

THANKS

We thank thousands of the independent readers for the orders we have received from them since last Thanksgiving. It has been our aim to do better by you than we advertised. Many of you have written us that you were more than satisfied, that pleases us very much. It proves to us that honest efforts bring honest returns.

- Men's smoking jackets front \$4.50 to \$20.00
Men's dress suit cases from \$1.50 to \$15.00
Men's umbrellas from \$1.50 to \$10.00
Men's mackintoshes \$1.50 to \$25.00
Women's jackets from \$3.50 to \$50.00
Women's waists from \$2.50 to \$25.00
Women's suits from \$7.50 to \$50.00
Women's mackintoshes from \$2.50 to \$15.00

You can't go wrong in your trading here. Your money back if you're not satisfied. Our mail order man is ready, send in your orders.

Nebraska Clothing Co

FARNAM & 15TH

people are induced to think then is the republic safe. The passive power of millions of intelligent citizens will be felt in this struggle and neither dreams of empire nor awe of standing armies will stem the rising tide of their wrath.

The Post says: "The latest bulletin from Nebraska City is to the effect that J. Sterling Morton and Chaplain Mailley went down into the Missouri river and took a much needed bath. The surface of the waters of the 'Big Muddy' was not much disturbed, however." It is commendable in the writer of the above that he tried to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, but that does not excuse the inaccuracy of the report. If the Post was going to tell the story at all he should have told all of it, and recorded the fact that the smell of them killed all the fish in the river for ten miles both ways, up and down.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We will have to wait awhile to get the facts about the last campaign in the Philippines. The censored dispatches that have been printed in the daily papers all bear the ear marks of fraud on the face of them. Sift them down and what is there to them? Take all the things stated as accomplished facts by Otis himself and what do they amount to? He has captured forty prisoners, a woman's wardrobe, a little boy and bought thirty rifles from the insurgents. One or two men of prominence are among the prisoners. That is all there is to it.

Where are all those American prisoners that the Filipinos hold? Where are those 7,000 Spanish prisoners? Where is Aguinaldo's army? Where is Aguinaldo himself? Otis does not allow the able and efficient newspaper men who are maintained in the Philippines at great expense to tell us about any of these things, but he cables that the "rebellion" is quelled.

Looking at the map of Luzon and comparing his dispatches shows that the Filipinos hold almost the whole island still, and that there is daily fighting according to Otis' own cablegrams within ear shot of Manila. The island of Luzon is about the size of Nebraska. Would we say that Nebraska was conquered if an enemy held a strip of land say twenty miles wide from South Sioux City to Rulo? Otis has not occupied a larger strip of land than that according to his own dispatches, and yet he says that he has conquered Luzon. The whole thing is a fraud on the face of it and sent to be used when congress meets next week.

The latest dispatches are to the effect that Otis has captured about 90 more Filipinos and that a few of the 7,000 Spanish prisoners have escaped and come into our lines. But during all this time not a line has been received from any responsible newspaper man. If these things had occurred and were of the importance that Otis would have us believe, is it at all probable that all these sharp-eyed newspaper men would have known nothing about it, or fail to send dispatches concerning it?

In South Africa, the British claim to have fought another successful battle, but the gloom that pervades London does not indicate that it was anything to brag about. There seems to be a revulsion of feeling in England. In a bye election to parliament, the Joe Chamberlain crowd put up a military officer and waved the flag and made the war an issue, and though the district was strongly conservative the jingoes got laid out by a big majority. The honest peo-

ple of England are against the war in South Africa, just as the same class here is against a war of conquest in the Philippines.

The tabulation of the official vote of the state was completed in Secretary Porter's office Monday afternoon but the work of footing up the columns was not done until Tuesday. At noon the vote for supreme judge and university regents had been footed up. The returns gave Holcomb a majority of 15,107 over Reese, Teeters and Rich are shown to have majorities 6,791 and 1,885 respectively over Ely, the highest republican candidate for regent. The vote for each candidate was as follows: Holcomb 109,320; Reese 94,213; Teeters 101,108; Rich 96,202; Ely 94,217; McGilton 55,432.

News from China indicates that some action must be soon taken to give that island a free and independent government or we will have another war on our hands. There is no telling what miseries this administration will bring upon us as well as upon the innocent people inhabiting the West Indies and the islands of the China seas.

It seems that the men who go to the Philippines must make up their minds to fight on foot. A while ago a cargo of mules died on the way, and now another ship loaded with horses and mules has returned to port with the whole cargo dead or dying.

A transport has arrived in Manila with a portion of a regiment who barely escaped. The ship was a rotten old hulk and the men had to bail for their lives with buckets for days. Part of the crew deserted at Honolulu knowing that the ship was unsafe and soldiers took their place.

A regiment of British cavalry that went to pursue the Boers after the recent reported victory have not been heard of for several days. It is probable that they have concluded to go on to Pretoria and live a while under Paul Kruger with the other British prisoners.

The latest word from Senator Hayward is to the effect that he is slowly sinking. He and his family have the sympathy of the whole state of Nebraska. The physicians give out no hope of even another rally.

HARDY'S COLUMN

Inconsistent Dewey Slopped Over—That Casting Vote—Is it Safe to Trust the People—College Style.

It appears our Philippine army went out the other day, ten thousand strong, expecting to meet Aguinaldo with twenty thousand. They found only two hundred, but these were strongly entrenched behind heavy breastworks. The American army marched up in front, through an open field and made a terrific assault. The battle was soon over. Six American soldiers were killed, but the ditch was full of dead Filipinos—over six hundred were counted besides as many more wounded. The next report was that Aguinaldo was running for the mountains with a lot of women and children.

With lots of squeamish people, Dewey's head is off. He has married a catholic, and that is enough. The A. P. A. has already declared war against him. Then he has decided to his wife the house that was given to him. It was reported the reason for doing this was that another woman was likely to take it from him for breach of promise. One woman taking him and the other the house would be better than two women in one house, Roberts fashion. Say what you may, it does not look just right for him to give away the home that was given to him. It would be no more out of place for him to give away the sword that congress gave him and not as much for the sword is only an ornament while the house was meant for his home. It is all right that Dewey should knock his own nose off, for it makes it more certain that Bryan will have opportunity to beat McKinley. It is always easier to beat a man who has a crooked record to defend.

No wonder Vice President Fairbank was taken sick and died after giving the

casting vote, in the senate, against the independence of the Philippine islands. No vote was ever cast that was so much in the face of the Declaration of Independence and of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. His one vote reversed the doctrine that all men are created equal and entitled to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. After this no people are to be allowed to govern themselves only the Yankees. The deaths and sufferings by wounds and sickness and the waste of millions treasury should make any man sick unto death when a single vote of his could have averted it all.

Should we allow the people to take the more direct part in our government, is a question at the head of all questions today. There is a growing feeling among the millionaires, trusts and corporations against the people having even as much as say about shaping government as they now have. They say the people should not be trusted to decide important questions; they do not know what is best for themselves and are just as likely to decide wrong as right. We must have a system of laws, say the plutocrats, that the people cannot repeal; decisions of courts that cannot be reversed, so the rich people may know what to depend upon. A monarchy is more in favor with the money power in the east.

All the monied men, plutocrats, protectionists, trusts and corporationists are solid for McKinley. All the newspapers that depend upon party and government pap are strongly for McKinley and his policy. There is, however, a strong party, and we think a large part of the American people, who are ready to trust the people. They are in favor of electing senators by direct vote. There should also be power to prorogue the senate. For instance, when Bryan is elected and a majority of the lower house of congress is in harmony, and the senate is out of line, the senators should be sent home for re-election or defeat. The English government prorogues parliament when there is a break with the people. The supreme judges, too, should be elected at the ballot box. Let it be for ten years and not more than two terms. Important laws should be submitted to the people. No act of any state legislature should become a law without a vote of three-fourths of the members of both houses. At the same time a majority should have the power to submit a measure to the people, and a majority vote should settle it.

Julia Smith was hearing the close of her junior year in one of the high up eastern colleges. Who she was or where she was from few knew or cared to know. She was not finely dressed, her hair was not always combed in the highest style, she never used paint or make-up. She was not a beauty, her skin was dark and her nose long. The stylish girls called her "Jule" and when they wanted to be more sarcastic they called her "Western Jule." It was soon discovered by all her teachers that she was the best student in the class and whenever a teacher was called away Miss Smith was chosen to hear the recitation. This was no credit in the eyes of the "stuck up" girls. "No wonder" said they, "her nose is always in her books." She was always kind and obliging but she did not take.

There were several Greek letter societies connected with the college but not one of them ever asked Miss Smith to join, and it was a blot for a girl to ask to be admitted. Miss Smith was not disturbed by their dryness whenever she fell into their company. At length one morning Miss Smith was seen coming into the chapel with a handsome young man. "Who is that?" "Isn't he fine?" "It's Jules brother." "No, it is not, she never had so good looking a brother" said another. The president stepped down from the rostrum, took him by the hand and introduced him to the students as their coming professor in modern languages, George Smith.

Then there was a rush for "Western Jule." She had a dozen invitations to join the Greek letter societies before leaving the chapel. They continued to rush her till the term closed. "It is a good thing to have a good looking brother," remarked Julia as she walked out of the chapel with her brother.

Wars Unholy Cr mes

"What is the cause of the silence of American poets concerning America's triumphs on sea and land." Literary Digest.

Why should the poet of these pregnant times Be asked to sing of war's unholy crimes?

To laud and eulogize the trade which thrives On horrid butcheries of human lives?

Man was a fighting beast when earth was young, And war the only theme when Homer sung.

'Twixt might and might the equal contest lay— Not so the battles of our modern day.

Too often now the conquering hero struts, A Gulliver among the Lilliputs.

Of old, men fought and deemed it right and just; Today the warrior fights because he must.

And in his secret soul feels shame because He degrades the higher manhood's laws.

Oh, there are worthier themes for poet's pen In this great hour than bloody deeds of men

Or triumphs of one hero (though he be Deserving) song for his humility.

The rights of many—not the worth of one— The coming issues, not the battle done.

The awe of obedience and a wful need— The rise of brotherhood—the fall of greed.

The soul of man replete with God's own force, The call to heights—and not the call "To horse!"

Are there not better themes in this great age For pen or poet or for voice of sage

Than those old tales of killing? Song is dumb Only that greater song in time may come.

When comes the bard, he whom the world waits for, He will not sing of war.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in N. Y. Journal.

Friends of the Boer

Justin McCarthy, the great English author, in a recent article, says, in speaking of the African war: "Against the war we have such men as Herbert Spencer, Frederic Harrison, John Morley, James Bryce, Leonard Courtney, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Edward Clarke, and among the chief movers upon the other side we have Mr. Chamberlain, who is determined to keep himself to the front in politics, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who is resolved to boss the show, gold mines and all in South Africa. I repeat, we should never have had this war if the conscience and the common sense of the English people

could have only been aroused at the right time. But the general public kept on assuring itself that the talk about war would come to nothing; that there was nothing to fight about; that the campaign was only being organized in the "jingo newspapers"; that at the worst the pope or the president of the United States or somebody would come in and arbitrate in accordance with the spirit of the Peace Convention at the Hague, and that therefore the outer public need not trouble itself about the matter."

Permanent School Fund.

A table showing the receipts and disbursements from June 24, 1897, to Nov. 30, 1898:

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements. Receipts include Sale common school land, Sale saline land, U.S. five per cent fund, etc. Disbursements include Investment bonds and warrants, Paid out in premiums, Suspended account, etc.

The investment held by the state treasurer on Nov. 30, 1898, was as follows:

Table showing state investments: U.S. Bonds, State Bonds, County Bonds, School District Bonds, General Fund Warrants.

The item "paid in premiums" represents the net amount of the permanent school fund paid out in premiums on U.S. State and County bonds, after deducting the amount gained by the fund in purchase of county bonds below par. This item of \$36,418.06 should be made good by the next legislature. The item "suspended account" represents the amount lost by the Bartley defaulters. The item "lost in personal loans" dates back to the period ending Jan. 1, 1871. Loans to the amount of \$87,800 were made to various persons on real estate security; \$37,862.23 of these loans was repaid in cash; \$39,937.00 was settled by the mortgagors deeding the mortgaged property to the state; and \$10,757.77 is yet unsettled and never will be settled.

To fully receive this one fund would require \$7 Appropriation of \$508,908.27 that is the difference between the total receipts and the amount of securities and cash on hand. Of this sum \$271,490.61 is directly chargeable to republican dishonesty and incompetency. The premiums paid were necessary in order to obtain good securities as an investment. But our state constitution requires these trust funds to be kept inviolate and unimpaired, and the legislature cannot well ignore its plain duty. The permanent school fund should be repaid for all losses it has sustained.

All For Imperialism

The following letter has been received with the instruction that "If you don't like my sentiments, you can sling this into the waste basket." But here it goes. Read it and see what you think of it:

It beats all what everlasting fools there are in the United States. When we shouldered our muskets in the '90s and went fighting for rebels, we were out in support of the same principles the fellows are gunning for now in the Philippines, and we've been voting for the same principles ever since, and why should we be so foolish as to kick? McKinley is our man. He was in the front rank (until made a major) and fought for imperialism then, and is still at it. The old soldiers ought to stand right up for Mac through good and evil report, because we were all fighting for imperialism in the '90s, and it's a shame to desert a comrade when he gets in a tight place. Old Abe and Grant and Logan and Garfield and Tecumseh—Old Rosey—Pap Thomas and J. B. McPherson and a few hundred thousand more were for imperialism then. The reparty has always stood for that and will always stand for the same principles. I believe this is correct, or as near as anything the reps do nowadays. But, if I've made any mistake, please correct me, for it is an error of the head and not of the heart. W. F. KYLLONG, Red Cloud, Neb.

BADLY BEATEN BY A BRUTE

Aged Woman of Lincoln Criminally Assaulted by a Young Man.

The charge of assault with intent to kill and commit rape has been placed against John W. Hayden, aged 23, a grocery clerk employed in Lincoln. His victim, Mary Dobson, is an old woman, seventy-seven years old, and keeps rooms for rent in the Carr building on P street.

Mrs. Dobson says Hayden came to her place and asked for a room. She did not notice that he was intoxicated. She showed him to a room, and returned to her own, three doors distant. She says that after Hayden had undressed he came to her room and began the assault, which she stoutly resisted. A terrible struggle ensued. She had a large piece of flesh bitten from her cheek, both her eyes were blacked, her head bears several cuts, and the room is spattered with blood. Hayden's clothing still bears blotches of blood. Hayden declares he must have been drunk, as he does not remember that he went to Mrs. Dobson's place, nor does he remember what occurred.

The piece of flesh bitten from Mrs. Dobson's cheek has been placed in spirits and is in the possession of the police. It will be kept for use at the trial.

While Stephen, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cunningham was delivering milk in the south part of Osceola and at the home of Josiah Locke, Mr. Locke's big dog lay on the porch, and when Stephen stepped up the dog jumped for him and buried his teeth in the boy's face, lacerating it quite badly. The dog had always been considered good, and this is the first time he has been known to be in the least vicious.

Woman's club work is prosperous in Wakefield, two-fourths of the adult females of the town being club women.

M & P. O and 13th St.

Ladies' Cloaks. Last week we advertised some great bargains in ladies' capes and jackets and we will continue the sale this week. Plush capes 20 inches long, 90 inch sweep, fur trimmed, \$1.50 each. Plush capes of excellent quality, 20 inches long, 100 inch sweep, trimmed with braid and jet, edged with fur \$3.00 each.

Heavy cloth capes, 28 inches long, high storm collar, fur trimmed, \$3.00 each. Extra heavy boucle cloth capes, trimmed with thibet fur, \$4.00 each.

Ladies' cloth jackets 24 to 26 inches long, beaver, kersey and boucle cloth, black only, all great bargains \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50 each.

EXPRESS PREPAID ON ALL MAIL ORDERS AMOUNTING TO \$5 OR MORE

M. & P. O and 13th St.

2 BARGAINS IN Ladies Underwear

Vests and Pants, Wool and Cotton mixed, light silver grey 50c EACH

Vests and pants, 60 per cent wool, light silver grey, 75 cents each.

IF YOU CAN'T COME TO OUR STORE, SEND ORDER BY MAIL

MILLER & PAINE.

OFFICIAL STATE CANVASS

Compilation Gives Holcomb a Majority of 15,107 Over M. B. Reese.

The official canvass completed yesterday by Secretary of State Porter gives Silas Holcomb a majority of 15,107 over Judge M. B. Reese, the republican candidate for judge of the supreme court. Edson Rich, one of the fusion candidates for regent of the university, came out with a majority of only 1,791 over McGilton, one of the republican candidates. J. L. Teeters, fusionist, received a majority of 6,783 over Ely, republican.

The exact majorities were not known until the state canvassing board completed the work of comparing the returns and footing up the figures. Many incorrect unofficial computations had been published, but all the interested persons were anxious to know the result, as it will stand on the records of the canvassing board. Judge Holcomb remained at the state house until the work of the board was completed. His vote was 109,320, while Reese received 94,213. One of the surprises was the increase in the prohibition vote. Chas. E. Smith, one of the prohibition candidates for regent, received 5,695 votes. William Neville, fusion candidate for congress in the Sixth district, has a majority of only 2,354 over Moses Kin-

Major Killian to Leave.

Major J. N. Killian of the First Nebraska, who served in the Philippines, and who is well known in the state, both for his military work and as a lawyer, has decided to leave Columbus where he is now engaged in the practice of law. He will locate in Virginia where he will engage in the practice of his profession. He is closing up his interests in Columbus as rapidly as possible, having recently sold The Biene, the German paper which he owned.

Lieut. Osborne a Benedict.

W. H. Osborne was married at Broken Bow to Miss Hattie Carr. The wedding, which took place at the M. E. parsonage, was a very quiet affair, only a few of the closest friends and near relatives being present. Mr. Osborne served in the Spanish-American war in the First Nebraska. He left as first sergeant of company M and returned as first lieutenant of the Thurston rifles. Miss Carr is the daughter of G. E. Carr, county commissioner.

Dies From Hydrophobia.

After suffering awful agony for two days from hydrophobia, Joseph Gibbs, aged thirty-two years, of Willowdale, near Westchester, Pa., died. His wife is afflicted with the same disease at her home. Gibbs and his wife were bitten by a rabid dog about two months ago.

THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS.

Winter is the Season of Special Danger in These Ailments—Those Who Apply for Treatment in Person or by Mail Before January 1, 1900, will Get the Benefit of an Unusual Offer as to Fees.

Catarrh of the nose, throat or bronchial tubes always endangers the lungs. This is especially true in cold weather. The surest protection against serious lung troubles lies in curing throat and bronchial ailments before the disease spreads into the chest. For this reason every person who has catarrh of the head or throat, chest pains, cough, difficulty breathing or sore lungs, should seek safety in proper treatment before the cold and changes of winter work greater harm. To extend help to the greatest possible number who need his services, Dr. Shepard will treat all who apply before January 1 at a fee rate so low that none need stay away. This offer is to all and all may come!

Catarrh of the Lungs or Bronchitis.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the

windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and after awhile attacks the lungs. Among the symptoms may be noted:

- COUGH—Cough on going to bed. Cough in the morning. Cough short and hacking. PAIN—Pain in the side. Pain behind the breastbone. Pain and soreness through chest. Pains in the throat. Painful burning in throat. Taking cold easily. Raising frothy material. Spitting up yellow matter. Spitting up little cheesy lumps. Tickling behind the palate. Impairment of strength. Decrease in weight.

In Our Climate.

There exists in our climate conditions which ever tend to the development of Consumption of the Lungs. These conditions consist first, of the seeds of consumption themselves, which are coughed up and spit out by consumptives. This material becomes dry and still holding in its meshes the seeds of the disease floats in the air and is liable to be breathed by anybody. Only certain persons, however, who breathe the seeds of consumption develop the disease. Just who are in danger of developing consumption by inhaling the germs we can not always know. A person whose general health is run down from any cause, whose system is weakened, whose blood is poor and thin, or who has marked catarrhal trouble, is in such a condition, that he cannot very stoutly resist germ infection when once introduced into his system, and consequently is liable to develop the disease.

Free Trial.

All suffers from any of the above ailments, applying in person, will be welcome to consultation and a trial medication without charge.

Treat Throat and Lungs Now.

It is well known how lung troubles develop from neglected colds, from catarrh of the head and throat that creeps down into the bronchial tubes and lungs. It is common knowledge how the raw, sore places along the bronchial tubes, and even deeper in the larger air passages of the lungs, afford the bacillus of consumption that is often found floating in the air a convenient resting place, where it can grow and multiply and spread its deadly effects to the party.

Now, in this changeable month of November, a month of colds, of coughs, of sore throats and inflamed bronchial tubes, it is a question of life and death with thousands. Prompt action in quieting the inflammation soothing the irritation and healing the soreness with a gentle and effective inhalation like Dr. Shepard's, means safety and comfort to those who avail themselves of this cordial invitation to call and test the healing vapors.

Home Treatment.

Patients who live at a distance treated with perfect success by the aid of the Shepard symptom blank and patient's report sheets, sent free on application. Address Dr. Shepard, 312 and 318 New York Life building. Office hours—9 to 4; Sunday, 12 to 1. Evenings—Wednesdays and Saturdays only—7 to 8. Omaha, Neb.

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION OFFICE OF

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, November 23, 1899. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, THAT THE

National Assurance Company of Dublin in Ireland

has complied with the Insurance Law of this State and is authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in this State for the current year.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year at writen.

JOHN F. CONNER, Auditor

FILES Closed Under Guaranty covered by U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS. No interest on any; no fraud. For particulars and book FREE apply to CO., Lincoln, Neb.