

IT GIVES

It gives liberty and breadth to thought and action, doing business as it is done at "The Nebraska." The methods by which success has been achieved are opening possibilities for you and for us, that the uplifting, expanding broader channels of trade are opening to fresh inspiration and marking out new paths to the forward going of business. In a few weeks we will see many of you in Omaha; many of you will be strangers to us and to the town. The best time in the world to get acquainted with us is when you visit the exposition. At your service—here—all the conveniences of the store will be yours to enjoy. But—you must get ready first. You want a new suit, or shoes, underwear, etc. Now, why not try us through our mail order department? The best possible results will reward you. This is a safe store to trade in. That you must bear in mind—and your money back if you wish it. A new department here for *Women's Shoes*, and you get what you pay for—goodness, and often get more. Every shoe want is carefully studied and supplied. *Women's Shoes* for \$1.00 that sell the world over. That's the key to which the price tune is pitched all through the department. A little leaflet about shoes for the asking. When writing tell us in what paper you saw the ad.

Nebraska Clothing Co

to Memorial Day. At this time when our hearts are responsive to heroism, and when a new set of heroes is coming before us, bringing, let us hope, a new type of heroism, it may not be inappropriate to consider some of the qualities that go to make a hero.

The hero must dare. There must be a spirit of boldness—a setting forth of his own power against all else. Emerson says that "self trust is the essence of all heroism."

The hero not only dares and acts but he does it at some sacrifice of selfish ease. "Every heroic act measures itself by its contempt of external good." The hero must suffer. He must show that he is not acting for his own personal ease. War has been a great school of heroes because war puts bodily comfort and personal pleasure at the lowest. No one is counted a hero for the care he takes of himself or for his own safety and comfort.

War has certainly schooled men in bravery and endurance and developed a carelessness of physical safety which are factors in the making of heroes.

There is no heroism where there is no authority. We find no heroism in mobs—except it be found in opposing the mob. There is no heroism in indulging in passion or in the passionate resistance of authority. We do not look for heroism among the mob of lynchers who make mockery of authority and justice. Heroes are not made of that material. Every act of lynching in the name of virtue throws more of the glamour of heroism upon the victim than upon the mob, and inspires disobedience rather than virtue.

The great factor in heroism is service to others. No one becomes a hero by what he does for himself.

When great dangers knit people together into an organization larger and more complicated than the individual, then we look for heroes, and we do not look in vain. Heroism must have an opportunity. When the times that try men's souls are come then, and only then do we find heroes. We have ceased to see such times only in conditions of material danger or in circumstances of war. We should know that "times that try men's souls" are always at hand and that there is no day and no condition which does not afford opportunity for heroism.

Today we gladly recognize the heroism of those who gave their lives in the civil war. This week we will stroll with flowers the graves of the soldiers who have passed to the comradeship of the immortals. In yonder church is observed the memorial service of the heroic colonel who gallantly gave his life in no less than the sacred charge of our state and our nation. Other heroes living and dead receive their tribute of praise and fond memorials of love in our hearts today. On the sad background of war, we read with sorrowful pride the opportunity of heroism improved. But it is no criticism upon them to say that heroes just as noble and just as true, stayed at home and carried on the affairs of peace—as true, as full of daring and of action. Your cities show grander and braver feats of heroism than any war records can display.

There is many a home in our broad land where heroism, true and grand is called forth in the service and defense of right and persistent fidelity to duty. There is many a schoolhouse over which floats our starry flag where patriotism and heroism finds ample manifestation in the conscientious service of heroic teachers and apt pupils.

It is a great mistake to think that only in war and military pursuits can be found an ample field for heroism. It is a question whether militarism does not undermine more heroism than it develops—or whether the type of heroism developed by war is as great as that of peace.

Europe finds that its military service is sapping the manhood of its subjects. The maintenance of war conditions is impoverishing the government. One ruler at least was brave enough to call a halt to the war making tendencies and to consider if the time had not come to disarm the nations.

In the daily matters of life, in the administration of public affairs, in the complicated business of commerce, in the control of our own selfishness, in the endurance of the circumstances and experiences of life, in learning how to live for the good of those around us, is an ample field for the making of heroes. Let us nobly dare, grandly do, bravely suffer and generously respond to every call to action in the daily duties of life and "be a hero in the strife."

AT THE JEWEL TEMPLE
The memorial services in the Jewish church in Lincoln on last Sunday night was the most interesting that this writer has ever had the privilege of attending. It was a harmony of beauty and heart-felt patriotism from the beginning to the end. The music grand—the sort that creates are made, the responses were heart-felt and spontaneous. Those old

Jews stood up and sang "My Country 'tis of Thee," with an earnestness that could not be excelled.

The discourse of their pastor, Rev. A. Simon, was scholarly and eloquent. He said that to him G. A. R. stood for something more than Grand Army of the Republic. It stood for God and Right. These men, whose memories we love to preserve, went out to do battle for humanity, to relieve men of another race from oppression and slavery. They fought for God and the Right.

One sentence that fell from his lips was especially full of force and power. "The hero who stands for principle in times of peace is greater than he who falls in battle." Heroes are not only men of war but men of peace also.

There are dangers in times of peace as great as in times of war. Is there no danger to this republic? All the great industrial civilizations of the world have risen to great wealth, to luxury, to the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few and then they have disappeared. That is the history of Assyria, of Greece, of Rome. Will it be the history of this republic? There is danger ahead but it does not come from the lower classes. It comes from higher classes—the combinations of capital, from concentration of wealth in few hands, from the trusts. There is no danger lurking among the common people who toil from day to day.

Will this condition bring forth a hero of peace whom all the nations of men will revere—whose service to mankind will be remembered by nations yet unborn?

The above is a very imperfect and faulty condensation of part of the discourse. On the other hand no more touching tribute was ever paid to the heroism of the men of war who fought for God and the right. All through, it was a beautiful, spiritual and patriotic service that would do any American citizen good to have participated in.

GOT CONVERTED

Editor Independent:
A neighbor farmer gave me a paper of yours to read dated May 25, 1899, and I was astonished at what has been going on at a republican meeting at Chicago, and what was said there. Bishops and politicians, have they all gone crazy? And that Presbyterian general assembly at Minneapolis, and what that preacher said before them and they made no reply. Well, I am no politician, nor am I a preacher, but this I do know, that it is a long time since a high-toned church in America ever preached the true word of Christ or they would soon lose their jobs. Those fat bishops, I do not know what they are fit for only to worship the golden calf, which Wall and Lombard street has set up. When I was a boy my father used to say that they were only useful to try and keep the people in subjection. I guess he was right, it looks that way, for they are only king's tools.

Is McKinley trying to act General Bonaparte or what is he up to? He will find two can play at that. For my part, I am tired of republican rule. I voted for him but I have been greatly fooled. I thought he knew something, but Billy Bryan is worth a dozen of him. I have not been posted as to what has been going on for some time. My farm had to be attended to, but from this out, I shall read more. I am greatly pleased with your paper. My sons say that they have taken it for some time. When I come to Lincoln I will see you. Mind and keep on the same track, keep to the truth and God will reward you and your principles which you advocate are all right. I wish others could see as I do, we would soon be once more a republic, not of McKinley kind, but of old Abe Lincoln kind. That is my prayer.
AN OLD FARMER.

BANKER'S SOVEREIGNTY

Editor Independent:
Enclosed please find \$1 for subscription to the Independent to February, 1900. Excuse slowness of payment but it is horrible hard to get the dollars together. While I am writing I will say some of my views on politics, there may be a stray idea worth while to turn over in your mind in some future paragraph in regard to our near financial legislation. If my recollection don't deceive me, I remember having read some time after the German-French war an account of how the German potentates sent ambassadors to Berlin to consult with Bismarck to establish some available interstate commercial changes. Before the German empire was established every

little German principality and kingdom had its own weights, measure and money values and names of the same, and it was annoying to travel from one little state to another, and I also remember the headbreaking lessons in school to find out how many Austrian gulden or how many Prussian thalers made so many Conventions thaler, etc. To simplify the interstate transactions of every description these ambassadors readily agreed with Bismarck to put the weights and measures throughout Germany on the decimal but when Bismarck broached the money plank he struck a snag. His proposition was in order to cheapen and simplify the coinage and let us use of the money of the German states, to authorize the German imperial government to coin and issue all the money of the nation with the stamp of the German empire on it. Now here is just where those ambassadors kicked. They told Bismarck that they could not entertain this idea at all. They explained to him him that striking to their prerogative or right of coining and issuing the money of their different states is proof of their sovereignty. Abolishing the same to the emperor of Germany might be construed by some future erratic descendant of Emperor William I. that they were simply hereditary vassals of the German emperor, on the ground that coining the money of the realm is identical with sovereignty of the same.

Bismarck was smart enough to refrain from the question and he had to be satisfied with the substitute which was that each German state coin their own money with the bust of their ruler, but the same name, value, and if I am not mistaken the banner of the empire or some other device stamped on it.

I should think in this project of an smart man as we live in this country is a good deal of serious food for thought before making over our sovereignty to a lot of money changers in whose business patriotism has no place, as John Sherman in answer to one of Senator Allen's speech repudiated that money knows no sentiment and as patriotism humanity and all the qualities that make life worth living are sentiment, then I am sure we will have a terrible future if this demagogic conspiracy is successful. We will have after a while a second edition of the Republic of Venice, only intended, whose rulers were the great merchant princes, of whom each had his private "Fravo" and the administration had a private detective agency as dangerous as the Pinkerton's, and who often simply by certain "expressions" of face arrested political suspects for treason and the chamber of horrors under the lead roof where the heads dried up the brains and made mummies may be equalled here. I do not know whether you will read all this or not. Anyway it made me feel a little better since I have put my thought on paper.

Supposing those German ambassadors would have been persuaded by Bismarck to forego their prerogative of coining their own money and giving the right to the German emperor, would it not be a terrible temptation to the present erratic and energetic Emperor of Germany to proclaim his sovereignty or absolute sovereignty over all the German states and treat their hereditary rulers as vassals? What will prevent the bankers doing that here if we delegate that power to them.

Response, Neb.

STAND UP FOR THE FLAG

Editor Independent:
We hear and read much these days about it being the duty of every American citizen to "stand up for the flag." As a rule that sentiment is all right, as generally understood. But if it means that it is the duty of every citizen to endorse and uphold the wicked acts of those who happen to have control of the flag at any particular time, then the sentiment contains the death knell of our republic. In viewing the object lessons that have been given within the last three years the gravest apprehensions of an early dissolution of our form of government are justified. Within the time above mentioned we have had an object lesson showing the depth of the root of party idolatry has attained in this country. Prior to 1896 bimetalism was a cherished policy of our people regardless of political affiliations. The republican and other political organizations upheld it as of vital importance to the welfare of the people of this country. Bimetalism is and always has been antagonistic to the monied interests of the speculators in money, but a blessing to the common people. Those speculators therefore planned to overthrow bimetalism. They by some means got control of a majority of the delegates in the republican national convention in 1896, and secured a gold standard party policy. The change of policy was so radical and so contradictory to the party's past teachings that the news thereof came like an unlooked for clap of thunder. Nearly the entire body of republicans was sorely grieved, some were swearing mad when they learned what their leaders had done. Some, however, their party idolatry asserted itself, and they as meekly surrendered to the behest of their idol as ever did any idolater cast himself under the wheels of the juggernaut. I know this sounds harsh, but it is true nevertheless. Now, with this object lesson before us, and the further fact that the money speculators demand and will soon have a standing army of 100,000 soldiers to enforce their will whatever it may be, and having already the control of the present party in power whose slogan is "stand by the present administration, right or wrong," may we not expect our glorious emblem of

liberty to be prostituted to the use of any movement which the money power shall in its greed and self interest, inaugurate to further build itself up, and enslave the masses of the people.

Suppose that in 1900 the republican party leaders in their national convention should declare that the president of the United States has the full power of unlimited dictatorship, and can use any or all of such power as he may see fit, and that McKinley should then at once proclaim his dictatorship, and being the commander in chief of our army and navy, use them and the flag to support himself in the newly assumed position. Now, in the light of the object lessons of the last three years, what would republican idolaters say and do? They would not have the Declaration of Independence and our constitution to trample under their feet, for the leaders have already tramped upon and disordered them, and their idolatrous followers are shouting amen. It seems to me that the plain logical conclusion is that they would, as soon as they recover from the first shock of such information, shout at the top of their voices, "Great is McKinley! Stand up for the flag right or wrong! Death to the traitorous copperheads and knights of the golden circle who attempt to rescind the Declaration of Independence and constitution from the condition into which the holy feet of our party have tramped it!"

I am aware this, in a sense, seems harsh also, but it is distressingly true, nevertheless.

Idolatry has in all ages been a most potent weapon in the hands of Satan. His satanic majesty is wise enough to use it in such form as will best serve his purposes. Some nations he beguiles into the worship of images, some the sun, some the moon, but when either of those are not practicable, he gets them to worship men, or money, political parties and flags. Men, money, political parties and flags as such are all right when in their proper places. There is an old law still in binding force that prohibits every person from saying "stand up for the flag, right or wrong." It reads, "thou shalt have no other gods before me." It seems strange to me that Satan gets so many Christians, preachers, and even some bishops, to so far forget the first principles of Christianity, as to bow down in humble submission at the shrine of a political party, whose doctrines at the present time are in direct conflict with the word of God. It is indeed passing strange. I regard it as an object lesson showing the diversity of the blindness of idolatry; and as a warning against the worship of any political organization.

A party worshipper dare not or is incapable of using his reasoning power independently upon any question that is distinctively a part of the doctrine of his party. Intense admiration of his party so circumscribes his mental capacity for judging between right and wrong, that he can no more think intelligently on political questions than can unbalanced scales weigh accurately.

In my opinion the party idolatry that Washington in his farewell address warned us against is now upon us, and fortunate indeed we will be as a nation if we avoid the consequences he so much feared would result therefrom.

LOYAL AMERICAN.

FRUIT OF MONOPOLY

It is very clear that a great many of those who express themselves as opposed to the competitive system mean that they are opposed to the hideous appearance of it which disgraces our civilization.

The kind of competition they have in mind when they denounce the competitive system is that which exists between poor women for the privilege of working fifteen hours a day for a pittance barely sufficient to keep body and soul together or among men for the privilege of digging coal out of a mine for fifty cents a ton; a competition which is precisely the same as that which existed among the passengers and crew of that ill-fated ocean liner, La Bourgeois, for the possession of her life-boats. Contemplation of such competition must fill every humane person with horror, and no wonder you hear a strong and insistent demand for its abolishment. It should be done away with and, praise God, the day will come when it shall be done away with.

But, look you here, my friend. This competition—cruel, remorseless, heart-rending—is the fruit of monopoly, and not of that which some are pleased to term the competitive system and with the destruction of monopoly could no longer exist. If it were not for monopoly instead of wage-workers seeking jobs, would be see king wage-workers. No one would complain of that kind of competition. It would immediately bring wages up to their highest, all the families in mind. With no gulf of poverty to fall into the esteem in which wealth is held would be largely diminished, the reign of the golden calf would pass away and men would have the opportunity to devote themselves to nobler pursuits than the mere making of a living. And the same law of competition would and does rule in these higher pursuits, for it is a law to which the nature of man responds and which has made for all progress, just as failure to conform human laws to it, is responsible for most of the misery in the world.—Simpson's Bayonet.

MEXICO IS BOOMING

A Constant Demonstration of What Bimetalism Will do for a Debtors Country.

Wm. E. Curtis who exploits the field of news at Washington and elsewhere for the benefit of Wall street and the Mark Hanna aggregation, is occasionally brought up with a short run by the readers of the paper for which he writes. Not long since he printed a lot of figures to show what a great blessing the gold standard was to the people of these United States, and what a fool action the idea of bimetalism was. Mr. R. W. Williams, of Chicago makes the following answer to his statements:

"The exports of precious metals for the year 1898, from Mexico amounted to \$31,000,185, and for the year 1899 \$75,042,333, which is an increase of 140 per cent. The increase in the exports of

other articles, merchandise, is even greater, being 201 per cent. The total in 1898 was \$17,879,720 and in 1899 it was \$53,930,417. The grand total of exports for the respective years were \$48,885,908 for 1898 and \$128,972,749 for 1899, an increase of 164 per cent.

"On the other hand, the imports as I have them for the year 1899, were \$40,024,895 and for 1898 \$43,608,493, an increase of less than 9 per cent in nine years. During the last eight years the total imports have actually decreased from \$59,018,648 for the year ending 1890, to \$43,608,493 for the year ending 1898 a decrease of 16 per cent. During these same eight years, from 1890 to 1898, the imports of iron, steel machinery and implements increased from \$2,622,108 for 1890 to \$17,665,288 for 1898, or 574 per cent.

"The inference from these figures is clear that Mexico is supplying her own people with such things as can be produced in Mexico to a much greater extent than heretofore and at the same time increasing her exports to a ratio entirely unheard of in the history of the world. At the same time the imports of those things which enter into the development of the country which she does not produce have increased in a far greater ratio.

"In the light of the confession of the bureau of statistics, that the figures upon which your article of April 1 was based did not include Mexico and that those which I have furnished are substantially correct, I trust that you will see your way to correct the statement made by you, that Japan is the only country whose foreign commerce has increased more rapidly than that of the United States.

"Another thing which I think should be made clear is, that the imports are stated in gold value, while the exports are stated in the value of Mexican money. The increase of the value of the gold dollar measured in commodities from 1890 to 1898 will more than account for the apparent falling off in imports. To every student of monetary and economic matters these figures relative to Mexico compared to those of other countries given by yourself are most significant.

It is certainly hard to prove from them that a silver basis would prove the ruin of any country, since both Mexico and Japan have made their rapid strides while on such a basis.

This incident also tends to confirm the impression, which is widely extended, that it is next to impossible for the average man who relies wholly upon magazines and newspapers for information to get at the whole truth of anything affecting the great financial and economic interests of the country."

Mr. E. C. Bolton in a letter recently printed in a Chicago paper adds his testimony to the universal prosperity and advancement of the people of Mexico. He says, writing from the city of Mexico under date of May 16, 1899:

"In the few of the continued and constant erection of new cotton mills such as the \$2,000,000 Bernillo plant at Juanaoatan, and the reitting and re-furnishing of old mills at Rio Blanco and elsewhere, the importation of the higher grades of cotton textiles from foreign countries is still on the increase. The Mexicans have money to buy more freely than ever before. The home mills pay handsome dividends and work day and night, and yet they cannot supply the domestic demand. During the first three months of this year Mexico bought of Great Britain 9,561,500 yards of cotton textiles worth \$844,610 gold against during the same period of last year 5,895,100 yards, worth \$208,305 gold. Yards goods jumped up to 5,141,700 pieces, as compared with 1,570,500 during the first quarter of 1898. Cotton prints imported amounted to 4,890,100 yards, against 3,609,500 yards in the same period in 1898. Bleached and gray cottons, that are now produced in enormous quantities by the Mexican mills, have effected the importation. During the first three months of 1899 foreign-made bleached cottons imported amounted to 4,796,800 yards, as compared with 5,564,600 in the same period of last year. The imports of British gray cottons (manas) have become insignificant, only 34,800 yards being imported during the first three months of the current year."

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- "Is the voice husky?"
- "Do you spit up slime?"
- "Do you see all over?"
- "Do you snore at night?"
- "Is your nose stopped up?"
- "Does your nose discharge?"
- "Does your nose bleed easily?"
- "Is the nose toward night?"
- "Does the nose itch and burn?"
- "Is there pain in front of head?"
- "Is there pain across the eyes?"
- "Is there itching in the throat?"
- "Do you blow out snobs at night?"
- "Is your sense of smell leaving?"
- "Do you have to clear the throat?"
- "Is the throat dry in the morning?"
- "Are you losing your sense of taste?"
- "Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
- "Does your nose stop up toward night?"
- "Have you a cough?"
- "Are you losing flesh?"
- "Do you cough at night?"
- "Have you a pain in side?"
- "Do you take cold easily?"
- "Is your appetite ruined?"
- "Have you asthma in chest?"
- "Do you cough until you gag?"
- "Do you raise frothy material?"
- "Do you cough as going to bed?"
- "Do you cough in the morning?"
- "Are you low spirited at times?"
- "Do you spit up yellow matter?"
- "Do you cough short and hacking?"
- "Do you spit up little bloody lumps?"
- "Have you a diagnosis for fatty liver?"
- "Is there a itching behind the palate?"
- "Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
- "Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
- "Have you a pain behind the breastbone?"
- "Do you cough worse night and morning?"

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