

### Brights Disease

While there are comparatively few suffering with this dread disease, there are some—and we wish to ask them to give us a trial. We have a special treatment for this complaint, and can effect a cure if possible to cure, even after blotting has commenced and they are scarcely able to stand or walk. We believe there is a chance for you. We do not claim to cure every case—but for 80 out every 100 there is a chance for us to cure.

If your friend is sick with this disease, or if you know of one who is sick with it, do them a favor by sending their name and postoffice address to us. We will write them and it may be the means of saving their lives.

We also treat any disease and perform surgical work. We have one of the finest equipped establishments in the state—nice clean beds, the best trained nurses, and with the best of care we believe we can effect a cure where other less prepared physicians fail.

We use Medicine, Electricity, Baths, Magnetic Treatment, and some of them combined if needed. We also intend opening a class in Magnetic Healing. If you wish to take lessons please call or write us.

#### THE LINCOLN MEDICAL AND MAGNETIC INSTITUTE.

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#### NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT

We have all kinds of mixed paint, special price on Pure White Lead \$6 per 100 Boiled Linseed Oil . . . 65c a gal Castor machine oil . . . 35c a gal Black machine oil . . . 25c a gal Harvester machine oil 50c a gal Cylinder machine oil 60c a gal

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#### W. M. Bayard . . . . . Second-Hand Store

We have bargains for you most every day, in furniture, iron bedsteads, stoves, ranges, gasoline stoves, window shades, carpets, queensware, glassware, tinware and granite iron ware.

1325 O Street, Lincoln, Neb.

#### The Old Stand

AT CORNER OF 11th and P Streets

LINCOLN is where you get a good meal for 10c . . . Same Old Price.

Little Oval Photos, 25c pe. dozen. Cabinets—\$2.00 Per dozen.

#### PREWITT 1214 O Street

#### J. W. Mitchell Co.

Are prepared to fill all orders in papering, painting, Tinting, Frescoing, Picture Framing, and Room Moulding.

Tel. 237. 1338 O St. LINCOLN, NEB.

#### About Joe Sibley

In your issue of March 22d, I read an article entitled Sibley's Flog. The nine-teen years previous to my coming to Nebraska were spent in Joe Sibley's county. I take the O'City Semi-Weekly Derrick to get the local news from our old home. The paper is republican. It is the mouth piece and open defender of the Standard Oil company, and never fails to try to injure anyone who says one word against the company. This paper was the first republican sheet to boom Sibley for the present congress. When Sibley was elected as a democrat, and as long as he was true to his party there was nothing too dirty, mean and vile for this paper to say about him. Today this paper holds him up before the voters of the district as one of the greatest men of our time.

I enclose you a clipping from that paper from which you will see that Sibley announces himself as a republican candidate for re-election to congress subject to nomination by that party. Is it necessary for anyone conversant with the facts to ask where Sibley stands today? Or what power caused him to flip-flop? Sibley is a rich man. He has found a congenial home politically. The book of all books says: "Where a man's treasures are there will his heart be also." Or, but some one says, Sibley is a liberal, good hearted fellow, he is giving his whole five thousand dollar salary to the three hospitals in his district. Very true. He has been fishing for suckers (or votes). The matter of salary is but a small item to an up-to-date republican congressman, if he is counted worthy to stand in with the gang that are shap-ing the present policy of this government. I have said nothing against the private character of Mr. Sibley. But if he can find any satisfaction contemplating the fact that he has turned traitor to principles that in the past he so ably defended, then I, for one, do not envy him his position. I. S. FARTZ, Grand J., Neb.

#### AGAINST THE OLIGARCHY

Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto expresses this conservative view of the political situation:

"The republican party in the States, that is practically the party of the plutocratic oligarchy and imperialism, is evidently quaking and has reason to quake. President McKinley has found it prudent to drop for the time his connection with the British aristocracy and jingoism.

"At this moment the chances are probably rather in favor of Bryan and the anti-imperialists. But much must depend on the turn which events may take between this time and November. If the conditions in the Philippines should improve, the troubles in Porto Rico subside and prosperity continue at home, McKinley has a good chance of winning. The fight at bottom will be between commonwealth and oligarchical corruption."

#### Populist Headquarters

Populist headquarters have been opened at the Lincoln hotel, room 509. This will remove a heavy load from the mind of one E. Rosewater, editor-in-chief of the True Populist and another paper. Rosewater was greatly shocked because Chairman Edmisten for a short time occupied a vacant room in the Capitol and wrote a few letters from that place, and he made sarcastic comments about populist economy. If Mr. Rosewater would brighten up his usually good recollection a bit he might think of the days of yore when whole families of republicans lived in the capitol rent free and he never murmured. Talk about economy.

#### What is the "United States"

"Does the term designate the whole or any particular portion of the American empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is the name of our great republic, which is composed of states and territories. The District of Columbia or the territory west of the Missouri is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania."—Chief Justice Marshall (In Loughborough v. Blake, 5 Wheaton).

What about Puerto Rico? Is it a part of the United States? If so, how can a tariff barrier be erected between it and other portions of the United States? Or has Cesar Marcus Alonzo reversed the great Chief Justice?

#### Two Pictures

The personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of the territories are secured to them, as to other citizens, by the principles of constitutional liberty which remain all the agencies of the government, state and national. Their political rights are franchises which they hold as privileges in the legislative discretion of the congress of the United States.—In Murphy v. Ramsey, 114 U. S. Supreme Court Reports.

Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.—Art. X, Sulu Treaty.

#### In Days of Yore

In the territories acquired by congress, whether by deed of cession from the original cession or by treaty with a foreign country, are held with the object, as soon as their population and condition justify it, of being admitted into the union as states, upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects.—Shively v. Bowlby, 152 U. S.

#### To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The light vote cast in most places shows an apathy regarding local self-government, which may grow into an apathy toward state and national affairs, but it may mean that nothing short of a stirring national campaign will interest the average voter. In any event it is certain that the coming campaign must be conducted with the utmost vigor if the fusionists are to make a clean sweep of the state and the legislature.

A number of Eastern democratic papers and politicians are considerably worked up over the Nebraska democratic platform.



THE UNSUCCESSFUL JUGGLER.

—San Francisco Examiner.

#### Wher Politics Is Business

A curious state of affairs is shown by the election returns of 1898 for the Tenth representative district (Douglas county). The nine republican candidates for representative had a combined vote of 41,403, or an average of 4,600 each; the fusion candidates received a combined vote of 42,823, or an average of 4,758 each. At first blush it would seem that if the voters had honestly distributed, the nine fusionists would have been elected by 158 majority each. Seven republicans and two fusionists were elected; the former had an average vote of 4,903 each and the latter 5,420. The seven defeated fusionists averaged 4,568 votes each, and the two defeated republicans had an average of 3,541. On the surface it would appear that the republicans, by skillful jugglery, had sacrificed two men to elect seven. But such is not the fact. The two successful fusionists averaged 851 votes higher than their fellow candidates—and these may be set down as republican votes. But the two unsuccessful republicans average 1,392 less than their lucky brothers, showing that about 500 republicans did not vote for Koutsky and Walker, and did not vote for the fusion candidates. The Tenth district in 1898 was normally about 334 republican votes. The fusionists did exceedingly well to get two members out of nine.

These figures illustrate the political methods of Douglas county. When the result in the state is in doubt it is not an infrequent occurrence for Douglas to divide its representation in the legislature to make sure of a majority in the party in power and thus be able to secure the enormous appropriations for Omaha and Douglas county that they have in the past. In Omaha politics is business, and business is politics. Dollars and cents weigh more than principles.

#### Sharples Cream Separators—Profitable dairying.

Various insurance companies have paid into the state treasury \$6,270 on account of the Eugene Moore shortage. There is still a large amount unpaid. The companies had originally paid Moore for services rendered while he was auditor and head of the insurance department. The constitution requires all such fees to be paid in advance into the state treasury, but the insurance laws designed to make the auditor unpaid. Moore pocketed about \$22,000 of insurance fees, and the supreme court held that he was not the proper party to receive the money, and, consequently, the matter stood the same as if payment had never been made. Under this decision Auditor Cornell and Deputy Insurance Commissioner Price have been required that the companies pay again, and this time to the proper officer—the state treasurer.

Judging from the reports of assessors' meetings in the various counties, the grand assessment roll of 1900 will scarcely exceed that of 1899, if in fact it equals it. The concerted effort in all the richer counties to force down the valuation of property, and in plain violation of law, must be effectually overcome before any thing like equitable taxation for maintenance of state government can be accomplished. Just what will do this is the problem. A system of state insurance would bring about better assessments. If each property owner, by paying a small levy on the dollar valuation, could have his property insured by the state at its assessed valuation, there would be some incentive to list property at about its cash value. There might be abuses of such a system, but the cases would be isolated. At present public opinion is nullifying a plain provision of the statute, and the property is being assessed at from one-fourth to one-twentieth of its actual value.—De France.

The American working man receives higher wages than his European brother—no sensible person denies this. But such a fact is an exceedingly uncertain foundation upon which to base an elaborate argument in favor of the republican idea of "protection." The American working man pays much more for cost of living, rent, etc., than the European workingman pays. More than that, he receives a smaller percentage, in wages, of the value of his product than is given his brother in Europe. The average annual production of an American workingman is \$3,888.00; his wages amount to about 17 per cent of that. A workingman in Great Britain receives 25 per cent of what he produces, a Belgian about the same; a Frenchman 32 per cent; a Russian 31 per cent; an Austrian 36 and an Italian 49. The owners of capital invested in any productive enterprise are entitled to a

fair compensation for the use of such capital; but no reasonable man will claim that 83 per cent of the entire wealth produced by labor should go to the owners of capital for their compensation. The laboring people of the United States, if they spent every cent of their wages, could buy but 17 per cent of what they produce. Who is to buy the other 83 per cent? Nine per cent of the population own 71 per cent of the wealth; this nine per cent could buy the surplus products, but they could not use them.

A merry war is now in progress between D. E. Thompson and a sextette of Lincoln republican politicians. Some time ago Thompson threw down the gauntlet and said he would abide by the result of the primaries if the sextette would; but the sextette was afraid. So Thompson went ahead and captured everything in sight. Now the sextette are accusing Thompson of attempting an unholy alliance with the fusionists a little over a year ago in order to defeat the election of Senator Haward. Thompson vows he did no such thing. Then F. M. Hall posts a certified check for \$1,000 and offers to prove that Thompson has been allowing his truth to go masquerading. And faithful Joe Burns jumps into the breach and calls Hall "a scoundrel" and "a knave" and the State Journal is mighty interesting reading these days, for here both Thompson and the sextette—of which Papa Gere is one—air their grievances. Seven republican aspirants for the United States senatorship in one county, and all fighting for the same thing—to create a condition that would make a fusionist feel like running for the legislature.

Read the "Special Offer" for campaign subscriptions to be found on page 12. Remember that "faith without works is dead" and that good intentions and resolutions to send in clubs without work availeth nothing.

Fusionists will recollect that when the First Nebraska was to be mustered out at San Francisco, D. E. Thompson contributed \$20,000 toward paying transportation for the regiment back to Lincoln. And everybody has good will toward Mr. Thompson for his generous act. The legislature of 1901 will reimburse all contributors to that transportation fund. Mr. Thompson with the rest, no matter what may be the political complexion of that body. Fusionists should be on their guard against surprises in the coming legislative campaign: over zealous republicans may attempt to win votes for their legislative candidates by claiming that the legislature must be republican in order to reimburse Thompson and the other contributors. Members of the First Nebraska who vote the fusion ticket must not be caught by such chaff. Outside of the Lincoln sextette there are few Nebraskans who would oppose reimbursement.

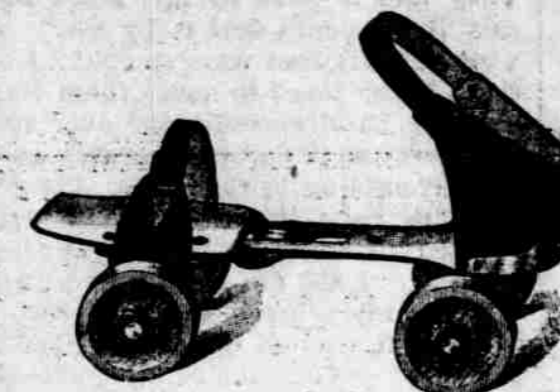
#### Markets

The attention of the readers of the Independent is called to the market report to be found on page 7. It is furnished by the well known H. R. Penny & Co of Lincoln, and covers the week's transactions. Anyone desiring special information as to the market for any particular product should write them.

The people's independent state central committee desire a copy of the next issue of every fusion paper in Nebraska, in order to correct their mailing list. Send to C. Q. DeFrance, Box 1406, Lincoln, Nebraska.

#### BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often used them in my family and have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way."—Miss SALLIE E. BULLOCK, Luttrell, Tenn.



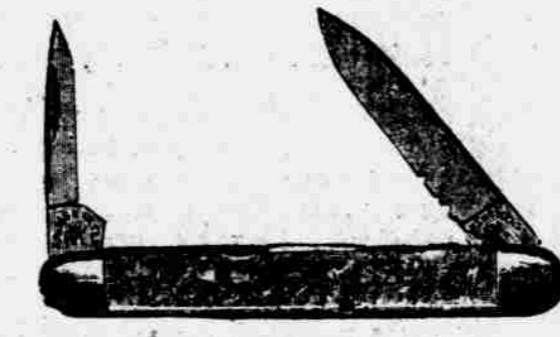
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A pair of Skates Free with every Knee Pants Suit at \$3 or over.

Or a pair free with every Long Pants Suit at \$5 or over.

And don't forget that our Boys' and Children's Clothes are the best to be had for the money. We are sole agents for "Mother's Choice" Suits. Each suit is serged, taped, and stayed. They will not rip, buttons will not come off double seat, and knee, and elbow. We sell Knee Pant Suits from \$1.50 up. Long Pant Suits from \$2.95 up, but of course we cannot give skates with the cheaper suits.



### Knives, School Companion or Dominos Free.

With any pair of Boys' or Girls' Shoes. We are daily demonstrating that ours is the place to buy good Girls' and Boys' Shoes for less money than you can buy equally good goods for elsewhere. In order to have you try our Shoes we will give free with each pair a two-bladed, steel metal handled Knife, or a School Companion, or a set of Dominos.

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WHITE QUEEN—A medium early full oat. Weighs over 40 lbs. to the bushel and went 72 bushels to the acre here at home. Per bushel 45c, 10 bushels for \$4.00.  
AMERICAN BANNER—A large white oat, with stiff straw; ripens early. Per bushel 50c, 10 bushels for \$5.00.  
NEW ZEALAND RUST PROOF—This is as near a rust proof oat as you can find; has yielded as high as 102 bushels per acre. Why not put in some good seed oats this year and get a large yield? Per bushel 60c, 10 bushels for \$5.50.

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A very fine line of goods to make a selection from for birthday and wedding presents. Do not fail to call and examine our stock when in Lincoln.

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Sully Plow \$27	Disc Harrow 12-16-in. \$18.25	16-in. Best Plow on Earth only \$11.00	Corn Planters complete with 20 rods of wire \$30.00
44-in. Plow \$40	SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG	only \$10.00	
	ALTON, ILL.	64-T Steel Lower Harrow \$9.95	
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