

caril, that a republican form of government cannot subsist beyond a certain stage. That as soon as a people become rich, strong and great, that then the republic drops and dies. We believe that this is so, of necessity, and not by chance. We believe that there is not a single case of record where the masses of a great nation possessed the intelligence to initiate laws that were suitable for their government, nor were they intelligent enough to compel the enforcement of such good laws as they might pass. It would seem as if science teaches that men are created to follow the masters, the inspired minds of the world. History shows that a king must be, and is found, in every nation, to guide its people in every great crisis. He may be an uncrowned king, a Lincoln, a Washington, a Cromwell or a Napoleon. Did the intelligence of the "common and uncommon" people blaze the way for the matchless wisdom of old Abe? Did the common people furnish the wisdom that permitted Washington to overcome the British, and the home traitor, until such a time as Lafayette and his troops would help us gain our independence? Nothing of the kind. Abraham Lincoln, Washington, Cromwell, Napoleon and many others were born kings (leaders of men). The great divine mind kissed their brows, and truth, wisdom, justice, walked in human flesh before the people. No man ought, or can, rule for any long period, who does not rule for the benefit of his subjects. Why a change of the form of our government at this time? We answer, that it seems to us that we have arrived at the time when as a republic we must decay. We are great, we are rich, we are corrupt.

In fact we have already adopted many of the changes which produce conditions that will bring about a monarchy.

Here are some of them:
The press is censored regarding all important foreign news.
The people are not informed as to the real conditions existing, at the time when action and decision must be taken.

Power is passing into the hands of large corporations and great wealth interests.
We are becoming a nation thirsty for the glory that comes to the soldier on the battlefield.

We have a large army and must increase it.
The voter is only the machine that registers the mandate of the great political manipulators, and this is true of all voters in all parties.

These conditions have come upon us naturally and properly. No fault need be found with them. It is one of the stages of our natural evolution.
However, the time seems to be at hand when the intelligent, the brave, the sincere friend of the people should help guide the nation in its coming and necessary change.

The mere fact that we have been educated to hope and believe that this government had found the "spring of perpetual youth" should not prevent us from grasping the real situation. Neither is the change to be dreaded or looked forward to with foreboding. The nation must demand that men shall be found who will have the welfare of the people at heart, and nothing else. It must demand that truth, justice and liberty shall take the place of the weak, corrupt political machine.

While we are in fact largely under the conditions of a monarchy, we have the evils without the benefits of the same.

Our new relations to other nations require that we have a successful civil service. We cannot have it under a republic.

Our commerce demands to be protected by a strong army and navy. A republic will not long permit this.

Our commerce, our welfare, demand that our policy shall be stable, and this we cannot have under a republican form of government.

Our conditions now demand that we be a "world" power. This means that we must have as great opportunities for good government as other nations. We cannot compete with the world powers if we continue as a republic. A large republic being, as we believe, unscientific in its principles, cannot be successful.

AFRAID OF BRYAN

McKinley Went to Chicago—Thousands of Men Being Thrown Out of Employment—Cuban Frauds Covered Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1900.—(Special Correspondence.)—Hanna went into New Jersey, the home of the trusts, to complain of republican apathy. He modestly said:

"Perhaps better than any man in the country I know the nature of the contest which is before us."
"It will not do to take anything for granted nor to neglect a single effort or to miss a trick."

These two sentences show the level on which the republican campaign is being conducted. No "trick" is to be missed. Hanna is right. He knows better than any other man what disreputable measures are to be employed to fasten imperialism and trust control upon the country.

His party is for the trusts. He went to their stronghold to make his appeal for support. The masses of people are going to line up with the party which is against the trusts. As Bryan said recently:

"The man who buys a trust-made article has as much right to look after his own interests as the man who sells a trust-made article."

Everybody is forced to buy trust-made articles. The chairman of the commercial travelers has just compiled a list of 190 combinations which have absorbed 2,314 independent concerns. This combination to rob the people has increased the price on almost every article used for food, shelter, raiment and transportation. The trusts have thrown at least 40,000 men out of employment. It will hardly be wise to talk "prosperity" to this class of citizens.

The trusts feel that they have only begun to reap their harvest. They are for McKinley because another four years will give them such a grip on the country that the people will not even be free to vote a protest.

The president concluded not to attend the G. A. R. reunion at Chicago. Although he has had plenty of time

to lounge on the front porch at Canton while our minister and citizens were assailed in Pekin, yet he suddenly discovers that the Chinese crisis is so dangerous that he cannot leave Washington. Perhaps he is afraid to contrast his arguments with those of Bryan. Courage is not the dominant characteristic of the administration. Perhaps he realizes that the G. A. R. does not love him as it once did. The performances of Pension Commissioner Evans and his retention by McKinley are not pleasant subjects for meditation with the old soldier.

It makes very little difference anyway. Nobody who has studied the policy of the administration for the past three years would expect that McKinley's public pledges would be carried out.

First the administration would and then it wouldn't. Hardly had the rescue of Minister Conger been announced when the administration press began to suggest that our troops should stay in China until order was restored and some fabulous indemnity collected.

Popular feeling is so intensely against any further entanglement with the foreign powers that Secretary Root now announces that no more troops will be sent to China. In fact that the six or seven thousand on the way will be diverted to Manila. Why to Manila? Doesn't the republican campaign book say that only a handful of barbarous Tagalos are resisting benevolent assimilation? The country should hear of a withdrawal of troops if the administration has ever been telling the truth about the Philippines.

But although Secretary Root says that no more troops will be sent to China, nothing is said about withdrawing the force already there. The sensible and logical thing would be to take our citizens and come home. What business is it of ours whether order prevails in China or not?

It looks very much as though the administration had not sense enough to keep out of the territory-grabbing schemes which the foreign powers are promoting.

There has been a pretense of a trial in connection with the alleged custom house frauds in Havana and the accused have been found innocent. This was to be expected. The administration cannot afford to uncover any more corruption in Cuba before election. Neither will it punish Neely and Rathbone. The fruit of imperialism has been bitter enough even on so short a trial. It would be worse were the real facts known. A careful press censorship is maintained in all the insular possessions. For the last two months not three lines of real news have been published from the Philippines. The commission now sitting in Manila is expected to report on the first Monday in November that the insurrection has finally been crushed.

Here are a few illustrations of how prosperous the wage-workers are. They will not be mentioned by republican campaign orators.
The mines in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania have had only about two days work per week for the last nine months. They are getting ready to strike for steady employment and living wages.

The employees of the window glass trust have struck for a 4 per cent advance in wages. The trust says it will not give them one half of one per cent. This is the trust that recently advanced the price of window glass 15 per cent.

The American federation of labor has just donated \$1,900 to aid the 7,000 striking cigar makers in New York city. This is the twenty-fifth week of the lock-out in this republican protected industry.

Over 4,000 wood workers are likely to be added to the thousands of building trades men who have been on a strike in Chicago for nearly ten months.

The mills of Gallant Bros., silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., closed down last week and neglected to pay the wages of their employees.

The big steel plant of the Federal Steel company at Lorain, O., has closed down, throwing 3,000 men out of employment.

About 200 men employed at the Moorehead Plate mill, Sharpsburg, Pa., have struck against a 20 per cent reduction in wages.

The cotton mills at Biddeford, Me., have closed down, throwing 5,000 operatives out of work. This is the state where the republicans are sending scores of "prosperity" orators.

The Diamond State Steel company of Wilmington, Del., has closed down indefinitely, throwing about 1,500 men out of employment.

Kansas is so prosperous that women do heavy harvest work in the fields for \$1.50 a day.

Millionaire Mathieson has graciously permitted the men who went on a strike in his zinc works recently to return without any raise of wages.

These examples could be multiplied indefinitely. There is no real prosperity among wage-workers and it looks as though the tactics of '96 might be repeated in many sections. The trusts can easily close down factories for a week before election so as to scare their employees into voting for McKinley.

EVA McDONALD VALESH.

NO HOPE FOR CUBA

Salvador Cisneros, Cuba's Ex-president, Visits Washington and Goes Back Hopeless of Independence.

Last winter Senator Hale declared upon the floor of the senate that he did not believe that the administration intended to give independence to Cuba. He based his remarks upon conversations he had heard among leading imperialists. It is now becoming almost certain that McKinley has no such intentions. The calling of a Cuban constitutional convention composed of only thirty-nine men, who are to be elected under the supervision of United States bayonets, the giving of that convention power to draw up a constitution without submitting it to a vote of the people, the time of holding the convention and many other things go to show that the administration has no intention whatever of withdrawing our troops and giving to the Cubans self-government. The other day Salvador Cisneros visited Washington to find out when the United States troops were to be withdrawn. The following is the press dispatch giving an account

of his visit.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Salvador Cisneros, who was president of the Cuban republic during the stormy days before the Spanish war, has visited President McKinley and leaves Washington for New York, preparatory to returning to Havana in disgust. The venerable patriot sought of President McKinley definite assurance of the withdrawal of the American forces and control from the island before the election in November, being influenced by the conviction that unless the hold of the United States was loosened by that time the troops would remain upon the island indefinitely. He failed, however, to accomplish his mission, notwithstanding a formidable memorial which he presented. President McKinley simply ex-

plained the objects which the United States sought to accomplish, and its purpose to withdraw as soon as the Cuban people demonstrated their ability to govern themselves.
The old Cuban declares the Cuban people will not be satisfied until the United States withdraws from the island, and that unless the withdrawal occurs before the presidential election they will abandon all hope, as they are convinced that political exigencies only can intervene to give them independence.

Holding It Down

General Williston, provost marshal of Manila for a year, recently declared that the city is a smoldering volcano at night, and that a large military

force will be needed indefinitely in the Philippines. Undoubtedly this particular elephant of our empire is very white and its color is no less bleached because republicans persist in looking at it through smoked glasses. It takes great men to acknowledge mistakes and the republican great men are like good potatoes—well under ground. The present goody politicians, who could be bunched in twos and threes in the chairs of Lincoln and Grant, with heads way down in the middle of the chair-back, will probably not realize how much of an adventure this administration has been until the common people once again summon a statesman to executive function. A process of pacification that requires one to sit upon the thing pacified and hold it down is not very inspiring de-

spite the somewhat sickly smile of the pacificator.—Buffalo Times.

Twenty-Five Cents a Year

In a speech the other day Senator Wolcott pointed with pride to the fact that the deposits in savings banks in the United States have increased \$75,000,000 during the past four years. The population of the country being about 75,000,000, it follows that the savings bank deposits have increased \$1 for each individual during the four years. Each American has a right, according to Mr. Wolcott, to thank Mr. McKinley for the proud privilege of saving 25 cents during each of the four years since 1896.

The income of John D. Rockefeller is now largely in excess of \$30,000,000 a year. It is estimated with considerable authority at more than \$40,000,000 a year, but it is known, from stocks in his name, to exceed \$30,000,000. Four years at \$30,000,000 a year equals \$120,000,000. In four years, therefore, Mr. Rockefeller is able to put away in a stocking, if he exercises frugality, very much more than the savings of all the patrons of all the savings banks in the United States. Mr. Rockefeller is the head of the Standard Oil company and of several other trusts and enthusiastically supports Mr. McKinley in order that his fellow-citizens may have the privilege of laying up 25 cents per annum each against their old age.—Denver News.

A STUPENDOUS DEAL

One of the Most Remarkable Purchases Ever Made

By this Progressive House

5,000 Pairs Men's and Boys' Odd Pants

Were Purchased by Us at About Half Their Real Value

They are good pants, pants that you can't buy in any other store for less than twice our price. These pants come fresh from the hand of one of the best manufacturers in the United States. They are cut correctly, made properly, trimmed rightly and will fit perfectly. They are, in a word, the very cream of the Fall and Winter, 1900, production of men's and boys' pants, and you may buy them at exactly half what they are really worth. In this great sale you are not only benefited by the remarkably low prices and the enormous assortment, but you have the advantage, also, of being correctly fitted; for these lines run in "regulars," "stouts," "slims," and "extra sizes," which means that you may have any waist size from 30 to 52, and any leg length from 29 to 37. Any man not over seven feet tall, or one who weighs not over 350 pounds, can be handsomely fitted from this monster assortment.

The Magnitude of This Purchase

coming as it does just at the very time that our heavy stock is coming upon us, makes it absolutely necessary that we should, for self protection, dispose of the whole deal at once; hence, the remarkable price offers below.

LOT 1 at \$2.98

What they are and what they are worth

500 pairs of Men's finest tailor made Trousers, equal in all respects to those being sold hereabouts for \$5 and \$6, made of fine striped Worsteds, hand finished Cassimeres, solidly woven Cheviots in stripes, checks and mixtures. Each and every pair is silk sewed, made with finished seams, so there are no rough edges or frills. Every pair made with French waistbands, and all with the highest grade trimmings. All sizes from 30 waist to 52; all length, 29 inseam to 37.

LOT 4 at \$1.98

What they are and what they are worth

475 pairs Men's dress and business Pants will be sold at \$1.98 per pair. This line shows some of the grandest values ever offered in men's trousers. They are elegant hair lined Cassimeres in plain grey, beautiful Worsteds in stripes, elegant Cassimeres in plain and fancy colorings. Not a pant in this lot worth less than \$3.50, and some as high as \$4. All are tailored with the utmost care, being made with French waist bands and silk sewed. All trimmings are of the most substantial character. Sizes, 30 to 52 waist measure. Length, 29 to 37 inseam. Strive to be among the early buyers.

LOT 7 at 98c

What they are and what they are worth

600 pairs Men's Pants in this lot. Value for value, they equal the general line of goods being sold hereabouts at \$1.50 and \$1.75. They are Union Cassimeres of excellent quality, Union Worsteds in beautiful designs, and a big lot of all wool Cheviots in mixtures, and the like. Elegant range of sizes among which you may be fitted perfectly.

LOT 2 at \$2.75

What they are and what they are worth

450 pairs of Men's tailor made Pants, made from elegant Worsteds in stripes and checks, fine hard finished Cassimeres and imported Cheviots, in handsome up-to-date patterns of striped, checked and mixtures. Scarcely a pant in the lot worth less than \$4.50, while some range as high as \$5 and \$5.50. All are sewed first class, all have patent buttons, all have first class trimmings. Every size, 30 to 52 waist. Every length from 29 to 37. You can be fitted without difficulty.

LOT 5 at \$1.50

What they are and what they are worth

500 pairs of Men's Pants in this lot. They are, at the price, the greatest bargains ever shown, being made of all wool black and fancy Cheviots, stripes or checked in Cassimeres, and plain colorings in Tweeds. It's a big lot, and should be seen to be appreciated. Just stop and think of it—any size from 30 to 50, any length from 29 to 37, made of goods well worth \$2.50 and \$3.00, for \$1.50 per pair.

LOT 8 at 89c

What they are and what they are worth

300 pairs in this lot. Not many patterns to select from but what there are are of unusual value. They are worth in any store \$1.25 to \$1.50. They are good things to piece out the summer with, and will give very good satisfaction for the reason that they are most thoroughly well made for goods at a low price. The range of sizes is not so great as in the other lots but the average man can be fitted nicely.

LOT 3 at \$2.50

What they are and what they are worth

425 pairs of Men's fine quality Pantaloon. This line shows some remarkable values, being graded from goods ranging in values from \$4, \$4.50 and a few well worth \$5. They are as well made and tailored as any previously mentioned, and to the man who procures a pair will be the best pant bargain he has ever experienced. All sizes, 30 to 52 waist, all lengths, 29 to 37. Your size is surely here.

LOT 6 at \$1.25

What they are and what they are worth

400 pairs of pants in this lot. No greater values ever shown in our city for \$2 and \$2.50 per pair. They are chiefly Cassimeres and Cheviots, mostly in subdued color effects, suitable for general business use. They are, as we claim, excellently tailored, nicely cut and well balanced pants, equal in every detail to those shown about town at \$2 and \$2.50. All sizes from 30 to 50 waist, all lengths from 29 to 36.

LOT 9 Boys Odd Long Pants

What they are and what they are worth

360 pairs Boys' Odd Pants will be sold as follows:
Lot 1—Boys' every day Pants in Jeans and Cottonade, worth 80c, will go at..... 50c
Lot 2—Boys' school Pants in fancy Worsteds and Cheviots, worth \$1, will go at..... 75c
Lot 3—Boys' all wool Pants worth \$1.50, will go at..... 98c
Lot 4—Boys' fine all wool Pants worth \$2 and \$2.50 will go at..... \$1.50
Lot 5—Boys' extra fine all wool Pants worth \$3 will go at..... 1.98
The above run in all sizes to fit boys age 10 years to 19.

Do not under any circumstances fail to attend this sale; but in event you are unable to come, send a friend to make selections for you.

Money quickly refunded if you are not satisfied with purchases.

THE ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA