

WOMEN'S OXFORDS

Abundant choosing is not the only advantage the stock offers, you'll know that the others are when you've seen and priced. Always interesting, the shoe section is more than ever attractive now. In every kind and grade of foot wear prices are leaning toward you coaxingly. The weather suggests comfortable shoes, so we call your attention to Women's Oxfords. You can start as low as \$1.00 and get extra good shoe service, in a woman's black or tan oxford—and we wish to impress upon you that every pair of shoes you buy here must be the best for the money. Women's Oxfords, in black or tan kid, with good weight soles, solid throughout, they sell in many stores for \$1.75, are here for \$1.25. Women's Southern Ties, black kid with vesting tops, neat patent leather tip toe, cool and comfortable shoes that we know sell elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.00, are here for \$1.25. Women's Princess low shoes for street or home wear, black kid with silk elastic fronts—easy to put on—neat—dressy—comfortable—only \$1.50.

Don't buy your summer foot wear without looking through our line first. Come direct to the store from the depot when you come to the exposition. Leave your old shoes and other packages here, make the Nebraska your stopping place.



PLEASE MENTION THE INDEPENDENT

made a preacher of him, and the better he can be the better he will succeed. He will succeed in every way better, the more he begs he can do. The second boy, the big liar, you must make a lawyer out of him. The more lies he can tell the better he will succeed and the more important cases he will get. The third boy, the big thief, you must make a politician out of him. He can get into mischief and steal all the money he has a mind to, and will never get into trouble. The fourth boy, you must make a doctor out of him. He can kill or cure, and go through life happily, for nobody will know of his misdeeds. Of course the father discovered the ability and capabilities of his boys through the explanation of the fortune teller. He did what she advised him to do, and they did succeed and came out at the top of the pile. Not that you are to be a lawyer or a politician or a doctor—that is not the question; but you should select a calling, an occupation, that will fit your case as well as the old fortune teller fitted the case of those boys. It is in your hands. It is for you to do for.

the same. Let a mill stand and it runs out faster than it wears out if run daily. It is so with the mental machinery. It is so with our physical machinery. The old men and the old women, I believe, do not need to become old. Twenty-five or fifty years from now ask me what I think then.

WEST POINT DUDES

The Cruelties Practiced Upon the Wounded Soldiers of the First by Their Heartlessness.

The following letter was printed in a Lincoln paper which is written up and published for the special delectation of the mullet heads. Therefore the imperialists are barred from denouncing it as copperheadism. The inhuman cruelty practiced upon the wounded here recorded, was not caused from want of training and ability on the part of these officers but from want of the common traits of humanity. A gentleman who was an officer in the German army called the writers attention to this article, remarking that he was very much surprised at the statements made therein. "The staff in the Philippines," he said, "are all regular army officers and are trained at great cost to perform their duties. If such a failure as this had been made in the German army, the probabilities are that the delinquents would have been court martialed and shot. The least punishment that would have been inflicted upon them would have been a dishonorable discharge from the army. The brigade surgeon was the proper officer to make the requisition upon and was culpable in that he did not have the stretchers there before the fighting began. Such a state of affairs would be impossible in the German army."

When the mothers of those wounded soldiers read the following letter they will have a clearer idea than ever what their sons have had to suffer in aid of imperialism.

Manila, P. I., May 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—It was in the Philippines just after the breaking out of hostilities between the American army and Aggie's native aggregation. One of the volunteer regiments was sadly in need of litter-bearers. Shirmishes with the natives were a daily mishap. Our wounded were carried three and four miles across rough, and sometimes almost impassable country stretched across a couple of guns. To be sure the guns were usually wound about with an old coat or two, but a man who has ever been carried upon a gun-litter can speak with some understanding of unquestionable horrors.

Without doubt this regiment needed litters or stretchers, and none realized the want more than the surgeon-major. He at once made requisition, by telegraph, for six litters. Since, in the army, all things work through "military channels," he logically addressed his requisition to the brigade surgeon. Two days later he received a telegram in reply telling him that the stretchers were to be drawn through the chief surgeon of the Eighth army corps.

In the meantime the fighting went merrily on and men were brought in daily, dangling limply from two guns. Therefore one may imagine the celebrity with which the regimental surgeon-major hastened to forward his requisition to the chief surgeon. Another day passed and on the afternoon following there came a telegram from the chief surgeon informing the needy surgeon-major that the litters were in the hands of the quartermaster's department, through whose chief all diplomatic arrangements must be made.

The surgeon-major was in a quandary. He saw another day and a half slipping by without a hope for the precious stretchers.

The next day there was a fight and before a man could be spared to go to Manila it was afternoon. At last a mounted orderly bearing a requisition upon the chief quartermaster, for six litters, road post-haste, seven miles to the palace in Manila.

The chief quartermaster occupies a suite of two large office rooms in the old governor general's palace. The orderly entered the outer office and removing his hat presented his requisition to the clerk who inspects all things incoming. The clerk was busy and it was some minutes before he found time to look at the order.

the chief, saluted, and handing his order to the private secretary, stood at "attention."

After carefully reading the requisition the private secretary returned it to the orderly, directing him to present it to the chief himself. The chief "approved" and requested the status quo orderly to have the secretary to fix it up.

In one of the numerous drawers of this confidential personage's desk lay upon a pile of rubber stamps. Selecting several of these with mechanical precision, the secretary covered the back of the paper with stamp marks and carried it back to the chief for his signature.

When the much fingered document was again put in the hands of the orderly he was instructed to take it to the clerk in the outer office for endorsement. The clerk performed his task with the leisurely ease born of long experience. Finally enclosing the requisition, now looking much like a page of Chinese fiction, in an envelope and addressing it to the "Depot Quartermaster, Manila," he spun it skillfully across his desk to the impatient orderly.

It is a good half hour's ride through the narrow, crowded streets, from the palace to the depot quartermaster's. It was already half past four, and the warehouses close at five. The orderly rode fast and arrived at the gates just as the quartermaster was leaving for his quarters. He glanced at the envelope, and directed that it be referred to his chief clerk.

Up to the office, two steps at a jump, went the orderly. The chief clerk was on the point of leaving, but he read the requisition, and in the absence of the major, opened his desk again and pulled out pen and paper, writing an order to the "post quartermaster sergeant," for six litters, he gave it to the orderly who departed in haste.

The post quartermaster sergeant checked the order and in turn made out another upon the warehouse keeper directing that bearer be given six litters. The orderly traveled double time to the warehouse, arrived in nick of time and presented his order.

The warehouse keeper grumbled at late orders in general and declared that he had but one litter left. Back to the post quartermaster sergeant flew the orderly and had his order changed to one litter, then back again to the warehouse keeper. The warehouse keeper took his receipt for one litter, and turned the order over to a subordinate, who in turn called for a Chinese coolie, and sent him for the litter.

So it happened that the regiment was made the richer by one litter. For the five in default they continued to use rifles and guns, and the next day the orderly went to the hospital, stricken with fever. Now this is neither a piece of fiction nor a fairy tale. It is the history of a praiseworthy victory won by a private soldier, who accomplished by his pertinacity what generals have shuddered to attempt.

GERMAIN TOWL.

Spiritualist Campmeeting.

The spiritualists will hold a campmeeting at Lincoln Park, commencing July 14 and continuing ten days. They advertise a long list of mediums, materializations, slate writings, trumpet speaking, vocal conversations with your spirit friends, etc. Season tickets 75 cents; admission 10 cents. Public lectures and tests will be given every day.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADERS

Stebbins, Lichty and Mallalieu Pass Some Resolutions Out at Kearney

KEARNEY, Neb., July 2.—The Stebbins-Lichty-anti-fusion-middle-of-the-road-republican-ally-pop combination has secured a chilly reception from the Buffalo county populists in Kearney during the last few days. A meeting of the Farmers' State Alliance was to have been held here at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Through a mistake in the call only four or five of the members were present when the chairman called the meeting to order at the city hall, and owing to the meager attendance it was decided to adjourn to a future date, and this was done and no business whatever was transacted by the convention.

Uncle Lucien Stebbins of North Platte, came in Thursday and was shown around town yesterday by Hon. J. T. Mallalieu, ex-superintendent of the reform school and recently appointed congressman of the Sixth congressional district by grace of the president, and who is also local correspondent of the Bee and State Journal.

Samuel Lichty, ex-deputy insurance commissioner and self-appointed custodian of the conscience and morals of Auditor Cornell, has also been in town the greater part of the week. These two gentlemen, with a well-developed penchant for creating discord in fusion ranks for the benefit of their republican friends, leave Kearney sadly disappointed political intriguers.

Omaha and Lincoln republican dailies containing an account of a meeting of the Farmers' State Alliance at Kearney Friday, at which resolutions were declared to have been adopted censuring fusion leaders, both democratic and populist, were shown today to H. Deans, chairman of the alliance. He desired the statement to be wholly false, without foundation and utterly devoid of the semblance of truth.

"Four or five of us met Friday," declared Mr. Deans. "We adjourned without transacting any business; whatever, and the statements sent out are not true. Somebody has lied."

It developed today that a meeting was really held Friday afternoon at the room of Mr. Lichty at the Windsor hotel. Those present were Mr. Lichty, Mr. Stebbins and Mr. Mallalieu. When the door was firmly barred the ex-deputy of Mr. Cornell produced from the recesses of his pocket a formidable typewritten document, carefully prepared at Lincoln and read it slowly. Mr. Stebbins winked and blinked as he smoked his red pipe and kept cadence to the musical intonations of Brother Lichty's voice with his foot. Mr. Mallalieu looked grimly on and offered an occasional suggestion. When it was all over Mr. Lichty informed the gentlemen that copies of the constitution had been sent to the Lincoln Journal and the Omaha Bee for publication. The meeting then adjourned and Brother Lichty went home. Uncle Lucien didn't. His appetite for trouble was not satisfied. It is now. He dropped into a meeting of the Buffalo County Alliance Saturday.

That is, he asked to be allowed to drop in. He was finally admitted for the purpose of reading a set of resolutions, but he had only scored and had hardly sauntered to the back stretch in his single dash attempt to break the record in a wholesale rout of all the fusion leaders, when a stalwart Buffalo county farmer, voicing the sentiment of the meeting, arose and informed the cob-pipe statesman from Buffalo Bill's town that he was a wolf in sheep's clothing, an ally of the common enemy, and he had no place in an alliance meeting.

The recalcitrant Lucien was shown to the door and took the train for home. Middle-of-the-road malcontents will find poor feeding in Buffalo county this fall, and any attempt to defeat a successful fusion between reform forces here will be abortive.—World-Herald.

CALIFORNIA FIGS

Something more than a year ago the United States Department of Agriculture convinced that the fruiting of the Smyrna fig in California and the consequent production in that state of a fig which should equal the standard fig of commerce was dependent upon the introduction from south Europe and the establishment in California of a little insect which in Mediterranean countries fertilizes the Smyrna fig, began a series of experimental introductions of the insect. The question had been studied for sometime by Mr. George C. Roeding of Fresno, Cal., and Mr. John Rook of Niles, Cal. At Fresno and Niles numbers of Smyrna figs as well as wild figs from south Europe, in which the fertilizing insect, known as Blastophaga, develops, had also been started. Dr. Howard, the entomologist of the department of agriculture, went to California in the spring of 1898 to look over the ground in California to ascertain the conditions, and to settle on the best points at which to attempt the introduction of the European insect. Another agent of the department, Mr. Walter T. Swingle, was sent to south Europe partly for the purpose of sending to this country cuttings of all varieties of wild figs which could be found, and to send over living specimens of the Blastophaga.

It was thought worth while to send to this country the fruit of the wild fig or the Capri fig, as it is called, containing the living insects, and this was done on a number of occasions by Mr. Swingle. A Capri fig tree was enclosed at Mr. Roeding's place at Fresno, and, on the arrival of the European figs, the insects which were found to be in good condition were liberated within the enclosure. The living insects had previously been obtained by correspondence by Mr. James Shinn of Niles, and by Mr. Roeding, but the insects had died before reaching Mr. Swingle adopted a new method of packing for transportation, each fig being carefully wrapped in tin foil and sealed with wax. The first specimens were received at Fresno in the early part of May, 1898, but so far as could be observed, none of them laid eggs either from this or subsequent sendings. All through the intervening year wild fig cuttings have been received and started under varying conditions. It was realized that the attempts thus far described were very problematical in their results and that the chances of success were small. It was planned, therefore, to transport Capri fig trees into large tubs and carry them across the Atlantic in growing condition with their fruit and the contained insects; and one rather large tree has been sent over the present spring by Mr. Swingle.

It now turns out, however, that by great good fortune some of the insects brought over in 1898 did succeed in penetrating the closed flowers of the Capri figs growing at Fresno, and that they laid their eggs and have practically established themselves in California. The first step of the experimental work in, therefore, a success. Since the insect has maintained itself for an entire year there is reason to suppose that it will continue to breed, and that California in the near future will be able to place a fig upon the market which will possess the same superior flavor as that which has given the imported Smyrna figs their preeminent commercial rank. This flavor seems without doubt to be dependent upon the number of ripened seeds within the fruit. This fact has been ascertained through experiments in the artificial fertilization of Smyrna figs grown in California. Experiments were made by Dr. Eisen and Mr. Roeding, both with the transfer of pollen from Capri figs by means of a toothpick and by means of a blowpipe. In this way a large number of seeds were fertilized, probably half as many as are fertilized by the work of the Blastophaga in Asia Minor, but already the characteristic flavor of the European figs was noticed.

Farmers Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Lancaster county farmers' club occurred June 15, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Deason, four and a half miles south west of Raymond. Many visitors were noted in the gathering, among whom were Mr. Bird White, a returned Philippine soldier, one that came over with the body of Colonel Stot-

tenburg. He will give a description of the campaign at its next meeting and bring some relics. The club honored him by making him an honorary member.

Dinner, the usual feature, was more elaborate than formerly. Bright flowers were seen all along the tables, not little bunches set in small vases, but grand big bouquets. An enormous feast was carried in by Mr. Pierce, measuring about three feet in circumference, a veritable flotilla of flowers.

The meeting was opened by singing. Recitations and readings were had by the following young ladies: Deitha, Floyd Jackson, Wescott, Thurwell, and a reading by Mr. Bethune in broad Scotch dialect.

Then there was a song by Mr. and Mrs. Haggerton which is always listened to with pleasure. The cost of cribbing corn was then discussed. They said that many do not consider the expenses incurred in raising corn, nor the many hard days work in the broiling sun. They have to have the ground to raise it on first, then it takes a good big sum of money to provide horses and machinery, build cribs, and in the meantime they have to provide for their living, then after all is done comes the tedious picking by hand, treading of hands or feet. Verily the farmers' lot is not a bed of roses. One put the estimate at seven-teen cents. Then there were some that put the cost as high as thirty-five, making the average about twenty-seven cents per bushel.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. and Mrs. Deason for their hospitality. The next meeting will be held with Mr. Josh Quackenbush two miles north and four miles west of Lincoln, July 20.

Program: Music; select reading by Mrs. Leonard; recitation, Hattie Mann; select reading, Mrs. Quackenbush; recitation, Nora Pawwater; recitation, Mr. E. R. Jackson; music; discussion, Should farmers form a combination to advance the price of their products, to be opened by J. Quackenbush, followed by Pawwater, Mann, Mahan and others. J. N. LEONARD, Pres. E. L. BOWMAN, Sec.

Mutual Unrest. If there is anything in this world more anxious than the look on the face of a bachelor who has been beguiled into holding a baby it is the look on the face of the baby's mother sagely watching him while he does it.

Farmers' Trust of 1,000,000 Members. A dispatch from Laporte, Ind., says: The Hon. Aaron Jones of St. Joseph county, master of the national grange, says in an interview that the proposed trust of the farmers of the United States will be carried out, and that it will make itself felt in due time, and such trusts are against public interests will hear from it. Mr. Jones says 1,000,000 organized farmers can make it exceedingly uncomfortable for trusts formed to practice extortion.

A STATE CAMPAIGN FUND

The State Central Committee, at its recent meeting, authorized the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee to open, through the columns of the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT, a popular subscription for raising funds for the coming campaign.

In accordance with this action of the committee, blanks for such subscription, will appear in the paper each week, and additional pledges will be sent to any who apply for them.

The educational work not only of the coming campaign, but also that of 1900, must be vigorously pushed, and your committee should be enabled to make an aggressive fight, which can only be done by having the necessary funds to push the work.

The Publishers of the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT have kindly undertaken to receive all subscriptions that may be made and hold all pledges for future payments, publishing from time to time the list of contributors to the fund. They will also publish receipts from the chairman of the State Committee, showing that all funds received have been turned over to the Committee for purposes intended.

Where it is convenient to do so, clubs can be formed and the remittance be made in the name of such club, or a number of individuals can send their subscriptions in one remittance. We hope for a generous response to this appeal. This is a campaign in the interest of the people, and they should hold up the hands of their servants and leaders as they move along in the front rank.

By order of the State Central Committee, Peoples Independent Party of Nebraska. J. N. GAFFIN, Chairman. J. M. THOMPSON, Secy.

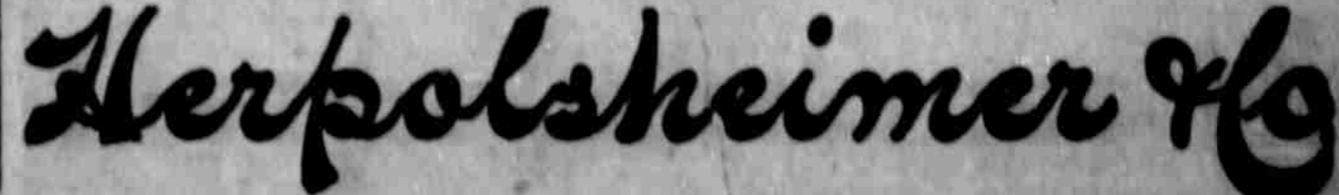
NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT FUND, FOR THE PEOPLES PARTY STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. CASH SUBSCRIPTION. The undersigned hereby subscribes and pays into the Nebraska Independent State Fund for the use of the Peoples Party State Committee the sum of DOLLARS. DEFERRED SUBSCRIPTION. I also agree to send you for use of said committee the sum of DOLLARS to be remitted not later than October 10, 1899. Signature Postoffice County Street No. Give the name, non de plume, or initials that the Nebraska Independent may use in crediting you in its columns with your subscription. Name for Credit

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THE LAST WEEK OF THE JULY Clearing Sale

Next week will end one of the most successful clearing sales we have ever conducted and while many other lines advertised for this week will be exhausted we have supplied other equally interesting items to fill their places. Our object is to clear stocks to make room for the incoming fall merchandise and price and profit cut no figure.

The price quotations during this sale represent a saving to the purchaser of from 20 to 50 per cent. If you can't come to the store, write for circular.



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