

GREAT SPECIAL CLEARING UP SALE

Winding up an unusually large spring trade has left us with a fine stock of goods, though broken in sizes and lots. We are fully determined that no goods shall be left over. We know of one way, and that is give you good, clean, straight, this year's goods at extremely low prices. Not simply a few lines but **EVERY LINE IN THE HOUSE WILL BE SUBJECT TO**

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT

Boys', Men's, and Children's Clothing; Boys', Men's, and Children's Hats; Boy's, Men's, and Children's Furnishing Goods, Summer Clothing, Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, in fact everything in the house at 25 per cent discount. The following goods (being contract goods) are excepted: Knox Hats, E. & W. and Barker Collars, Manhattan Shirts and Overalls. All other goods in Clothing, Furnishing Goods, and Hat Department at 25 PER CENT OFF PLAINLY MARKED PRICE

All \$18.00 Men's Suits at . . .	\$13.50
15.00 " "	11.25
12.00 " "	9.00
10.00 " "	7.50
7.50 " "	5.62
5.00 " "	3.75
4.00 " "	3.00
All \$10.00 Boys' Suits at . . .	\$7.50
8.00 " "	6.00
6.00 " "	4.50
5.00 " "	3.75
4.00 " "	3.00
3.00 " "	2.25
2.00 " "	1.50
1.50 " "	1.20
All \$6.00 Hats at . . .	\$4.50
3.00 " "	2.25
2.50 " "	1.87
2.00 " "	1.50
1.50 " "	1.20
1.00 " "	0.75
All \$2.00 Straw Hats at . . .	\$1.50
1.50 " "	1.20
1.00 " "	0.75
1.00 " "	0.75
1.00 " "	0.75
1.00 " "	0.75
All \$1.50 Shirts at . . .	\$1.25
1.00 " "	0.75
75 " "	0.57
50 " "	0.38
25 " "	0.19
10 " "	0.07
All \$0.50 Hosiery at . . .	\$0.38
25c " "	0.19
10c " "	0.07
6c " "	0.03

Special Sale of Shoes.....



210 pairs Ladies' Fine Vici Kid McKay Sewed, Silk Vesting top, warranted Shoe, new Derby Toe, best oak tanned soles, width A to EE, sizes 2½ to 8—our regular \$2.00 Shoe, special sale, a pair,

\$1.25.

168 pairs of Misses Black Vici Kid Laced Shoes, extra quality oak tanned soles, fine drill lined, English back stay, sewed with best silk, the best \$1.50 shoe on earth at

\$1.15.

Same Shoe, sizes 8½ to 11, at

98c.

LOT NO. 1—Boys' best American tanned calf skin, heavy oak tanned soles, English back stay, new London toe, sewed with 3 rows best silk, extra heavy drill lined, widths C to EE, worth \$2 anywhere you go, during this sale, a pair, **\$1.19**

Lot 65.—107 pairs Men's Fine Vici Kid Shoes, Hand Welt, Sea Island Cotton Lined, uppers sewed with best silk, finest quality oak tanned soles, all widths, A to EE, our regular \$3 Shoe, the best on earth for the money,

during this Sale at a pair,

\$2.29

Mail Orders given prompt attention.

**MAYER BROS.,
Lincoln = = = Nebr.**

FROM THOSE WHO KNOW

Letters From Some Who Have Received
The Premium Watch.

The Premium Watch.

If you have any doubt as to the quality and durability of the premium watch we offer for clubs of new subscriptions, read the following letters from some of those who have received it. We have several hundred more like them, and have never had a complaint.

AN EYE OPENER.

Burwell, Neb., June 12, 1900.—Editor Independent.—Watch came all right, and better than I could expect for it. Your paper is an eye opener to many g. o. p's. Will try to get more. I have been taking it nearly ever since it started and expect to do as long as I can see to read it, and then I will get someone to read it to me. Yours as ever.—Geo. Gillett.

FROM BROTHERS.

Stoddard, Neb., June 13, 1900.—Editor Independent.—The two premium watches we received have kept good time and proven very satisfactory.—John Hansen, Jr. Erwin Hansen.

BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

Naponee, Neb., June 14, 1900.—Editor Independent.—The watch came all right and was better than I expected. It has run all right up to the present time.—Bob Dow.

SUPERIOR TO ANY.

Many who have sent us clubs have stated in their letters that no premium was deserved—that the "good of the cause" was the only reward expected. In such cases it has been our rule to send a suitable premium anyway. We wish to show proper appreciation for the efforts of our friends and in addition the premium serves as an advertisement in the community where it is sent. Mr. Young, whose letter follows, has sent in many large lists of subscribers. We voluntarily sent him a watch. Concerning it he says:

Craig, Neb., June 14, 1900.—Editor Independent.—The watch is giving very good satisfaction. It seems to lose time a little, and has been set ahead several times since we got it, but the regulator has not been moved yet. This is located about half way between F and S. I shall try moving towards F, which will undoubtedly make it all right. I gave the watch to one of my sons who has been carrying it continually since it was received from you. We consider the watch worth all that it costs, and much more. Of course I would not expect as much from a watch of this kind as one costing ten or fifteen times its price, but for a cheap watch, one costing no more than it does, I think this equal if not superior to any that I ever saw. However, as I am writing, will say that I believe the reduction in price of the independent a better inducement for new subscribers than any other kind of premium that you could have offered. Am sure that I could get another large list of new subscribers if only I had time to go after them, which I have been in-

tending to do as soon as my time will permit my leaving home. Perhaps I cannot get away until after harvest. Will send in a name whenever I can get one.

—Andrew Young, Jr.

GOOD AS AN EIGHT DAY CLOCK.

Peru, Neb., June 13, 1900.—Editor Independent.—I received the watch sent out as a premium all right. It has given good satisfaction so far. Kept good time with an eight day clock right along. I think they are well worth the money asked for them.—W. W. Smith.

HIS FIRST WATCH.

Arizona, Neb., June 16, 1900.—Editor Independent.—I handed the watch to one of my boys who is going to school. It keeps good time and he is well pleased with the prize, it being his first watch. Success to the Independent and our fission ticket this fall.—H. C. Lydick.

FACTS ABOUT IMPERIALISM

History of Nations—Results to Conquerors—Influence on Trade and Industry—What We May Expect From It.

Editor Independent.—Of the causes which have seriously crippled or brought about the downfall of nations in the past, not a few can be traced to the lust for conquest or territorial aggrandizement, because of the ill-will and jealousies consequent upon such action, because of the large standing armies necessary to keep dissatisfied provinces in subjection; because of corruption apt to become general among officers stationed in distant provinces, and measurably independent of the home government, and because of the tyrannical disposition, or disloyal propensities, or vaunting ambition of such officers. A few instances in history stand out prominently in which one or more of these causes have compassed the serious hurt of nations or their total and irretrievable ruin.

Such is brief in an imperfect outline of extension of empire in the past. No sadder requiem was ever sung than would be the story of conquest drawn out into detail, depicting wasted energies, bankrupt treasures, fertile valleys devastated, cities pillaged, death, destruction and desolation everywhere, all to "gild the tombs and embalm the memories of the ambitious, the vain-glorious, the selfish, the unwise, the unscrupulous and the unjust.

It is the peculiar glory of the past of the United States never to have been engaged in an unjust war, or to have exceeded her territorial limits by force of arms. Her traditions are traditions of peace, of justice and of liberty. She has striven to rise to power by means of the energy and ingenuity of her people applied to industrial pursuits. Those energies have hitherto been wasted in wars of conquest, but in defense of liberty and right. As a consequence her wars have been few, and she can look back with peculiar satisfaction to Oliver, Twist, "this boy asks for more."

Just what the future will develop only conjecture can say, but it looks now as though our soldiers would be kept over there chasing Otis' ignis fatuus in the shape of Aguinaldo until a few thousand of them are some day ambushed and massacred. Then a cry will go up that this "rebellion" must be put down if it takes a hundred and fifty thousand men to do it. Thereupon more men and more bonds will be voted and the "rebellion" will vanish and nothing of it all will re-

main but the standing army and the bonds, which, like the poor, will be with us always, they being a necessary adjunct of that higher civilization of which we hear so much in these later days. Our bibles do not tell us anything about bonds and standing armies in the celestial regions; therefore, the presumption is that the dwellers in those famed climes have not reached the highly civilized state attained by mortals here below.

In 1803 we added Louisiana territory to our domain by purchase from France for \$15,000,000; in 1819, Florida, by purchase from Spain for \$5,000,000; in 1848, a large tract by purchase from Mexico for \$15,000,000 and in 1867, Alaska, by purchase from Russia for \$7,200,000. Nearly all this territory was contiguous, compact and sparsely settled. Into much of our settlers, trappers, hunters and traders had already penetrated, so that we were virtually adding to our territorial domain a country already prepared for statehood, they were admitted into the union of states. So natural, so imperceptible, had been our growth in territorial extent, so simple and peaceful had been our advance to the Pacific that it is doubtful if one American in five hundred had devoted a moment's thought to expansion before the battle of New Orleans.

Other examples are not wanting. In the fifteenth and sixteenth century Spain rose to power, wealth and affluence. She extended her empire by conquest in the old and new worlds. Fleets of merchantmen poured a constant stream of wealth into her coffers. She became the dominant power of Europe, and the world stood aghast in contemplation of her resources, opulence and strength. But her days were already numbered. Full to satiety, she became proud, arrogant, aggressive and defiant. The nations invaded her territory to avenge the wrongs which she had sustained at her hands. Her colonies revolted by one and gained their independence in spite of powerful armies sent at enormous expense to subdue them. Her resources were exhausted and debts accumulated in the vain endeavor to maintain the integrity of her empire. Torn by dissensions and loaded with obligations, she is today but a shadow of her former self, a third-class power among the nations of the earth, with an effort aristocracy left to dream of former grandeur in the sweat of a slavish population.

In the last days of the eighteenth century a new power came upon the scene in the person of a Corsican lieutenant. Placing himself at the head of the French armies, he overran and conquered southern Europe, stabled his horses in the Caesars, drove the Austrian power from his throne, thrust the descendants of the Great Frederick from their heritage and fought and won battles in the shadows of the pyramids. But a day of reckoning came. The armies of Europe massed in force, overthrew the mighty conqueror, banished him forever from Europe and left France to recuperate as best she might her wasted energies spent in the vain-glory task of boastful conquest.

In the brief in an imperfect outline of extension of empire in the past. No sadder requiem was ever sung than would be the story of conquest drawn out into detail, depicting wasted energies, bankrupt treasures, fertile valleys devastated, cities pillaged, death, destruction and desolation everywhere, all to "gild the tombs and embalm the memories of the ambitious, the vain-glorious, the selfish, the unwise, the unscrupulous and the unjust.

But let that be as it may, we got mixed up there somehow, and a rather uncomfortable music it is, all things considered. An analysis of the situation is about this: 1. We proclaimed war against Spain for humanity. 2. We conquered Spain for humanity. 3. We made a treaty with Spain by which we purchased the Philippine Islands and a war for conquest for \$20,000,000. 4. We sent a governor general (whatever that is) and a lot of subordinate officers over there for the Philippines to take care of and a standing army to take care of the Philippines.

Meanwhile the government is at immense expense and to make the matter still worse our standing army has been increased enormously, and, as the writer says in Oliver, Twist, "this boy asks for more."

We are assured, however, that ocean possessions are absolutely essential to secure to us the Chinese trade. Men speak as though we had never had a Chinese trade, yet we have been trading with China for more than thirty years, or even since Anson Burlingame negotiated a treaty between that empire and the United States in 1868. England has been on the borders of China for a century and a half and yet her aggregate trade with China in 1896 was but \$42,000,000, as compared with more than \$20,000,000 for the United States in the year 1897-8. Meanwhile we have been developing a vast internal empire, comprising approximately 3,000,000 square miles territory, while England has had little else to which to devote her energies save this of trade exten-

sion. Daniel Webster believed in a system of forcible expansion, it has never been asserted that he said so. Yet he believed that we should have a great foreign commerce, and advised his countrymen to go to the sea. And, perhaps, if we had needed the advice of Webster, supplementing it with more rational navigation and commercial laws than those which we have had all along, we should now be fully abreast of Great Britain in respect to foreign commerce, notwithstanding the vast territory which we have developed.

Jefferson has been held up to us as an expansionist, and by implication an advocate of forcible expansion. Jefferson Lewis and Clark to the Pacific coast in 1803 to explore the region of the Columbia river, and negotiated the Louisiana purchase with France. Having made this purchase he consulted concerning the ultimate expedition and was careful to safeguard the inhabitants of the territory in all their constitutional rights; but he who manumitted his slaves, who abolished primogeniture from his native state, who secured religious liberty for the people of this country, who was the first of anti-slavery advocates, never in all the fifty years of his political activity, usefulness and humanitarism was instrumental in the shedding of one drop of human blood, save in the cause of liberty and against oppression.

Of course it costs money to expand. We paid \$30,000,000 for the vast stretch of territory extending from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean and comprising an area of 2,000,000 square miles approximately. We paid \$20,000,000 for 111,500 sq. miles on the Asiatic coast and we have been spending money ever since on a war with the inhabitants of the territory, so that these islands, like the Indian's gun, will cost more than they come to, to say nothing of the violation of that principle of our organic law, which says that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

In the meantime we are so situating ourselves as to excite the jealousies of old world nations, get ourselves mixed up in European and Asiatic quarrels, and becomes involved in interminable controversies, disputes and wars, to the neglect of our own immense territory, capable of supporting a half billion of people, with its agricultural and mineral resources to develop, its railroads to extend and its varied industries to multiply. Besides we must have a large standing army, kept up at an enormous expense to the people, and to become a permanent charge upon their industry and a perpetual menace to their peace, liberty and pursuits of happiness, for no nation can extend its authority over foreign territory by force, without incurring the ever-present danger of revolt therein. In burdening our people with a large standing army we shall outrage our traditions of a hundred years, ignore the teachings of the founders of the government and deprive the land of experience of the republics in the west.

But little less to be dreaded, however, in the acquisition of insular territory in Asiatic waters, is in the incorporation into our body politic of people alien in race and civilization and ignorant of our traditions, our laws and our customs, with the constitutional right to exercise the franchise upon an equality with our best and most enlightened citizens. Nor is it improper to mention the danger

to our laboring classes of the importation of the Malay races to compete with and lower the wage of the American laborer, or the dread of introducing into our country those diseases peculiar to Asiatic countries, and which have ever been a scourge of their people and successfully resisted the highest medical skill to eradicate.

The efforts of Washington to avoid entangling alliances, ambitious desires of conquest and to pursue ourselves with our own internal affairs, are peculiarly appropriate to our present situation, as they come down to us through a hundred years, filled with the wisdom of a sound mind, the patriotism of an ardent heart and the glory of an untarnished name.

In conclusion, if this nation shall go down to future ages in story of virtuous similitude, it will not be by reason of wide expanse of territory, great armies, mighty navies or vast accumulations of aggregated wealth; but by reason of the thrift, comfort and happiness of its masses; by reason of the grace and virtue of its manhood, the strength and honesty of its manhood; by reason of the intelligence and rectitude of all its citizens, their love of freedom, their hatred of tyranny and their inherent disposition to uphold the right and punish the weak; to uplift and protect the rising City, Neb.

Rising City, Neb.

Cut Rates on F. E. & M. V.

Special Excursions Northbound, Northwestern Line, F. E. & M. V. R. R., St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Kasota, Wausa, Minn., and the Superiors, on June 21st, July 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18, and August 2, at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Good until October 31, 1900.

Call for tickets and other information on

J. D. JACKSON,
C. P. & T. Agent.

117 So. 10th St.

Special Westbound Excursions, Northwestern Line, F. E. & M. V. R. R., Deadwood, Hot Springs, Rapid City, S. D., Casper, Wyo., Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, and Ogden, on June 21, July 7, 8, 9, 10, and 18, August 2, 1900. At one fare plus two dollars for round trip, good until October 31, 1900.

Call for tickets and other information on

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