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For a Club of 20 New Subscribers, paid one year in advance, we will send you this

MAN'S ELEGANT DRESS SUIT, choice of round and square sack, or cutaway frock styles. These suits are made from 20-oz imported clay worsted, or a 22-oz blue serge. They are gems of the tailoring art, being cut, made and trimmed equal to suits selling at \$15.00 and \$16.50; sizes 34 to 46.



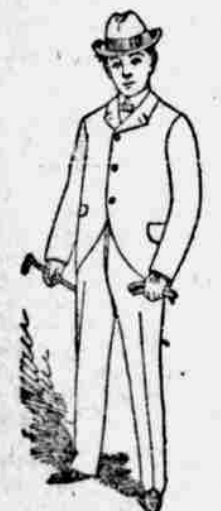
For a Club of 15 New Subscribers, paid one year in advance, we will send you this

Man's Extra Fine Dress Overcoat, made from a triple pile mills English Kersey Coat has wide silk velvet collar, is French faced; all facings are satin lined; all seams are silk sewed, while the body linings are of the best grade of Italian cloth; colors, blue and black; the value \$13.00; sizes from 34 to 48.



For a Club of 12 New Subscribers, paid one year in advance we will send you this

Boy's Long Pant Suit, age 12 to 19 years, made of all wool chevrons in colors, black, or mixture of brown. The suits are worth \$8.00 to buy, and makes our offer a very liberal one.



For a Club of 2 New Subscribers we will send you an elegant Mens' or Boys' Sweater worth \$1.00, colors black or cardinal, all have different designs for trimmings.



For a Club of 3 New Subscribers, paid one year in advance we will send you this

Boys' Knee Pant Suit, age 3 to 8 years, in vestee style, or 7 to 15 years in plain double breasted. Suits of like quality are often sold at \$2.50. Colors blk, blue or brown, also Scotch mixtures.

For 1 New Subscriber, paid one year in advance and your own reward we will send an elegant Mens' or Boys' Silk Plush Cap worth 75c, sizes in ys, 6 1/2 to 6 1/2; mens' sizes, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.



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For 3 subscribers paid one year in advance we will send you shoes as follows:

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For Club of 4 names
Pair Men's or Women's best \$2.50 shoes.

For Club of 6 names
Pair Men's or Women's best \$3.50 shoes.

For Boys and Girls.

For 2 subscriptions we will send you

a pair of Boys' or Girls' best \$1.75 shoes.
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a pair of Boys' or Girls' best \$1.75 shoes.
FOR CLUB OF 4 NAMES
a pair of Boys' or Girls' best \$2.50 shoes.
The shoes we offer as premiums are furnished Webster & Rogers, 1043 O street, Lincoln, Neb., one of the oldest and most reliable shoe houses in the state. We fully guarantee them.
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The Case of the Boers

(Continued from page 1)

ing this little Transvaal, to the effect that the Boers have broken their agreement of 1881 and 1884 in failing to give to the Uitlanders, as they promised, "equal political and other rights." But they did not agree to give any political rights; that word is interpolated by the British and by those who argue in their behalf. What they did agree to do was what they gave equal privileges and civil rights before the law; and, in furtherance of that agreement, article 20 details that "all persons, other than blacks, conforming themselves to the laws of the Transvaal State will have full opportunity to enter, travel, and reside in any part of it; they will be entitled to hire or possess houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and other premises; they may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agents they may see fit to employ; they will not be subjected to restriction in respect to their person or property, or in respect to their commerce or industry, or in taxation, whether general or local, other than those which may be imposed upon Transvaal citizens." And article 27 reads: "All inhabitants shall have free access to the courts of justice for the protection and defense of rights," which is exactly what the British citizens have in the city of New York. If they want more here, let England send her armies and fleets to this country and force us to give them the franchise without their foregoing allegiance.

The claim is made that the taxes are unequally levied. This claim also is absolutely false; all people are taxed alike. It is true that there is a tariff on dynamite, from which some of the citizens of the Dutch republic reap additional profits.

A great outcry is made by the foreigners, who have taken out of this country during the past year one hundred million dollars of gold, as to the burdensome taxes. Well, the latter amount to two and one-half per cent on the profits of the gold mines; as the corporations which have taken away this gold have paid dividends to their stockholders varying from sixty to one hundred per cent per annum, the injustice of this outcry is self-evident.

According to an English authority—Statham, in his book on "South African States"—the personal tax on any one in the Transvaal, rich or poor, does not, probably, amount to more than twenty-five dollars per year. The Crown Leaf Gold Mine Company produced in round numbers over two million dollars gold, distributed five hundred thousand dollars profits, and paid to the South African Government, for rents, licenses, and other privileges, six thousand dollars. The Robinson Company produced three million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of gold, and distributed one million one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars as dividends, and paid to the government two thousand dollars. The New Times Company produced four hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars in gold, distributed four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in profits, and paid the government thirty-four hundred dollars. The Transvaal Coal Trust produced 200,045 tons of coal, and paid the government three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Consolidated Land and Exploration Company, which owned over two hundred and fifty acres of six thousand acres each, paid the government thirty-six hundred dollars. As to dynamite, more is charged for it by the South Africa Chartered Company at the Kimberley mines than is charged in Johannesburg, many miles further inland, with more expensive transportation, and including the Transvaal tax.

I regret that I am interviewed upon this subject without my authorities being without time to give book and page for the statements which I make. I repeat that the facts should be collated, arranged, and published broadcast, that Americans may know the truth, and refrain from denying, as I would like to and can truthfully, the many untrue, quibbling, and misleading statements that are made by the British themselves and by their sympathizers. But not all Englishmen are false-hearted, not all Englishmen are governed by their pockets; and once placed before the vast majority of the masses of the English people facts to show that they are acting unjustly, or that their government is acting unjustly, and that the vast majority will rebel against being made the tool of wrong. I rely upon the powerful voice and vote of such men in the next meeting of parliament to do justice to the God-fearing Boers in the same way that their noble model, Gladstone, did them justice in 1881. Gladstone, not Chamberlain, is the "average Englishman."

The action of Great Britain is essentially based upon the grievances formulated by the Uitlanders and published in the London "Times," which are to this effect:

"That they the Uitlanders, 'have no vote in the levying of taxes.' This is true of all foreigners in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the United States of America; will England attack us for that?"

"The Uitlanders have no voice in the payment of officials." Has England been consulted as to the salaries of the heads of departments of this city, which have just been passed upon by the Board of Estimates? Or as to the salaries of the president and other United States officials?

"They have no control of the education of the country." When did England control the education of her own country? They never had free schools in England until within the last forty years. Elderly Englishmen do not know what free schools are. Free public schools arose in Holland. When Leyden was rewarded for its resistance to Spanish tyranny in 1566, the reward asked by its citizens was not relief from taxes, it was not the great boon of those days, a free annual fair, but a free university; and that was granted by William the Silent and the States-General, and the university of Leyden stands its monument today—a university not of buildings, but of professors and alumni of the greatest names in science, medicine, law, and theology. The free schools of Holland were brought to the United States of America by the Dutch, who settled Manhattan Island in 1624. They have free schools in the South African Republic, and they are not under the control of foreigners. Neither can Germany, if she so wished that citizens are too wise and fair, force upon the United States the use of the German language in the curriculum of our schools, as the Uitlanders desire to force English into the Transvaal schools.

"The Uitlanders have no power in the municipal government of their town, Johannesburg." Neither have unnaturalized British subjects any voice in the control of any American city.

"The jurors by whom they are tried are not their peers, but burghers, their political masters." This is true in New York, in the United States, as well as in the South African Republic. It is for justice for the existence of the United States.

"They pay almost the entire taxation of the country." This is not true. They pay the pro rata taxes levied as before explained, providing they are owners in the proper sense which produce. There is no tax levied upon Uitlanders. Foreign residents in New York City thus pay indirectly a considerable part of the taxes levied through rents and through the tariff. That does not give them any right to representation in the legislature or in congress; if it does, will England send her armies and navies here?

"Their children born in the republic have been deprived of the birthright of citizenship." There is no such birthright in the United States or anywhere else. Children of a British subject, born in the United States, remain British subjects unless they choose to become American citizens, just as children born abroad of American citizens remain American citizens. Citizenship is not a birthright; it is granted by the state.

"Doles, loans, given as though personally from the president, are made indiscriminately to the burghers." We have heard of such things in this country as that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that the president rewards the members of his party; and we have yet to hear that Great Britain is going to war with us because some of those gifts or favors are not made to unnaturalized British subjects. The Uitlanders say that "the money comes, of course, from their pockets in the first instance." The money comes from the gold mines and from the soil of the South African Republic. It is dug up by the Uitlanders; it is sent out of the country without enriching the latter.

They complain that "the principle has been established that the government should take up bonds on farms so as to prevent the lands passing into the hands of the Uitlanders." Was old Dutchmen? The lands will soon pass into the hands of the Uitlanders, but through murder and robbery committed by the "civilizing forces" of the British Empire.

If time and place were allowed me, I would detail the historical facts which show beyond dispute that from the time England conquered Cape Colony, she has pursued an unjust, false, bullying policy towards these Dutchmen, driving them step by step into a wilderness which Great Britain did not own, and which she disclaimed owing, and show conclusively that the claims of England today are untrue, or are manufactured of greed and hypocrisy. The situation remains that the United States will stand by and see the citizens of this small republic wiped off the face of the earth by the enormous power of a monarchy, without raising a voice of protest and without exercising the rights given to the United States by the arbitration treaty so lately concluded at The Hague, and so largely brought about by the influence of the great English empire in conjunction with that of the great American republic.

The 3d article of the arbitration treaty expressly declares that it shall be the right of any third power, without being guilty of impotence, to proffer its good offices and mediation to any two powers about to engage in war, or even after war is begun. Mark you! Not wait until one or both of the powers request intervention, but proffer. It is suggested, in behalf of the British view that Great Britain caused these articles of that treaty to be so worded as expressly to exclude the trouble which was brewing (and which it would now appear she intended to foment) between herself and the South African republic; but as a lawyer, it is my opinion upon the construction of this treaty that the British point is not well covered, because the independence of the South African republic is the very point at issue. If the point at issue is to come to arbitration in order to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. That is what the arbitration treaty is for.

I have lately received more than a thousand letters from prominent Americans throughout the United States, from Maine to California and from Dakota to Florida, and I have been surprised to find how many of them contain expressions of fear that we shall offend England, especially because of her newly found friendship for the United States as exhibited during our recent war with Spain. I wonder if Sampson, Sunley, Dewey, and the men behind the guns at Santiago and Manila were thinking of the great moral assistance given us by Great Britain when they attacked the enemy! My impression was that Americans fought those battles, and my impression was then and is now, that if the European powers had interfered, even with England included, all true Americans would have stood to their guns against those combined powers in the way in which those true-hearted Dutchmen are now about to do, for their country under the shot and shell of Great Britain. If I have got to be the friend of Great Britain in anything that she may do wrong, I do not want her friendship. Or if I have done wrong and she backed me up in it, I do not want her friendship. Americans must remember Washington's advice to "observe good faith and justice toward all nations," and, further, that "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be awake." Beware of England. For myself, I say with Emerson:

God said: I am tired of kings.
My angel—his name is Freedom—
Choose him to be your king;
He shall guard your pathway east and west,
Defend you with his wing.

And ye shall succor men;
The unobscured to serve,
Help those who cannot help again,
Rescue from slight to receive.

I tried to cable President Kruger on Thursday, October 12, but my message cannot reach him; it is stopped by a British military censorship, established at 3 p. m. on October 11.

This little band of devoted christian republicans, who have prayers in all houses and prayers in camp every morning, have dedicated themselves to death to maintain the principle that no foreign nation shall force upon them citizens whom they do not desire. They are shut out from the rest of the world. We shall not hear any truth about them for days and times to come.

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PRE-VENTORY SALE—JACKETS AND SUITS AT HALF OFF

We never carry anything beyond its own season, for we need all the room for the new season's goods. That's the reason we make such offerings as these. A lot of cloth jackets in kersey, pebble cloth, astrakhan, and beaver; colors—navy and royal blue, gray and black. Assorted sizes. Prices \$10, \$12, \$13.75, \$15, and up to \$22.50. All made with the new coat sleeves. On sale now at **ONE-HALF OFF**.

A lot of **SUITS** in assorted sizes. Colors, black, gray, tan, and blue. The newest styles, perfect fitting, first-class workmanship. On sale this week, while they last, **HALF OFF**. A lot of **Children's Cloaks** to close at 1/2 off.

PRE-VENTORY SALE—Dress Goods and Silks

\$1.25 and \$2 Foreign Novelty at \$1, \$1.50 Lupenscheviots at \$1.15; \$1 quality 50 in. cheviot at 75c; \$1.50 covert cloth at 95c; 60c novelty dress goods at 35c; 60c all wool serge at 39c, 85c all wool homespun cheviots at 70c. Black jacquards worth from 65c to \$1 at 50c; \$1 fine all wool black granite cloth, 50 in. wide, at 75c; English crepons, \$1 values, at 67c; \$1.40 English crepons at \$1; \$1.30 and \$1.75 imported crepons \$1.19 \$1.75 and \$2 mohair crepons at \$1.33 75c taffeta silks in plaids and stripes at 48c. 85c and \$1 values in plaids, stripes and Parisian effects, suitable for street and evening wear, at 66c. 85c black satin duchess, all silk, at 63c.

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My friend General P. J. Jouber, when he kissed his wife and started to send his men up Majuba hill, said to her (he did not expect to see her again): "The British are mighty, but our God is almighty."

This morning I received from General Jouber a letter with his autographic signature (it is probably the last letter which I shall receive from him) which he says: "Probably before you receive this letter England will have opened upon us her cannon. That will be the beginning; God only knows what the end will be. We read in all the newspapers of all the auxiliary troops from all lands and colonies sent to Mr. Chamberlain by Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand, all to help us to the earth, the poor little hand of Boers, so that, unless there be a God who desires that they shall live the 'Africaner' will soon be no more."

—George W. Van Sieten, in the book.

THE RIPENED SHEAF

The Father of Governor Poynter, Ripston, Old Age Joins the Innumerable Through.

William Chapman Poynter, father of Governor William A. Poynter, has been dangerously ill and has been in bed for a long time. He spent many days in Kentucky and Illinois many years was a Christian until incapacitated by age. He was a man of great force of character and intelligence. He leaves his aged wife and two sons, Governor W. A. Poynter.

Elder Poynter was a man of personality, of clear logical mind, settled ideas and always had the best of his convictions. Becoming an early life he devoted his best years to proclaiming from the pulpits of his churches the principles of christianity. His preaching was always in full accord with the teaching. He devoted much of his energy to the cause of educational work both by work and liberal contributions to the building up of European pioneer settlers in Woodford, Ky. He occupied with honor and distinction a public trust. He was prominent in a public way with such as Lincoln, David Davis, Adlai Stevenson and others in the public affairs of his time.

The funeral was held at Altoona, Pa., conducted by Elder Lemmo, and by Elder Houtz, both members of the Christian denomination.

ways of the World, be it said, Billy, Billy Coalgate—What's damer, now, Sandy? Sandy Pikes—Why, I've seen a little 'tinkin'. Here's a funny fellow dat git a good 'fer jest tellin' a funny story after 'fro' eatin'. We has to fill a wash tub before we kin git a little cold tub. It ain't right.—Chicago News.

Then She Called the Doctor. Baltimore American—Miss Surface (to tramp)—Did you ever have a romance in your life? Tramp—Yes, mum; I had sweet heart onct dat looked like you. Miss Surface (setting out another piece of pie)—And did she do? Tramp—No, mum. Me far wanted me to marry her, so I was away from home.

A Gentle Hint. Philadelphia North American—"Dreaming of the future" was asked, as the conversation lapsed on the fifth time. "Yes," she replied, "it is much pleasanter than living in the present."

After-Dinner Chat. Indianapolis Journal—"Well," said Hungry Higgins, "here is the first good thing I ever read about them college dudes." "What is it?" asked Weary Watkins, with little interest. "Why it says a lot of 'em had a canna rush—no, it ain't 'ther. It's a canna rush. They was a lot of 'em coverin' up the 'e'."

A Possible Explanation. New York Journal: Harold—I think Algy's engagement with Miss Van Swelle must be broken off. I never see them together any more. Percy—Perhaps they are married.

Too Much Profit in It. Philadelphia Bulletin: "Why do you think postage stamp sellers ought to pay a license?" "Because they are in the licit business."

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Best heavy	4 25	4 30
Stockers	1 50	1 55
Native cows	2 00	2 05
Feddles	1 50	1 55
Western steers	2 30	2 35
Texas and Indian steers	2 70	2 75
HOGS—Good to heavy	4 00	4 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice	6 00	6 05
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 10	1 15
Do. hard	75	80
CORN—No. 2 mixed	1 15	1 20
RYE—No. 2	2 20	2 25
FLOUR—Patent, per 100	3 25	3 30
Fancy	3 25	3 30
HAY—Choice timothy	2 75	2 80
Fancy prairie	2 00	2 05
BRAN—(sacked)	22	23
BUTTER—Choice creamery	62	63
EGGS—Choice	18	19
POTATOES	30	31

Chicago.

CATTLE—Common to prime	3 65	3 70
HOGS—Packing and shipping	1 00	1 05
SHEEP—Fair to choice	6 00	6 05
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 00	3 05
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 10	1 15
CORN—No. 2	1 15	1 20
OATS—No. 2	22	23
RYE—No. 2 mixed	25	26
BUTTER—Creamery	19	20
LARD—Western mess	5 07	5 12
PORK	9 08	9 13

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