

Two Extremes

Highest Quality. Lowest Prices.

They form a combination hard to beat—Clothing you buy here is of the highest quality, and the price we make to you is the lowest. Don't wait until the last minute for your fall overcoat, be a little ahead of your neighbors—you get the best selection when the stocks are complete and when all the sizes are in.

Those Oxford Grays:

Those favorite, fashionable top coats. We have made a special effort to show the most complete line of oxford grays that has ever been shown in the west. We leave it to you if we have succeeded: Plain or fancy lining, raw or felled edged, satin piped, quilted satin backs, velvet collars, \$10, \$11, \$12.50, \$14, \$15, \$16.50, \$18, and \$19.50. Your tailor's price—double—double—double. We'd like for you to look through this line and see if there is anything better for the money—if there is, we'd like to know it.

Then again—There are those brown Kersey overcoats. The overcoat man says they're crackjacks. Must be by the way they sell 'em, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50. A positive saving of from \$2 to \$5.

Men's top coats—the brown vicuna kind—lots of you won't wear anything else. Don't blame you much—there are no better coats made for \$12. Most stores say \$15 \$17.50.

The mail order man is our expert in pleasing people.



of the extent of country between Nebraska and Chicago one needs to ride over the ground on a slow train, stopping at every station. We did that very thing last week and saw one thing that pleased us. Almost every corn crib on the track is empty and the husking season of a good crop is nearly over. This shows that the farmers are able to crib their own corn and hold it till the consumer wants it. The transportation business is heavy on all the roads. Several companies have laid double tracks west through Illinois and nearly through Iowa. The Illinois Central has stretched its western arm to Omaha, and how much further it will stretch remains to be seen.

The new government post office building resembles the skeleton of a dead horse. The iron ribs stick up into the air ten or twelve stories with no fleshy walls covering them. The corner stone remains where McKinley placed it. But few more stones have been placed since.

Notwithstanding the increase of business still hundreds of buildings stand idle, and many are very large and expensive ones. It is predicted that there will not be half the new buildings erected next year, compared with those of this year. Building material of all kinds is so much higher and the mechanics are so liable to strike when a building is half up. No bargain can be made with the working men that will hold over night. We can't see why five or ten mechanics can't join together, take jobs and do them with no contractor to bother with. Then they can work five or fifteen hours in a day and it is all theirs. If they strike they strike against themselves. The man for whom they work can retain ten per cent of each weekly payment until the building is completed and that will serve as a bond.

Jackson Park is worth visiting even out of memory of what was once there, the greatest world's show ever shown, up to date. The wooded island is still a beauty. The lagoon surrounding it has not yet been beautified. It is utilized however as a rowing and skating park. The models of the ships in which Columbus discovered America are still floating here. The main part of the ground is devoted to grass, lawns and bushes. Few trees have been planted yet. Midway is devoted to grass and drive. A day spent in the old art building is well spent. The building itself looks a little scrubby. It was never intended for a permanent building. Had the doorways been guarded by bullfinches instead of lions it would look more American. It has been decided to build a new permanent building for keeping these relics and monuments, down town on the ground where the Libby prison stood. There are no curiosities more interesting in the whole collection than the railway inventive stairs up which we have climbed to our present state of locomotion. It requires no great stretch of the imagination, to see the time—in the next hundred years, when a man can reside in Nebraska, do business in Chicago, come home to dinner and get back on time. Something has got to be yet discovered that will stop the growth of cities. Fast trains are building up suburban towns but a mile a minute is a slow gate. The most of the railroads entering the city have elevated their tracks so they can run faster without accident.

The great Chicago drainage canal is about to be opened. There is no great engineering skill indicated on the job, simply an excavation, much of the way through solid rock. This canal is expected to drain the fifth out of Chicago harbor. It is feared by many that disease and sickness will follow the flow of filth down the river and that the lake will settle so as to render useless the present harbor. Of course the flow down Niagara will be that much less, but the lakes must be full before the river gets any. The south end of Lake Michigan may be lowered an inch or so but Lake Superior sends down a rushing torrent that will first go to keep up the level, then to maintain the roaring reputation of the big wonder. The Chicago harbor will be washed clean before spring, and after that the impurities will be so diluted that no harm will come. The flow of a river is a purifying process anyway. In getting down from the lake to water there are several feet of fall, this will afford a tremendous water power which the city of Chicago proposes to utilize in lighting the city and transmitting power for other mechanical purposes. At present there is a hitch between the two authorities, city and state, and the opening may be delayed for some days.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

The President Addresses Both Branches of the National Assembly.

NUMEROUS SUBJECTS ARE TREATED

What is Said of the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Trusts, Army and Navy, Penalties, Pacific Railroad, Agriculture, the Currency, Civil Service, Etc., Etc.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21, last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

IN THE MIDST OF PROSPERITY.

The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than \$1,000,000,000 our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were \$784,770,122. Of manufactured products we exported in value \$339,022,346, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactures sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

The strong condition of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenue have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3394, Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$12,413,539.91, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department therefore offered to purchase during November \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1894 at the 4 per cent funded loan of 1894 at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was \$18,493,690. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was \$2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about \$2,355,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December, instant, unless the remainder of the \$25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

INCREASE IN MONEY SUPPLY.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn and wheat calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop moving period.

In its earlier history the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needed additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums, which government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility. The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain the parity of value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver), and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market in the payment of debts, the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to those ends. This authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but on the contrary such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate

provision insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best.

The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures—deficit revenue no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the solvency of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations, that a portion of the gold holding shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

EVILS OF TRADE MONOPOLIES.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people are justly provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of the congress.

The industrial commission, created by the act of the congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended investigation of this subject and the conclusions and recommendations at which it may arrive are undetermined. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety of causes and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments within previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unjustly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison, in his annual message of December 3, 1889, says: "Earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital, commonly called trusts, is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessities, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation."

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress on the 2d of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, to be unlawful. It denounces as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invites the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent, and restrain violations of the act and makes it the duty of the several United States district attorneys, under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further declares upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act the power to sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy and to recover three-fold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce, such as the Transmissour Freight association and the Joint Traffic association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland in his annual message of December 7, 1896—more than six years after the enactment of this law—after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says: "Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiency of the existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may

fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds, which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or the United States and foreign countries.

"It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power."

The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different states take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different states arising from this cause and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other, without regarding state lines in the conduct of business, have made the enforcement of state laws difficult.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained and that means may be found for the congress within the limitations of its constitutional power so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the statutory rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

KEEPING FAITH WITH CUBA.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted in great part to a consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the conditions it imposed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. Effect has been given to its most important provisions. The evacuation of Porto Rico having already been accomplished, on the 10th of October, 1898, nothing remained necessary there but to continue the provisional military control of the island until the congress should enact a suitable government for the ceded territory. Of the character and scope of the measures to that end I shall treat in another part of this message.

The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by January 1, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the re-annexed territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants maintaining, under the direction of the executive, such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long disturbed by the instability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the three preceding decades, and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby a one can be realized as high purpose as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the congress on April 19, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition of intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction of control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and declared its intention when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

I believe that substantial progress has been made in the direction of the administrative measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit it for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice; by placing wherever practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants; by instituting sanitary reforms; by spreading education; by fostering industry and trade; by inculcating public morality and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that plane of self-conscious respect and self-reliance which fits an enlightened community for self-government within its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ash of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional, the destiny of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far as for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a nasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the wages of battle is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes that too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for international rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need. On the 19th of August, last, an order

(Continued next week.)

WANTED POP CORN J. G. PEPPARD
WHITE RICE
Send Samples and State Quantity
1400-2 Union Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

M. & P. O and 13th St.
M. & P. O and 13th St.

Time to Prepare for Christmas
Christmas will be here in about three weeks. Are you ready? Every department of our store is filled with goods suitable for Christmas presents. The earlier you come the more likely you are to find just what you want. When you are in Lincoln come and see the many beautiful things on our counters and shelves, whether you do or do not wish to buy.

Handkerchiefs for Christmas
Handkerchiefs are among the selling articles in our store for Christmas presents, and this season we have an immense stock and almost endless variety. Children's handkerchiefs with neat colored borders 1c, 2c and 5c each. Ladies' fine linen handkerchiefs 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 50c each. Ladies' hemstitched and embroidered handkerchiefs 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c and up to \$1 each. Ladies' lace edge handkerchiefs 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c and up to \$2 each. Men's shen lawn handkerchiefs with pointed borders 5c, 8c, and 10c each. Men's fine linen Hemstitched handkerchiefs 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, and 50c each.

Mittens and Gloves
Ladies' kid gloves, excellent values at \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50 a pair. Ladies' kid mittens 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Ladies' Mocha Mittens 50c, 75c, \$1, and \$1.25. Ladies' Silk mittens 35c, 50c, 75c, and \$1. Ladies' wool mittens 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 35c. Children's kid mittens 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c. Children's silk mittens 50c. Children's wool mittens 10c, 15c, 20c, and 25c. Men's lined kid mittens \$0.75, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50. Men's lined kid gloves 50c, 75c, and \$1. Men's wool mittens 25c and 35c.

MILLER & PAINE.

HARDY'S COLUMN
Senator Hayward—Mormonism—The Journal—Chancellor Andrews—Pullet Pecked—Cupid—Coal and Mercury—To Comprehend Distance—A Day in Chicago—Labor Unions—Jackson Park—Quick Transportation—The Great Drainage Canal.
Death has deposited Senator Hayward. The result of two political campaigns in one year, loss of power, loss of health, loss of mind, loss of life. Ambition led him to this death. Who next? Of course it will be ex-Senator William V. Allen, by the appointment of Governor Poynter. He will need no introduction in Washington, for he is known the world over. An appointment holds till a meeting of the state legislature. So the next legislature will have two senators to elect, one for four years and one for six.
Congressman elect Roberts of Utah, has been denied the oath of office, and will probably be denied a seat in congress, at least he should be. Plural marriages are outlawed in every state and territory on this continent, and it would not answer to seat an outlaw. Congress has power, alone, to seat or unseat a member. Neither president or court can in any way interfere.
The Journal gloats over West Virginia being a McKinley state, but don't tell

RHEUMATISM

CHRONIC OR ACUTE, MUSCULAR OR ARTICULAR. Enlarged and stiff joints, Lumbago, Intertrigo. All cases that can be cured at HOT SPRINGS can be cured AT HOME. Our combination of Medical and Electrical Vapor Baths will cure all curable cases.

The Combined Treatment of the Great CURATIVE POWERS.

Science, Medicine, and Electricity. Properly applied, cures Chronic, Nervous, and Private Diseases of Men and Women. When nerves need toning give them natural electricity.

DYSPEPSIA CURED
Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, Worms, etc. Electricity with Medicine cures all cases. It cures all cases curable by the Nose, Throat, Chest, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Blood Poison—Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Bladder Troubles, Nervous Diseases—St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, Nervous Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Heart Trouble (sympathetic), Palpitation, etc. Eczema, and all skin diseases.

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FILES Cured Under Government Bonded by Operation; no salvers; no fraud. Full particulars and Book FREE. ANTI-PILL CO., Lincoln, Neb.

Wanted—A Newspaper Openly.

Two practical printers and a colored newspaper man, of mature years, and varied experience in civil life, would like to learn of an opportunity to take charge of a reform paper in Nebraska, by lease or otherwise. Address the Independent Lincoln, Neb.

how she got there. The facts of the case are she voted 20389 more votes than she had men 21 years old, according to the United States census. The Journal also quotes President Madison as saying, "No constitution before was ever so well calculated for extensive empire and self-government." Empire and self-government together are all right, but buying people and subjugating them is a very very different process.
We were told in Chicago that Doctor Andrews had been elected chancellor of the state university of Nebraska. We were pleased to hear it, for the doctor is a school man and can teach political economy, statesmanship as well as letters. He has convictions, and is not afraid of them, is a friend of silver and does not care who knows it. A chancellor should be a man of superior mould, a little taller than the students and capable of leading. Doctor Andrews fills the bill.
Wait, papa, let me get your clean collar, don't go down town looking so; I'll put it on for you, just wait a minute. Yes, I'll wait, but who ever heard of a pullet-pecked father before; we have heard of hen-pecked husbands.
It is an old adage that as mercury goes down Cupid goes up. This year as usual went up mercury followed. Just now mercury seems to be going down, just to give Cupid a chance, that is all.
In order to get a full comprehension