OUR ANNUAL & MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

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Excellent quality of Material. Finest Workmanship, Exclusive Designs, and Lowest Prices.

Our Underweer is made in a Factory-clean and sanitary in every respect and is guaranteed to be of non-sweat-shop origin. Thousands of garments will be found on display with

Gowns from 50c to \$6 00 each Drawers 25c to 83 50 a pair 50c to 812 50 each Corset Covers 10c to 23 50 each phort Skirts

A Magnificent Collection. We would like you to see the Display.

Lincoln, Nebr.



WHAT AN INFAMY

With Our Coal and Ires on the Surface, speaking of the employing class in numbers at their own expense. With Less Labor Cost, yet Still Demanding Subsidies and Tariffs.

A writer in the Chicago Record in discussing Hanna's subsidy steal makes an argument along the same lines that The Independent has been making for the last few years. The coal mines of Europe have all been worked to great depths, their iron our has to be transported long distances. while we have mountains of iron on the surface and unlimited supplies of the best enal in the world which for the most part is also on the surface. The labor cost of manufacturing in the United States, while we pay higher wages, is also less than it is in Europe. American laborer, with his better edneation and inventive ability, is about equal to two Englishmen or Germans and more than two of other Europeau nations. This writer after discussing our coal supply and transportation

Our position in the iron and steel world is very similar to that of coal. While American manufacturers have practically inexhaustible supplies of raw material at their very doors their great competitors-Germany and England-are at a corresponding disadvantage of being dependent, to a large degree, on imported ores; the former supplying its needs in great part from the mines of Sweden, the latter from Spain. Our success in the competitive field is so marked and is advancing by such leaps and bounds that illestrations in proof of it are scarcely necessary to the average reader. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. Canada's imports of dutiable articles in the iron and steel lines from Great Britain and the United States, respectively, were as follows: From the former, \$27,521,508; from the latter. \$44,471.824. The Canadian Manufacturer observes that "the preponderance of trade is overwhelmingly in favor of American manufactures, and, tariff preference in favor of British goods to the contrary notwithstanding. American manufacturers are taking the cream of the business." Yankee ingenuity exacts tribute from the world in its locomotive, steel rails, railroad coaches, etc. I need only mention the South African bridge contract just won by Americans to the infinite disappointment of their British rivals. But why multiply evidences of a fact

to even ordinary intelligence? In the matter of electrical machinery and appliances. American skill easily leads the world. A French writer commenting recently on the great danger to European states that lay in the sharp competition of this "leviathan people" observed, among other things, that "American manufacturers export their iron and motors; their machinery and galvanic wires to Cape Colony: that electrical tramways are forged in the foundries of Pittsburg to connect Cairo with the Pyramids. Our recent achievements in England might be noted. The triumph of the United States in this field of industrial

so patent to any one who lays claim

for the delectation of the advocate of activity is especially pronounced. The last but by no means least important item which I shall notice is that of labor. That in his intelligence, steady habits and natural aptitude the American laborer has no rival no one will question. Macaulay, writing forty years ago, said: "No such wide diffusion of the ideas, tastes and sentiments of educated minds has ever been seen elsewhere, or even conceived as attainable." In his report on the New York exhibition of 1853 the En. commissioner, commenting on the average intelligence of Americans, said: We have a few great engineers and mechanics, and a large body of clever workmen, but the Americans seem likely to become a whole nation of such people." These observations have been more than substantiated by the half century following their utterance. Dr. Francis A. Walker says the American has no equal in the respects of strength, intelligent direction the states which framed the constituthe American has no equal in the respects of strength, intelligent direction the states which framed the constituthe states which framed the constitution the states which is the states which i the American has no equal in the reof ferce and ability to use machinery tion were providing only for their own transit must be resumed with all pos- Dec. 20...4.79%3.94 3.28 3.33 4.11 to advantage. In the last-named qual- liberties and had no notion of extend- sible dispatch ification lies, to a marked degree, the ing such privileges to all territory The same provisions apply to waters incation lies, to a marked degree, the ing such privileges to all territory recret of our great achievements as a which might afterward be acquired. The same provisions apply to waters Dec. 22...4.80 4.02 3.34 3.24 3.14 sons is conveyed by a recent singular within three marine miles of both ends Dec. 23... * 4.04 3.37 3.21 * case in England. A farm laborer, recompetitive factor in the markets of This republican declaration shows of the canal. Vessels of war of a bel- Dec. 24...4.861/8 * 3.47 3.26 4.13 turning from town, helped some men the world. The German authority clearly the difference between the two ligerent shall not remain in those wa- Dec. 26...4.89 4.11 3.50 quoted above, speaking of the use of great political parties. The republican ters more than twenty-four hours at machinery in this country, says: "In party, elated by its success in a gen- one time. A vessel of war of one bel-America we find what seems to us an eral election and secure in the accord- ligerent shall not leave the canal withastonishing substitution of machinery ance of the legislative and executive in twenty-four hours of the departure \$3.85@4 15; fair to good wethers, \$3.00 was soon noticed to be swaying in his for manual labor. Only in the most branches of government, proposes to of a vessel of another belligerent. necessary details is hand labor now bend all its energies toward making But-and here is the meat of the employed." Only a short time ago the United States the autocrat over amendments-it is agreed that none choice ewes, \$3 25@3 60; fair to good Prof. Coleman Sellers of Franklin in- the destinies of more than ten millions of the foregoing stipulations or limit- ewes, \$3 00@3 25; choice spring lambs, finding that the caustic acid had stitute, recounting an experience, said of people who are at our mercy ations shall apply to measures which \$4 75@5 25; fair to good spring lambs, spread over much of the body, conhe knew instances in which labor- through the fortunes of war.

brought discredit to the member of the firm who had recommended its it was not expected that they were gothis country paid them this distinguished compliment: "The American lative, less hidebound in their con-

across the sea.' is upon this particular class will read- brand of the article. ily appreciate his words. It is the own trade (tariff barriers aside), far erated successfully there. less become a factor in the world's foreign competitor, is not the difference a nominal one? The secretary of | dom. a London firm that manufactures mining machinery both in Chicago and in the conference and declared strongly England in a recent article says: "The against compulsory arbitration. They English works are as well fitted with brought out the point that arbitralabor-saving machinery as the Ameri- tion and conciliation have only made can. The average pay roll of the Am- progress where labor was organized ties between the belligerents. In case erican works is about 40 per cent high- and in a position to meet the employer than the English. Owing, however, ers on equal terms. In fact that lato the superiority of the American boring men told employers and politicover the Englishman, the actual cost lians a good many home truths and in British to help to enforce the rules of labor on product is more in the decidedly blunt manner. English works than abroad." Indeed, is it not a fact that higher wages may speak did not appear. Others adopted Great Britain and the United States, mean even cheaper cost of production a most conciliatory tone. Altogether then where lower wages are paid? In the conference was a disappointment comparing the cost of constructing to the promoters. The civic federation railroads in India and England, for in- has a habit of gathering up material stance, it was found that though the that will be valuable for the republi-Indian laborer received but 41/2 to 6 can party, but it failed decidedly in pence a day and the English laborer 3 this instance. Probably there will not shillings to 3 shillings 6 pence (about | be another conference for some time. seven times as much) for the same per-

in Indian markets. In view of the foregoing facts, and Great Britain. also of the well-known truth that millions of dollars are extorted annually from the people of this country in the name of patriotism, but at the instance of greed, through our tariff regulations, whereby the very articles A Review in Popular Language of It which the tariff was devised to protect are shipped thousands of miles, and, after paying insurance and transportation charges, sold in open, notorious and successful competition with the very articles against which that tariff these incontrovertible facts and many others too numerous to mention in would think the despoilers had reaped to satiety. But in the corrupt shipsubsidy bill now pending before congress we witness the same men, mouthing their usual cant about our country, one flag, etc., making a determined effort to add one more insult to the intelligence of the American

eges for none." What a travesty!

people, one more infamy to the already

crowded list. What a sweet spectacle

'equal rights for all, special privil-

Supreme Court Must Decide Whether the

Constitution Covers New Territories. Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1900.-Special Correspondence.) - Attorney General Griggs, speaking for the administration, has declared to the su- nations on terms of equality. preme court that, unless its decision interferes, the president will pursue a nor shall any right of war be exercised colonial policy which will keep the or any act of hostility be committed insular possessions outside the opera- within it. tion of the constitution.

now going on before the supreme court, the administration forces throw aside the masks used before election least possible delay.

and declare for imperialism

saving machinery that was cheapening Throwing aside the constitution and to take to secure the defense of the feeder wethers, \$3 50@3 75; feeder sorption of the acid. the output in a particular class of the Declaration of Independence, an United States and the maintenance of lambs, \$4 00@4 40. hardware in America when introduced irresponsible congress proposes to sub- public order. The United States may

people who have as much right to be free as we have. Will the supreme court permit the

constitution to be set aside? Will it sanction this departure of the nation from every precedent of liberty and equality on which it was founded? Will the six republican judges vote to uphold the policy of their party and reduce the three democrats on the berch to a condition of ineffectual pro-

It is to be hoped that the supreme court will rise above partisan considcrations and make itself respected as the arbiter and exponent of the fundamental principles of justice and right. History is against it. The court allowed itself to divide on party lines on the only great issue which ever required an application of the principles of higher statesmanship.

We stand between two centuries. Will the advent of the new century see us deserting the principles of our forewhere corporate power and trust millions will sway every department of government. It seems likely.

The civic federation of Chicago has just been holding a conference on "arbi ration." This federation is a sort of millionaires' club which holds occasional conferences on matters of public interest. It advertises the utmost willingness to hear every side of every question discussed. The first sentiment very much in the majority. The trust conference last summer was not entirely satisfactory to the promoters. The people who disliked trusts | the United States can place in the way. made themselves too numerous.

tions were issued to labor leaders, but Mr. John Burns, M. P., ing to flock to the conference in great

It happened, however, that the conference came immediately after the employers' captains of industry are adjournment of the annual convention more inventive, adaptable and assimi- of the American federation of labor at Louisville, Ky. So labors' veterans ceits, more versatile to inventive and | hied themselves to Chicago with great initiative efforts than their kinsmen cheerfulness and proceeded to tell the assembled employers and the generous All who understand how dependent public just what they thought of arbithe industrial situation in any country tration-especially the compulsory

There has been a good deal of carenatural outgrowth of a highly devel- less talk about compulsory arbitration not by a government. Practically, in diameter. oped industrial system, and, without since Henry D. Lloyd came home from though not geographically, it lies in its aid, no nation could command its New Zealand and declared that it op-

Employers would like the sort of market. Instances almost without compulsory arbitration which would built by the American nation mainly end could be given of the great su- prevent laborers from quitting work for American use, and we could not periority of the American laborer over if their wages were cut. The growth permit the world to assume joint juristhose of any other land. Granting of imperialism at home has made diction over it. The quasi-partnership that he receives more wages than his many employers believe that the wage of Great Britain is repugnant enough, worker has altogether too much free-

Leaders of organized labor came to ish in the protection of the canal.

Now the state department confesses iod, the sub-contracts in both coun- that it drew up the Hay-Pauncefote tries were let at the same prices. The treaty just as presented and that the English cotton spinned is paid as British ambassador did not cross a many shillings as the East Indian "t" nor dot an "i". How pleasant to spinner gets pence, yet the cotton cloth show that the state department volunof England undersells that of India tarily sacrificed the rights of this 2 red, 721/2@74c. country in order to curry favor with

EVA M'DONALD VALESH.

THAT ENGLISH TREATY

Provisions-What England Gets and What We Retain.

The technical language of diplomacy is a style that Americans are not familiar with-not the best educated. was enacted-I say, in the light of A treaty written in English needs a translation about as much as if it were written in Chinese. The followthe compass of a single article, one ing from the Denver News is a fair 12@20c. translation of it, Read it and form

your own judgment. Some of our esteemed local contemporaries seem to be of the opinion that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty permit the United States to fortify the Nicaragua canal. They contrary, amendments which would have allowed fortification were voted

down in the senate. The privileges which the United States demands for itself by virtue of \$4 75@5 071/2. the mere trifle of paying nearly \$300 .-000,000 for the canal are reasonably

right to fortify. The treaty provides that-The United States shall construct and pay for the canal and shall have the right to regulate and manage it. The canal shall be free and open in time of war or peace to vessels of all

The canal never shall be blockaded.

Vessels of war of belligerents shall In the argument of the Goetze case | not take stores aboard in the canal except when strictly necessary, and shall proceed through the canal with the

into England failed entirely and jugate and then exploit as slaves, a close the canal against the vessels of Patronize our advertisers.

a country at war with it; it may blockade the canal, load or unload stores and munitions of war in it, disembark belligerent without the intervention of twenty-four hours, and use Lake Nicaragua, in the center of the canal, as a rendezvous for a fleet of any size, which might be moved rapidly to either end of the canal for its defense or

to either coast of America. After making the above exception in favor of the United States, the treaty goes on to provide that the plant and buildings of the caral shall be considered part of it, and shall enjoy immunity in time of war, as well as in time of peace, from injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness.

The next provision is as follows: 'No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain fathers and entering upon a policy such police along the cana' as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

The rules are the same as those which apply to the Suez canal, with the exception of the rights specially reserved to the United States. The terms of the treaty, if observed, protect the canal from injury by Great Britain, even if engaged in war with the United States. Whether or not the canal may be used by the British conferences always found capitalistic to throw a fleet from the Atlantic against the west coast of the United States depends upon the strength of the naval and military force which The defenses must be men and ships The latest conference on arbitration instead of forts. It may be pointed was really humorous from some points out, however, that in case of need of view. Of course the usual invita- there would be little trouble in making the canal impassable.

The proposed reference of the treaty to other powers, with an invitation to become parties to it, having been stricken out, the agreement will be between the United States and Great Britain alone, instead of between all countries, as in the case of the Suez canal. While a general neutralization of the canal would be, to some extent, a step in the direction of universal harmony and peace, the senate wisely refused to permit the whole world to establish alleged rights on any part of the American continent. The Suez canal was built by a corporation, and the heart of Europe, and all countries of Europe have an immediate interest in it. The Nicaragua canal is to be

In case of war between the United States and Great Britain the terms of the treaty probably would make little difference, because war suspends treaof war between the United States and some other nation than Great Britain, it would seem to be the duty of the for the protection of the canal. In case Some of the employers scheduled to of war between two nations other than both parties to the treaty are obligated to protect the canal. In case of war between Great Britain and some other nation than the United States the protection of the canal would rest in the hands of this country.

The Markets

Chicago Cash Quotations, Wednes-

Wheat-No. 3 spring, 66@71c; No. Corn-No. 2, 36%c; No. 2 yellow,

Oats-No. 2, 221/2c; No. 2 white, 251/2 @26c; No. 3 white, 241/2@251/2c. Rye-No. 2, 501/2@57c. Barley-Malting, 52@57c.

Flaxseed-No. 1, \$1 571/2; northwestern, \$1 61. Prime Timothy Seed-\$4 50. Mess Pork-\$11 121/2@11 25. Lard-\$6 85@7 00. Short Ribs-\$6 25@6 50. Dry Salted Shoulders-5%@6%c. Short Clears-\$6 60@6 70. Whisky-\$1 .27.

Clover-Contract grade \$10 00@10 25. Butter-Creamery, 15@23c; dairy, Cheese-Dull; 101/4@11%c.

Eggs-Fairy active; fresh, 20c. Cattle-Good to prime steers, \$5 25 @6 10; poor to medium, \$3 75@5 20; selected feeders, \$3 75@4 35; mixed stockers, \$2 50@3 75; cows, \$2 50@4 25; heifers, \$2 60@4 50; canners, \$1 75@ don't do anything of the kind. On the 2 45; bulls, \$2 50@4 25; calves, \$4 00

Hogs-Mixed and butchers, \$4 75@ 5 071/2; good to choice heavy, \$4 85@ 5 10; rough heavy, \$4 75@4 80; light,

Sheep-Good to choice wethers, \$3 85 @4 75; fair to choice mixed, \$3 40@ important, but they do not include the 3 90; native lambs, \$4 25@5 75; west- It differs from poisoning by putrefying ern lambs, \$5 00@5 65.

SOUTH OMAHA LIVE STOCK. Cattle. Representative sales Wednesday:

Beef Steers. Pr. No. 2.... 860 \$3 25 23....1072 \$4 45 2.... 900 4 50 19....1247 4 80 20....1439 4 85 21....1312 5 00 Cows. 862 \$2 40 3....1126 \$3 00 11....1182 3 15 6....1050 3 25

Average prices paid for hogs for the last several days, with comparisons: *Indicates Sunday.

@3 90; choice yearlings, \$4 10@4 35; fair to good yearlings, \$3 90@4 10;

Scientific Miscellany

an army in it, follow the vessels of a Flesh Foods-The Soil as a Heat Insulator-The Earth With an Artificial Flora-White Lead by Electricity-Measuring Steam-An Electric Grate Fire-Yellow Glasses-Sausage Disease-Poisoning Through the Skin-Welded Aluminum.

> What has thus far been learned about flesh foods has been collected in a new English work by C. A. Mitchell. It corrects the serious, but common mistake of supposing that meat extracts have any value as food and points out that Liebig expressly stated that his extract of meat was to be regarded as a stimulant, like tea or coffee, and not as a food. While some products have eight or ten per cent of meat fiber added to give some food value, a large quantity would be need ed to give the nourishment of an egg. A matter of much importance is the detection of diseased meat, which cannot always be done with certainty by chemical means, and the microscope shows bacteria of all forms in sound as well as diseased meat. Certain tests are to be learned by long practice.

> A striking observation of the slowness with which heat penetrates the soil has been made in Australia by Sir Charles Todd. In a hot wave lasting from the 7th to the 18th of February. the temperature was above 100 degrees on five days and above 90 degrees on ten days. On the 8th the temperature at the Adelaide observatory was 71.5 degrees at three feet below the surface. and 67.50 at eight feet. On the 18th the readings were 73.6 and 68.4 degrees, respectively, an increase in the ten hot days of only 2.1 degrees and 0.9 degree.

In this season of prophesy, the picture of the future earth should include the flora at a time when the native plants and fruits shall have been "improved" out of existence. Note the chrysanthemum as an illustration of the evolution. In its native Chinese home this is a poor weed, with yellow flower-heads scarcely a half inch long, yet from it the Chinese and Japanese have obtained flowers of every shade except blue, and gardeners have increased their size to 15 to 18 inches

A new determination, by M. Perrotin, places the velocity of light at 186,238 miles per second.

the fine dry powdered white lead falls tionable processes of the present dangerous industry are made unnecessary. It is claimed that this rapid and direct method of manufacture will cheapen the cost at least 50 per cent under usual conditions, and that the economy may be even greater with water power or cheap fuel.

The steam meter of A. Friedeberg of vice placed in a horizontal length of the main through which the steam passes. It consists of a flap plate, actuating through a sector and rack a main, and as the steam flows through the pipe this plate rises toward a hori- ing told. zontal position, opening the valve to a degree corresponding to the amount of steam passing. The quantity of steam being used is readily determined from that escaping through the valve. This is condensed, and either permitted to flow into a measuring tank provided with a glass gage, or is made to fall upon a bucket wheel whose revolutions are indicated upon a counter arranged to show the corresponding steam-flow through the main.

The luminous electric radiator of Dowsing has been adapted to serve as a coal fire. A bright copper framework imitating an open fire grate reflects the light of four special incandescent lamps, and the heat of the radiating surface warms a current of air that by suitable channels is made to flow out into the room.

Yellow and yellowish-green eyeglasse are fo und by Drs. Dolganoff and Klimovitch to be of advantage in protecting the eyes from strong violet rays, as when working under an electric arc, or from ordinary violet rays when the eye sight is weakened, and possibly for aiding distant vision.

One of the latest new diseases is traced to imperfectly cured sausages. meat, and in the epidemic observed, affecting three adults and five children, it was at first thought to be diphtheria. Its specific organism, bacillus botulinus, has been isolated and found to generate a toxin producing effects like the poisons of tetanus and diphtheria. The symptoms do not appear for 12 to 24 hours. The disease begins with indisposition, vomiting and diarrhoea, followed by difficult breathing and prostration. The skin and mucous membranes become very dry. The mouth ulcerates, red patches appear in the throat, often with a grayish membrance, and there is constipation 1900 1899 1898 1897 1891 and hoarseness or cough. Death may No belligerent shall embark or dis- Dec. 17...4.82% * 3.26 3.31 4.13 occur after a considerable period of

Dec. 21...4.81 4.01 3.32 3.28 4.15 A new lesson in the handling of poi-Dec. 22...4.80 4.02 3.34 3.24 3.14 sons is conveyed by a recent singular * 4.17 unload a quantity of timber, and in so doing spilled half a pint of carbolic acid upon his clothes from a bottle Quotations: Choice fed wethers, in his pocket. Being given a ride, he seat, when he was helped home as intoxicated. He died on reaching the house, and the physician summoned. the 'inited Stars may find it necessary \$4 50@5 00; feeder ewes, \$3 25@\$4 00; cluded that death resulted from ab-

The welding of alumnium is a discovery of W. C. Heraeus of Hanau. It

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT **SEARLES & SEARLES**

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Drs. Searles & Searles Richards Block, LINCOLN NEBRASKA is found that the metal becomes soft | is out for blood this time as it is his when heated by a blow-pipe to a certain critical temperature, which exists within narrow limits, and that two hand at guessing the winner. pieces may then be so firmly joined by hammering that no joint can be de-

tected. As no oxide is formed at the

welding temperature, no flux is re-

Seasickness is attributed by Dr. A. E. Sumne to mental impressions, which may be received wholly through vision. In proof of this he tells of a house that was carried away by a flood and landed in a very unusual position, when, though perfectly stationary, it caused persons entering it to become

News of the Week

McKinley outdoes the monarchs of Europe in many ways. In nearly every nation on earth the monarch is forbidden by law to receive presents. President Jefferson absolutely refused to receive a present of any kind while he was in office. One of his personal Another industrial transformation friends sent a cane, and he not only through the use of electricity is looked returned that cane, but wrote him a for by Mr. E. Bailey of York, Eng. very sharp letter concerning the im-He uses the electric arc for volatilizing propriety of sending it. But McKinwithout taking in a lot of other part- pig lead, and exposes the metallic va- ley is not that way. He will accept ners, even though it enlists the Brit- por to suitable gases for converting it anything that anybody will give him. into carbonate of lead—the white lead The Washington correspondents say Why should they cause surprise? They of commerce-and other lead com- that more than a carload of presents pounds. The apparatus being hermet- were unloaded at the White house ically sealed, the usual great risk of Christmas day. New Year's day is poisoning is removed. The fumes pass | yet to come and he will probably get into canvas-roofed chambers, where another carload on that day. This making of the president of this great down while the uncondensible gases republic a mendicant and receiver of escsape through the canvas. Grind- gifts from every one who thinks that ing, washing, drying and other objec- a favor thus bestowed will help him when the pie is given out, is the most disgraceful thing that ever occurred in this nation.

> The fake reports about the return of the volunteers from the Philippines turned out just as The Independent said they would. Sunday's dispatches state positively that orders for the Berlin is a simple but ingenious de- return of the volunteers had been countermanded and none of them would be started for home until a new army was organized and landed in the islands to take the place of the volunconical plug valve in the top of the teers. Any one except a mullet head would have known that without be-

> > The senatorial situation is the puz-

zle that most of the politicians are trying to solve and it seems to be be about this: Thompson has about twenty votes pledged to stand by him. Rosewater has about fifteen, Meiklejohn five. The remainder of them no one knows with what senatorial candidate they will cast their fortunes. The three strongest candidates are the Lincoln hotel the other night at a Rosewater, Thompson and Meiklejohn. dinner given by the Jefferson club. Besides them there are something like Among the speakers were the gova dozen more who have their lightning | ernor, R. L. Metcalf, Mr. Morning, Mr. rods up, among them Crounse, Mercer, Hinshaw. Thompson can't be elected sas and W. J. Bryan. The music was without the Rosewater votes and Rose- furnished by Hagenow's band. Mr. water can't be elected without the Bryan said: "I am confident that we Thompson votes, and all the votes of shall ultimately win, but if the trend both Thompson and Rosewater, put toward plutocracy cannot be checked; together, would not elect either one of it is still better that we should be dethem. That creates a situation for the | feated in a righteous undertaking than could not be elected without most of who are ignoring the inalienable rights the Rosewater votes, and the old man of man.'

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All forms of female weakness and Diseases of Women-Inflammation of the Ovaries, Painful Mention of the Ovaries of the Ovari NEW YORK HOSPITAL TREATMENT f all forms of Female Weakness and Diseases f Women-Inflammation of the Ovaries, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration, Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, Kidney or Bladder Trouble, Leucorrhoea, Nervousness, and Sick Headache. We cure all Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Chest, Stomach, Bowels, and Liver; Blood, Skin, and Kidney Diseases; Piles, Fistula, and Rectal Ulcers if curable Ulcers if curable.
\$100 for a case of CATARRH, RHEUMATISM or DYSPEPSIA that we cannot cure if

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Mention this paper.

last chance. Out of that situation, any reader of The Independent can try his

The Chicago dailies have long been exceptional in the reliability of their news, not only political, but every other sort. That is to say that it is exceptional when they print the truth on any subject, but last Sunday they strove to carry that exception into every column of their news matter and among the rest were great headlines which read: "Blizzard in Nebraska, Snow Storm Raging and Delaying Traffic." The Nebraska liars who send such a constant stream of falsehoods from this state should be shipped across the Missouri river.

That McKinley ever intends to allow Cuba to set up a free and independent government no intelligent person longer believes. The Chicago Inter-Ocean in speaking of that sentence of General Lee that so astonished his hearers at St. Louis, first quotes it: 'And now the stars and stripes float over Matanzas, over El Caney, over Havana, and I'll tell you that the flag is going to stay there." And then remarks: "These words, spoken by General Fitzhugh Lee at the end of said to have startled his hearers of the St. Louis Merchants' exchange. but express a fact realized by all thoughtful Americans and set forth a condition welcomed by every Cuban sincerely desirous of his native land's peace and prosperity. They are intportant not because General Lee spoke for the United States government, but because he declared the thought of all progressive and enlightened Cubans.

The more evidence that is submitter in the West Point hazing investigation the more disgraceful does the thing appear. The idea that the upper class men entertained was that if they could make a cadet stand on his head in a bath tub until he was nearly strangled, drink tobacco sauce or eat eightyfive prunes at once, they would make him brave and chivalrous. It is the same idea entertained by the Sioux and practiced in their sun dance which has been prohibited by the government. As the Sioux warrior advances, the West Point cadet degenerates. The cadet who was forced to eat eighty-five prunes was a republican appointee from Ohio. No other creature on earth than an Ohio republican could have performed such a feat and lived. They have stood at the pie counter so long, their gorging abilities are unlimited.

The democrats had a round-up at Kern of Indiana, Overmeyer of Kan-'dark horse," but even the dark horse | that we should join hands with those

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