Kennedy, Ryan and the Others at Hartsville.

HARTSVILLE, Mo., March 8.—John Kennedy and the six men who are accused of assisting him in the hold up of the Memphis train at Macomb January 3 were all indicted by the grand jury here this morning.

To Arm Prisoners in Danger.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—Nicholas introduced a bill in the House providing that when a mob threatens to hang a prisoner it shall be the duty of the officer in charge to provide the prisoner "with a 38-caliber revolver and fifty cartridges and such other weapons as he may need to defend himself." The officer is made liable to a fine of \$500 for failing to arm such prisoner and tell him to shoot.

Eagon Enjoys Himself.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Commissary General Charles F. Eagon, who has remained in Washington since the court-martial suspending him from the service for his attack on General Miles, has arranged to leave Washington to-night for the West. He will go to San Francisco and thence embark for Honolulu. He has a son there with large interests in coffee plantations.

The Queen of Belgium Improving.

BRUSSELS, March 8.—Queen Marie Henriette, who is suffering from broncho-pneumonia, passed a good night and her condition this morning showed marked improvement.

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Advertisement for a product, likely a seed or fertilizer, with details of pricing and contact information.