

# This House Preaches

That ready-to-wear clothing is profitable to the wearer. Every garment that leaves this house, carries with it a mark of individuality.—It is unlike the ordinary ready-to-wear clothing—unlike it in many ways. We place our clothing on a par with the best of merchant-tailored styles. Their graceful fashion in design of cut, the superior trimming and perfect fitting qualities justify this.

## Eight Dollars Eight Dollars

### All Wool Kersey Overcoats

Perfectly tailored, velvet collar, reinforced with same cloth as body of coat, fine quality lining. It is the same quality, same style, same workmanship, as Mr. Merchant Tailor gets \$25 for. Its a peach of an overcoat, for the money—is the way one man put it Saturday, after the price tag was removed—and he looked at himself in the glass—"I say it's a peach."

Catalogue Ready Soon.

Please Mention The Nebraska Independent when answering

# Nebraska Clothing Co

that the silver question is dead. If the silver question is dead then why worry any more about gold? Why bother congress to make any more laws about the standard. If our only mortal enemy was dead we would not skulk for fear of being hit.

That old custom house deal, of treasurer Gage, looks darker than night stealing. It appears he sold the property for \$3,225,000 to the National City Bank. The bank paid all but fifty thousand in a check, which was deposited in the bank of purchase. Gage promised to pay two hundred thousand annually for rent of the building until the new custom house was completed. Now it is not a black transaction to sell property, let the purchaser keep the purchase money and pay him full rent on top of that. Darker yet, the title was left in the government to pay taxes for city or state could be collected.

What next will happen under the state house dome to clog the wheels of reform? Why is it, that every now and then, one office holder has war troubles with other office holders all of the same party? Rogues often fall out and it is said that honest men then get their due. Rogues often have it hot with honest men too, but honest men seldom quarrel with each other. How happy the republicans were under the dome with thieves and robbers.

The bubonic plague seems to be raging in several places near and between the tropics. In Honolulu they have burned whole blocks to eradicate the disease. The disease seems to be confined to the glands of the throat, and is more fatal than cholera. Natives are more liable to contract it than people from the temperate zone. It is not contagious as smallpox and yet it often takes a whole family and a whole neighborhood. The term is from a giano a gian.

Direct legislation or referendum, is the most important political doctrine now under discussion. Let the question be referred to a vote of the people, shall the greenbacks be retired, not one voter in five would vote for it. The same would be the outcome of several other measures, the east is trying to force upon the west. When the people specify by their vote what they want there would be no kicking but when a president jumps his platform as McKinley has there is reason for dissatisfaction.

Let the state of New York lay out half the money for a double track railroad from Buffalo to New York that she has expended on her canal, and then give the free use of it to any body who desired to run a train, as she does the free use of the canal to any who wish to run a boat, and trains would run in sight of each other all the way going and coming. But no, the

owners of the railroads would rather New York City should sink than lose their opportunity of natching a dozen millionaires every year.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The whole has been stirred and excited by the news from South Africa. The London Times say that it is the worst disaster that England has suffered since the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and all the continental fully coincide with that opinion. The whole plan of the British campaign in South Africa has been a failure. Durin that campaign the British have lost in killed, wounded and prisoners more than one full division and have not yet been able to reach even the borders of the two little republics. All the fighting so far has been on British territory.

In these notes last week it was stated that the British had crossed the Tagula river and were facing the Boers in an effort to relieve the imprisoned garrison of Spion Kop. Now the British army is back across the river after having been completely whipped and losing at least 15,000 men killed wounded and prisoners. Gen. Buller has sent no details of the fight. He has simply said that a division of his army assaulted an entrenched position called Spion Kop and were forced to retreat and that the whole army was back across the river. On Wednesday there was a partial list of killed and wounded officers published amounting to about fifty. Of the rest he says nothing. From another source, and one which has at each time the Boers have repulsed them, although the British each time have brought up fresh regiments to participate.

"By order of Gen. Joubert the British position on Spion Kop has been stormed by the federals, who have reached the top almost annihilating the regiment under command of the British, who finally hoisted the white flag. Two hundred British prisoners are now being disarmed.

"Gen. Buller reports a fresh attack on his positions.

"While I am sending this dispatch a message has just arrived from Gen. Buller's camp. The message reads: 'I am in the thick of the fight. Tons of shells and shrapnel, the message says, are pouring into the Boer position, while British battalions in endless succession are coming up; yet one after another are forced to retire, wavering and confused under the fearful fire from the Boers' kopjes and

tranches. Gen. Louis Botha is commanding the operations.

The opinion of every one now, even the leading newspapers of London, is that the British garrison at Ladysmith will not have to surrender. The British cannot bring any aid to them for weeks and the garrison is nearly out of provisions and ammunition. When Ladysmith surrenders that will be the second division of British troops that have been captured or killed. Meaning since the surrender of Cornwalis the government in Europe is being entertained at semi-official banquets and give all sorts of encouragement. In the United States immense meetings are being held in many different places and cities to express sympathy with the South African republics. The opposition to the war in England, and the common people there have always been opposed to it as well as the scholars and thinkers, seems to be growing from day to day. Parliament meets this week and an exciting time is expected.

The board of transportation held a meeting last Tuesday to consider the resolution of Mr. Porter, the Secretary of State, demanding the resignation of the secretaries of the board. Nearly the whole afternoon was devoted to discussing the question. The resolution was finally voted down. Messrs. Smith, Meserve, Cowley and Wolf voting against the motion and Mr. Porter for it. A full report of the work of the secretaries is soon to be made up and published by the board after which the people can judge for themselves whether the secretaries have done their full duty or not.

## NO END TO IT

Imperialism Demands Expenditure After Expenditure and no Man Can See the End

Perhaps we were rash in buying the wagon, and perhaps we ought not to have bought the horse; but having made those investments for better or for worse, let us not now hesitate about buying a set of harness. The way to justify expansion is to make the most effective possible use of what we have acquired. Our altered position in both oceans, coupled with the enormous recent increase of our foreign trade must require a larger and more expensive navy henceforth than we have maintained in the past. A canal on our own soil, making it possible for us to use the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea as great naval centers from which our ships can have a quick and safe passage to the Pacific, will almost double the efficiency for defensive purposes of a given number of war vessels, and will accordingly save us enough on our yearly armament bills to meet all interest and sinking-fund charges on the cost of the canal.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for February.

THEY ARE ALL IRISH . . . . . Lord Roberts is the new commander-in-chief of the British army in South Africa, like all the other great British generals, is an Irishman. Lord Kitchener, who accompanies him, although not an Irishman, was born in Ireland. Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, is also Irish, and General Buller, the last commander-in-chief in South Africa, is Irish born and bred. Lord Roberts was summoned to the command of the troops in South Africa from commanding the British forces in Ireland. His vacant post has been filled by the Duke of Connaught, who is the only one of the Queen's children who is connected with Ireland by ties of birth. Lord Roberts is sixty-seven years of age, and hardly expected to be called once more to the field of battle. When he returned from India and published his book of reminiscences he regarded himself as having seen the end of active service; but he still is hale and strong, and when General Buller met with his disaster on the bank of the Tagula, the government instinctively turned to the gray-haired general who twenty years before had converted a disastrous campaign in Afghanistan into a brilliant success.—From "Field Marshal Lord Roberts," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for February.

## ENGLISH MURDERERS

Morton Ewren Charges the English Government with the Murder of Millions and Not One of Them Repiles

A serious famine has again overtaken some millions of our fellow-subjects in India, and the public are appealed to for funds to assist the government of India to fulfill its duties. What is wanted is not food, but money to buy food. Thanks to the Indian railway policy of the past fifteen years, supplies can be obtained from districts within India which enjoy a surplus, in order to feed sufferers within the famine areas. It was the same with the famine of two years since. Lord George Hamilton asked our community for money subscriptions for cash and not for kind—on the ground that there was no real scarcity of food anywhere, but the money was sorely needed. The official figures, published a little later, showed that he was right, and that in the worst famine districts the price of a pound of rice was at no time so high as the price of a pound of wheat in London.

matters merely to avoid ruffling the susceptibilities of official viscountesses, and I wish to be permitted to record my conviction that the closing of the Indian mints by our government is murder. With mints closed, whenever there is a local scarcity, whether in the Deccan, the Punjab, or elsewhere, while individuals will starve to death, vast numbers of people are going to suffer horribly, and this reduced vitality makes them the easy victims of the ordinary Indian fevers. When we accuse official India of this odious crime, one official and then another gets up and splutters rage and denial; but not one of these has ever found any reasoned reply to our repeated statement that the closing of the mint involves the death, after cruel suffering, of our fellow-subjects, and that their real famine reserve fund, accumulated during centuries, is in their ornaments and their hoards of silver bullion. Let me once again quote the evidence of an eye witness (Mr. Forbes Mitchell, a well-known Calcutta merchant). Mr. Mitchell wrote to me during the last famine that he had seen a peasant from one of the worst famine districts arrive in Allahabad with bangles and other ornaments, which had the mints been open, would have come into Rs. 1,200; but the mints were closed, and accordingly this poor man had to part with his little hoard of uncoined silver for Rs. 600; so that the closing of the mints took from this one man Rs. 1,200, and reduced this famine fund, in a village where people were dying of starvation, by just that amount. Does this justify my assertion that this precious scheme of tampering with the Indian silver currency is murder; and if it does not, then why not? And so I ask why we here are to subscribe those Rs. 1,200, when the government of India can open its mints and give the silver back to the people? We are to assist business community destitute." Such, then, is the position: We are once again being asked to give our sovereigns for these poor Indian sufferers.

May of last year, M. Georges Boutmy, of Odessa, said of Russia's variation from her silver standard: "During the five years which preceded the famine of the year of 1891-92 Russia exported 508,000,000 poods more and obtained in exchange 24,000,000 roubles less than during the five years which preceded the famine of the year 1891-92. If we had kept our legitimate silver standard these 508,000,000 poods of food would have been spared Russia the frightful famine which devastated actually nineteen provinces, with a population of 30,000,000, cruelly decimated by the typhus and by the scourge, those millions of famished the famine of 1891, claimed 656,000 human victims. These hundreds of thousands of men, who were swept off by actual famine, are the human sacrifices, sacrificed to the golden calf by the fanaticism of its worshippers."—Morten Freeman.

## HORACE WHITE'S LOGIC

It Seems to This Literary Sycophant That It is Sufficient to Cry "Yellow Press" to Any Charge

That the New York daily press is without conscience, is wholly mercenary, that it is devoted to the advocacy of every scheme of the millionaires and trust magnates, is perhaps made more plain by the writings of Horace White than in any other way. He is a man with a good deal of literary skill, and when a man of his education and accomplishments cannot make a better defense of Gage and the National City bank than he has been able to give to the public, it shows that there is no real defense to be made and that he is writing for the profit there is in it. Horace White has been Gage's special defender and the administration seems to rely upon him more than any other man. That being the state of the case editorial writers, who are opposed to the general looting of the people for the benefit of the banks, are every where paying a good deal of attention to Mr. Horace White. The Washington Times goes after him in the following fashion:

Mr. White begins his argument with the statement that the Gage answer to the enquiries of congress "is so clear and complete that little needs to be said in addition." Continuing, he observes that "the yellow press, which started the cry for an investigation, will, of course, continue it till some new sensation is discovered." Any exposure of public irregularity which happened to hit in directions interesting to the "Evening Post" writer would, of course, appear "yellow" in his eyes, but he will hardly succeed in convincing the country that even if the original allegations and proofs in the Standard Oil Bank and custom house case did happen to be true, the "New York Journal" and the "New York World," that they are, therefore, unworthy of attention. Neither Mr. Gage nor his apologists have answered them, and the particular one under discussion, least of all.

In order not to waste time and patience over the attempts of the Hon. Horace White to meet the charges against his client by dodging completely around them, it is only necessary to summarize his argument in a few words. It is that the secretary was compelled to descend to the level of congressional intelligence, and to make his response a kind of kindergarten lecture. It had been assumed that he did wrong in allowing the free use of government funds to banks for

their convenience and profit and so on.

Then Hon. Horace White seems to forget that this act of 1864 was cited by Mr. Gage not only as authority for his free money counter practices, out as actually applicable to the yet unexplained jugglery of the custom house transaction. Relatively to its proper object and meaning, there has never been the slightest doubt expressed or implied, in or outside of congress. The secretary of the treasury unquestionably has the right to designate certain banks as depositories of public money. There is no doubt that the right has been construed to mean that he may, at his discretion, lend millions, without interest, to institutions with which he may be in sentimental or other connection, for the purpose of their loaning the same money to the public at high interest, and that, hence, it is right to give them as a gratuity such valuable use and usufruct of public funds. Thus, in the case of the Standard Oil Bank, it is admitted that on June 5, 1897, the vice-president of that institution, wrote to Mr. Gage, asking for government favors on the ground of past campaign services, and said: "If you will take pains to look at our list of directors you will see that we also have very great political claims in view of what was done during the canvass last year." Less than a month before this letter was written, the government deposits in the Standard Oil Bank aggregated only \$200,000. Later, in the same year, they amounted to \$24,000,000. On July 14, 1898, the government cash balance in the concern, without interest, was \$19,579,000. It also received as a deposit—in June, 1898—\$14,000,000 of the \$200,000,000 war loan. On January 7, 1899, the Standard Oil Bank had the free use of \$20,565,000 of government money, and on September 20, 1898, the balance had increased to \$29,000,000. In other words, calculating the changes, this favored depository had the use, without interest, of an average balance of \$10,000,000 for six months, or the equivalent of a cash gift of at least \$300,000. This suggestive fact illustrates to us the strong reasons why Wall Street financiers have for declaring that the government should forever keep out of the banking business, and leave it to private enterprise—only furnishing capital without charge to the private enterprisers.

If the act of 1864, or any other law, confers the power upon a secretary of the treasury to assist business community friends in such ways, it ought to be repealed, since it is evident enough that considerations of duty or ethics are quite inadequate always to prevent abuse of the power.

Perhaps the editor of the "Evening Post" regards this edifying statement as a kindergarten recitation, and so declares political friends in such ways, it ought to be repealed, since it is evident enough that considerations of duty or ethics are quite inadequate always to prevent abuse of the power.

The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to deposit the proceeds of the sale . . . in the United States treasury as miscellaneous receipts." Section 5490 of the revised statutes reads: "Every officer or other person charged by any act of congress with the safe keeping of the public moneys who fails to deposit in banks or exchanging for other funds than as specially allowed by law, shall be guilty of embezzlement of the money so . . . deposited or exchanged, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than ten years, and pay a fine equal to the amount so embezzled."

In view of all the foregoing, the situation of the unfortunate matter of the treasury scandals is, as the Hon. Horace White remarks, in a different vein, "so clear and complete that little needs to be said in addition." But the matter remains to be done, and to be done, and we are confident, will be done.

## Live Stock Brands

The Nebraska Brand and Mark Commission, composed of J. H. Quigley, Valentine, Neb.; M. P. Blewett, Harrison, Neb.; S. P. Delator, Jewell, Neb.; and Hon. W. F. Porter, Secretary of State, convened at Mr. Porter's office, adjourned last Saturday after having considered 1,670 brand applications of which 1,425 were allowed, 275 rejected and 80 passed until next meeting of the commission to be held March 10. Applicants for brands that were rejected will be given the privilege of filing substitute with no additional cost. Since January 1, certificates of county clerks are not necessary on the application.

of Nebraska, considered, adjudged and ordered that the defendant railroads herein shall, on or before the 5th day of December, 1897, restore the car load rate in force prior to the 10th day of August, 1897.

JOHN F. CORNELL, Pres. W. F. PORTER, Secy.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of an order made by the State Board of Transportation in the case of Tibbles vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. et al, on the 26th day of November, 1897, relative to rates on live stock.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and set the seal of the State Board of Transportation this 27th day of November, 1897. (Seal) J. W. EDGERTON, Secretary.

We further find that the Burlington is the only road that has claimed that they did not receive a copy of said order, and that the Burlington, through its representative, immediately after the making of the order applied to the secretaries for an extension of time for the taking effect of the order. In the matter of the order made by the State Board of Transportation in the case of Tibbles vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company et al, requiring the defendants to restore the old car load rate on or before December 5th, 1897, we learn that the roads, or a part of them, have notified the Inter-State Commerce Commission as required by law, ten days notice being necessary before a change in rates can be put in force, and finding that it will require until the 16th of December to complete said notice, we would therefore recommend that the date for the taking effect of said order be extended until the 16th day of December, 1897. Dated at Lincoln, Nebraska, this 4th day of December, 1897.

## REPUBLICANS FRIGHTENED

Warning Notes of Alarm are Heard From the Leaders all the Way From New York to Oregon

We quoted, not long ago, the remark about the approaching Presidential campaign with which a shrewd Republican politician from a state in the Central West surprised an Eastern acquaintance. The New Yorker had said, almost as a matter of course, that he supposed his visitor thought that McKinley had "a sure thing" in 1900. "I'm not so sure about that," was the unexpected reply. "I can foresee contingencies under which it seems to me that Bryan will have more than a fighting chance of being elected."

Evidence accumulates each week that this excellent party authority is by no means alone in his apprehension of possible Republican defeat next November. The chairman of the Indiana Republican state committee is quoted as saying that the campaign of 1900 "is going to be the hardest campaign in many years," and that "the

## BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION

The Official Record of the Proceedings in regard to Rates on Live Stock

Whom It May Concern:—In compliance with the demands of the World-Herald that the State Board of Transportation should immediately investigate the alleged failure of the secretaries of the Board of Transportation to serve the railroads with a copy of the order restoring the car load live stock and restore the secretary responsible for said alleged failure, we, the undersigned members of the Board of Transportation have carefully investigated the charges made by the World-Herald and find: That on the 30th day of November, 1897, on the recommendation of the secretary of the Board of Transportation, it is therefore, by the State Board of Transportation of the State

H. C. YOUNG REAL ESTATE & FARM LOANS

H. C. YOUNG

state can only be carried by the most thorough organization." The Washington correspondent of that prominent Republican organ the Iowa State Register reports "one of the oldest and ablest of the Republican Senators" as sounding a note of alarm. Twelve states beyond the Missouri are yet to elect United States Senators for the term beginning March 4, 1901. Eight of the men whose terms expire are Republicans. "There must be great care taken in some of these states," is the warning of this veteran politician, "or we will lose strength, and have either Democrats or Populists sent to the Senate. If we lose five of those states, we will lose control of the Senate. The Republicans, who are now over-confident, may as well look the situation squarely in the face, and prepare to meet it. While I do not believe in alarmist statements, I do believe that the Republicans of the whole country should be cognizant of these facts."

But there is still higher authority than "a shrewd Republican politician," whose name cannot be published, or "one of the oldest and ablest of the Republican Senators," whose identity is not revealed, even if he seems to be William B. Allison. The great Hanna himself openly confesses that the Republicans must do the hardest kind of work, from this time on, if they expect to carry the country next fall. On a recent trip to Philadelphia he impressed upon the Republican Mayor "the exceeding importance" of the "immediate furnishing" of at least a portion of the \$100,000 for the Republican campaign fund which was promised from that city, when it made the successful bid for the national convention. He said that this fund is "needed at once," and declared that "one dollar of campaign funds today is worth five dollars three months hence."

Senator Hanna's idea is that the immediate and energetic opening of work by the Republicans is necessary, because the coming campaign—which, in his opinion, will turn upon the two questions of the prosperity of the working people and the retention of the Philippines—will be an exceedingly vigorous one; because the Democratic party has already engaged numerous labor agitators to foment among the working people of the entire West as much dissatisfaction with existing conditions as lies in their power; and has supplemented their work by the distribution of great quantities of campaign literature; and because the Republican campaign management must meet these agitators by the employment of men and the distribution of Republican literature, the influence of Mr. Hanna thinks that "our men are the better in character and of higher standing," and "our literature," too, equally superior; but he holds, nevertheless, that "only by the utmost intelligence and assiduity" can the efforts of the wicked Democrats be thwarted.

The fact must now be accepted that the McKinley administration contemplates the possibility of defeat for the Republican party next November. Its recognized spokesman admits that the utmost efforts must be put forth to ward off this danger. The amazing feature of the situation is that nobody in the inner circle sees either the real cause of the danger, or the true policy to adopt that it may be averted. Whence comes the chief ammunition used by the Democratic agitators? The most effective weapons have been forged by the familiar friends, the authorized representatives, the special diplomats of the President himself—New York Post.

Young men before entering one of the principal medical schools of this country are examined as to their general knowledge. One of the questions given to the candidates for one of these schools last year was: "What are the names of the books of the Bible?" Of one hundred and twenty answers, only five were correct. Among the names of books given were: "Philistines," "Marcus Aurelius" and "Epicure to the Philippines."—February Ladies' Home Journal.

## Kansas TOMATO Best Novelty Out. A Money Maker.

Standard TOMATO

## FRANK JAMS

100 PERCHERONS, SHIRES-CLYDES and COACHERS.

JAMS' Horse Show at the Omaha Expo. had all the people—Judges, Superintendents and all—ON THE BOX—to see the largest exhibit of horses of the grounds. MORE BLACK STALLIONS than all exhibitors; more 2,000 pound Horses, more state prize winners and Disposition winners. "For 18 years Iams has led all horsemen with best horses, lowest prices. Big bargains for next 30 days. All stallions must be sold." No pets.

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HEALTHY TREES. HOME GROWN. 250 ft. tall, 8" cherry, 3 to 4 ft. pine, 1000 ft. spruce.

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