

CHESS

(Address all communications intended for this department to the Chess Editor, Independent, 1806 South 25th street, Lincoln, Nebraska.)

February 7, 1901.
PROBLEM NO. 43.

A sul-mate problem by George B. Spencer, St. Paul, Minn. White compels black to mate in three moves. For the benefit of independent readers who have never solved this class of problems, it will be observed that white can mate black on the move, either by R-Kt1 or Q-Q 5; so white prefers an artistic suicide to a brutal murder and he compels black to mate the white king in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

B11 Q1e5p2p4k2P3p1R1K
3R11B3b1a2.

SOLUTIONS AND SOLVERS.
Problem No. 39: By H. W. Barry, Boston. 9 p1 p2 B11 k p P3 P P
2 p1 B2 P2 R2 S1 K P15 Q4. Author's solution, Q-R 5, etc.

But Mr. R. E. Brega found another way to solve this problem; he suggests, as hinted last week, R-Q B 4 ch, P-Kt ch must; KxP, and the mate is not hard to find. It seems that the white Q might be placed at K 2 and thus avoid this "cook."

Mr. C. R. Oldham found a dual as follows: Q-R 5, K-Q 4; and Q-B 2, instead of Kt-Kt 6.

Solved by C. R. Oldham, Mountville, W. Va. (9); Rev. J. A. Younkens, Oakmont, Pa. (6); F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass. (6); C. B. Dyer, Newton, Mass. (6); E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Ont. (6); R. E. Brega, Cambridge, Neb. (3); Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H. (6).

Speaking of "cooks" reminds me that problem 41, by George B. Spencer, has at least six different key-moves, Q-R 4, Q-K 4, Q-R 5, Q-R 5 and Q-Q 5 answering fully as well as the author's. And in this connection Herbert J. Millington is advised that Mr. Spencer's problem is not an impossible position, although perhaps very improbable. Take this position: 10 B p p p p R R R 10 P P P S S P K 13 S 1 K Q 4 B 2; and now

1. P-B 6, PxP.
2. P-Kt 5, P-Kt 6.
3. R-R 6 ch, PxR.
4. R-Kt 6, B PxR.
5. P-K 6, PxP.
6. Kt-B 5 ch, K PxKt.
7. B-Kt 2, P-B 5.
8. B-B 2, P-R 4.
9. Q-Q R 6, P-R 5 and the problem position is reached.

SOLVERS' SCORES.

Old score, Jan. 10. Total.
C. R. Oldham.....14 9 23
C. B. Dyer..... 9 6 15
Rev. Younkens..... 4 6 10
E. E. Armstrong..... 4 6 10
R. E. Brega..... 4 6 10
Gamage..... 4 6 10
Dr. Sleeper..... 9 6 6
Game completed in Mississippi-Nebraska match.

RUOY LOPEZ.

G. A. Damon, Omaha, white, vs. Col. R. V. Booth, Vicksburg, black.

1. P-K 4, P-K 1.
2. Kt-K 3, P-K 2.
3. B-Kt 5, Kt-B 2.
4. O-O, KtP.
5. P-Q 4, B-K 2.
6. Q-K 2, Kt-Q 2.
7. BxKt, Kt PxP.
8. P-Kt, Kt-K 2.
9. B-K 3 (a), O-O.
10. Kt-B 3, P-Q 4.
11. PxP, P-Q 4.
12. Q-Q 2 (b), B-Q 4.
13. Kt-Q 4, B-K 2.
14. Q Kt-K 2, K R-K.
15. KtB, KtKt.
16. Kt-Q 4, Q-K 2.
17. Kt-B 3 (c), Kt-Q.
18. P-Q Kt 4 (d), Kt-K 2.
19. Q-R 3 (e), K R-K B.
20. P-Q 2, Q-B 2.
21. Q-B 2, P-K 4.
22. Kt-Q 4, KtKt.
23. R-Kt, Kt-Q 4.
24. K R-Q (f), PxP.
25. P-B 5, PxP.

Awarded to black (g).

(a) This is the regular attack to be Berlin defense up to this point. Here Pillsbury continues 9. Kt-B 3, O-O.

10. R-K, R-Kt; 11. Q-Q B 4, Kt-B 4; and then the attack is either Kt-Kt 5 or B-K 2. The next move might be called premature.

(b) Why not try to Q-R-Q at this point? One tries with white is that he neglected to bring his rooks into play until it was too late.

(c) White has been showing his ability as a knight player, but to what purpose?

(d) This is premature.

(e) Begins now to do what ought to have been done six or eight moves ago.

(f) PxP, followed by B-Q 2, looks better.

(g) Mr. Damon forfeited the game because he had used more than his time limit. His business duties kept him engaged night and day for a while, and no blame can be laid at his door for forgetting to move within the 72 hours. Black has no immediate win, either, it appears. The game might proceed:

26. R-Q 7, Q-K 4.
27. Q-B 4 ch, K-R.
28. R-K, Q-B 2.
29. BxP, BxR.
30. QxR, R-P.
31. QxKt P, R-R 5.
32. P-K R 2, and black has only the passed pawn plus. Col. Booth's 25d move was, as he says, the winning coup.

NOTES.

The latest venture in the field of chess is the American Chess World, a publication intended to fill up the void caused by the suspension of the American Chess Magazine. The publishers, Messrs. C. H. Pratt & Co., 242 East 124th street, New York city, evidently

intend to avoid the rocks upon which the A. C. M. went to pieces, and while their initial number is neat in typographical appearance and filled with fresh chess news, about a dozen well annotated games and ten problems and end-games, yet there is none of the high-priced engraving which caused the publishers of the A. C. M. to lose money on their venture even at their \$2.50 a year rate. The A. C. M. has 24 pages and cover and costs only \$1 per year. Every chess enthusiast needs it and should subscribe. Mr. T. McPeak is editor and Mr. W. E. Napier, chess editor of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, annotates the games.

The big Massachusetts-Iowa match of 50 boards is now in progress. We note that Franklin K. Young, the author of Minor Tactics of Chess, Major Tactics, Grand Tactics, etc., plays white against our own Lee Edwards. Lee must needs beware of Primary Base No. 1 and guard against coming in contact with the perimeter of Mr. Young's knight.

In the Mississippi-Nebraska match Messrs. De France and Hooker finished with honors even, a draw being all that either could make. The position after black's 38th move is instructive. 1 r 6 1 P p 3 k p 2 P 2 q s 1 p 1 Q P 1 p 4 S 2 p 2 P 5 P P 12 R 1 K 1. (Mr. De France) continued

39. QxP7, Q-Q 5 ch.
40. K-R7, QxKt.
41. QxP ch, K-R 3.
42. R-K Kt, QxP ch.
43. R-Kt 2, Kt-K 4.
44. QxR, Q-Q 8 ch.
45. R-Kt, Q-B 6 ch.
46. K-R 2, PxP ch.
47. R-P, Q-B 7 ch.
48. K-R, Q-B 8 ch.
49. K-R 3 and draws.

It may be a trifle late, but The Independent desires to extend congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Pillsbury. The champion and Miss Mary E. Bush of Philadelphia were married at Chicago on January 17. Report was it that the happy couple had been engaged some three years, which now explains why Harry blushed so profusely at this place last year when some of us Lincolnites happened to see a charming photo pasted in the lid of his watch, which he had opened ostensibly to learn the time of day. And it further explains why, in his simultaneous exhibitions, his attention was given chiefly to capturing his adversary's queen.

Mr. B. B. Rice of Grand Island now holds the Nebraska association's correspondence championship for 1899. Last week Mr. De France resigned both games to white, which left the games between Messrs. D. and Hinman unfinished. This week Mr. D. resigned. He also thus finishing the 1899 finals. Complete scores will be given next week.

The Pillsbury N. C. C. A. nominating committee presented the following list, which meets with the approval of all members of the association: Chicago, Ill.; first vice president, Stanley H. Chadwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second vice president, Herman Helms, Brooklyn, N. Y.; third vice president, Edward J. Napier, Pittsburg, Pa.; treasurer, Rev. Myron W. Haynes, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, G. A. L'hommede, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, S. F. Booth, Chicago, Ill.; tournament director, William Dubois, Chicago, Ill.; referee, Sidney P. Johnston, Chicago, Ill.

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Whitman's Ride

Some of these fellows with "Prof." before their names and a list of capital letters following after, are about as perfect idiots as can be found anywhere. The incidents concerning the annexation of Oregon and the events connected therewith are about as well settled as that there was a civil war in this country from 1861 to 1865. Notwithstanding that, Prof. E. G. Bourne read a paper on Marcus Whitman which attacked the genuineness of the story of the ride made by the grand old pioneer to save Oregon to the United States—a ride that has become famous in border history, and is as well authenticated as any event in frontier annals. This paper has called forth a vigorous reply from President Stephen B. L. Penrose of Whitman college at Walla Walla, Wash., in which he demolishes Professor Bourne's argument and convicts him of "astounding ignorance" of the facts. President Penrose presents an array of evidence in regard to Dr. Whitman's perilous journey, his visit to Washington, the effect of that visit on the policy of the administration, his subsequent visit to Boston, his return to Oregon with a train of 200 or more wagons, and other incidents that are perfectly convincing—all of it substantiated by names of individuals, dates and other facts. He convicts Prof. Bourne of want of knowledge of the truth of western history that is unpardonable in a man assuming to present a paper to a national historical association.

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Tree Planting

The God of nature governs nature by certain unchangeable laws and consequently to succeed in dealing with natural forces with our own advantage in view we must act in harmony with those laws, disregarding which we may not seriously injure nature or nature's God, but are sure to bring dire disaster on ourselves. "It is hard for thee to kick against pricks" is as true now as when the voice was spoken to Paul when on his way to Damascus breathing vengeance on the Christians. In no case have we had a more simple but striking verification of this truth than in the blind efforts that we have been making in the planting of forest trees in Nebraska. A polar bear cannot be taken from the ice floes of Spitzbergen to the heated sands of Arabia and be made happy, neither would any of the monkey tribe of the tropics thrive among the glaciers of Greenland. A cactus from the arid plains will rot and die if transplanted to the swamps of Florida, and were we to see a person transplanting a beautiful pond lily from its native lake to a dry sand hill, we would not cherish a very high regard for such person's judgment. We may smile at these thoughts as mere platitudes, but the fact remains that in many of our efforts in tree-planting we have acted as though we were innocent of the knowledge of such things or had relinquished our common sense, and we confess to having been just as foolishly thoughtless as any and has planted many thousands of swamp trees such as the willow, cottonwood, boxelder and also many of our favorites of the east, such as the sugar maple, chestnut, beech, etc., and all died of course. Those interested told us we should plant evergreens and we have planted the fir, spruce, Norway spruce, hemlock and larch and they all died or look as though they wanted to. "Experience is a dear schoolmaster," and we have all paid well for our tuition, but now after twenty years and since the clean sweep of our groves by the dry seasons of the '90's, we can begin anew, knowing that we can have a sure foundation to stand on.

We now know that a very few of our eastern deciduous trees will do fairly well here, especially on bottom lands or where partially sheltered from the hot winds, the white elm, black walnut, hackberry and the wild black cherry are among the best, while the white oak is one of our native trees and will grow anywhere in the state, even in the sand hill region.

But ours is the country and climate for evergreens, yet how few we have to show the visitor! But in these we cannot succeed with the swamp trees from the east, and why should we? We have them when we have millions of our own—natives—growing in our own state and extending over into Dakota all through the Black Hills. The Black Hills spruce has passed the experimental stage and it is now known to be entirely at home anywhere in Nebraska, South Dakota or Kansas, and there is no prettier tree for the landscape, the grove, or the windbreak. It is vigorous, healthy, has no insect enemies, is long-lived and grows into a large and beautiful tree. With proper care in taking up, shipping and transplanting it will grow as surely as the willow. These western trees have wood of hard, close-grained and tough fiber and will bend to the earth without breaking under the weight of snow and sleet. This seems characteristic of all the trees native to the semi-arid regions, made so by the dryness of the soil and atmosphere.

Next in value for Nebraska come the cedar and pine—natives of our own state and the Black Hills. It is difficult to transplant, but will never die from drought after they get started. You can all get these trees. There are a dozen nurseries in this state handling them successfully. Some of the mistakes which were first made in packing and shipping have been corrected and they can now be delivered in any part of the state in perfect condition for planting.

Should any one wish for further information regarding the native evergreen trees, I will cheerfully answer any letter addressed B. ROOSA, Stromsburg, Neb.

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Storage Reservoirs

The benefits to be derived from the construction of reservoirs for the storage of water for irrigation are strikingly brought out in Bulletin No. 92, office of experiment stations, irrigation investigations, soon to be issued by the department of agriculture, entitled "The Reservoir System of the Cache la Poudre Valley." It was prepared by E. S. Nettleton, under the supervision of Elwood Mead, expert in charge of irrigation investigations. This bulletin describes the Cache la Poudre Valley; traces the history of its development; discusses the water supply and methods of irrigation practiced; describes in detail the various storage reservoirs which have been constructed in the valley, and points out lessons taught by experience there.

"The average flow of the Cache la Poudre river for the month of July for fifteen years has been 840 cubic feet per second. The duty of water assumed in water-right contracts in this section is 80 acres to 1.44 cubic feet per second, or 55 acres per cubic foot per second. On this basis the average flow for July will irrigate 46,200 acres. The investigations of the duty of water, made last year under the direction of the office of experiment stations, show that in the localities having the same general conditions as this valley, the average depth of water applied to the land irrigated is about 3.25 feet; that is, the water entering the head gates of the canal where measurements were made, would cover the area irrigated under these conditions to a depth, providing it all reached the land. Assuming that the length of the irrigation season in the Cache la Poudre Valley is four months and that the average flow of the river for July is the average for the four months, the natural flow of the stream

would cover to that depth 62,945 acres. But the area actually irrigated by canals from this stream is at least 140,000 acres. The profitable cultivation of this area is made possible largely by the system of reservoirs and the exchange of water which has been developed in this valley. Ten years only have been required to build up the most complete storage in the United States. This has not been accomplished by a large expenditure of money, nor because of unusually favorable locations for reservoirs, nor was it wholly by accident that the people of this valley took up this line of irrigation development; conditions forced them into it. They did not wait for the general government or the state to build reservoirs for them, nor did they wait for the people of some other locality to demonstrate their practicability and financial success. While this system is by no means completed, the owners have already reaped much larger rewards for their labors than they expected, reaching into the millions of dollars.

"Although the necessity for storage reservoirs and their utility and benefits are generally recognized, but few people outside of northern Colorado are aware of what has been accomplished in making the most of them. There are other localities, not only in Colorado, but in nearly every one of the arid states, where the work of these people can be followed with beneficial results."

This system which has been possible to the country described by the use of private capital is utterly impossible to many larger areas which must be reclaimed, if reclaimed at all, by the government taking hold of the matter. The immense profits of the storage system is, however, abundantly proven.

In Five Languages

It was a happy thought years ago that suggested the name "Successful" to the Des Moines Incubator company for their standard machine, a name fully deserved by its record. With ability and enterprise necessary conditions have been made to their factory from time to time, and to further facilitate the handling of their immense business, they have now added a large storage warehouse. It is located directly upon railroad tracks, so that carload shipments can be made with ease and promptness. A recent shipment was a car loaded for O. Roland, Montreal, agent for the Des Moines Incubators in Canada. This is only one instance of the large foreign trade the Des Moines people have built up and which has necessitated their printing catalogues in five foreign languages. We believe they are the only incubator manufacturers who have had to do this. Space will not permit any extended description of their machines, but their large and con-

stantly increasing business is the best endorsement they could have. The "Successful" is their leading machine, but the "Eclipse" and "Crescent" are thoroughly dependable, and are most excellent value at the price asked. Careful readers may remember very remarkable hatches made by the Des Moines company at several large poultry shows last year, incubation being started at Des Moines and timed to bring out the hatches during the exhibits. While being incubated the machines with their precious contents were shipped almost 1,500 miles by express, were several times transferred in open wagons, and all without diminishing the high percentage of chicks hatched, for which the Des Moines machines are famous. No other explanation of these remarkable feats can be given other than the great care taken in the building of these incubators and the correct and scientific principles upon which they are made. Readers of this paper who contemplate purchasing an incubator, will certainly serve their interests by sending for the company's new catalogue. Please refer to their ad. elsewhere in this paper and note the conditions under which the book is sent. It cost the company a great deal of money to compile it, and it should on that account find a permanent place in every poultry breeder's library. Address Des Moines Incubator Co., Des Moines, Ia., and kindly mention this paper.

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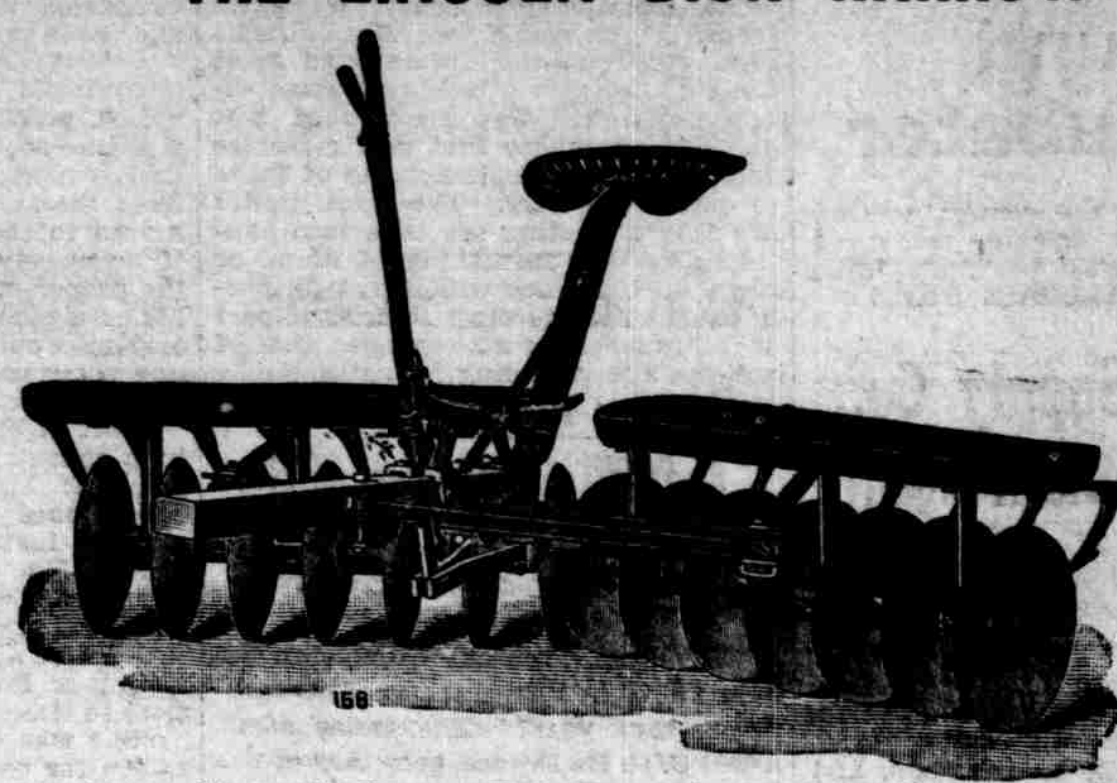
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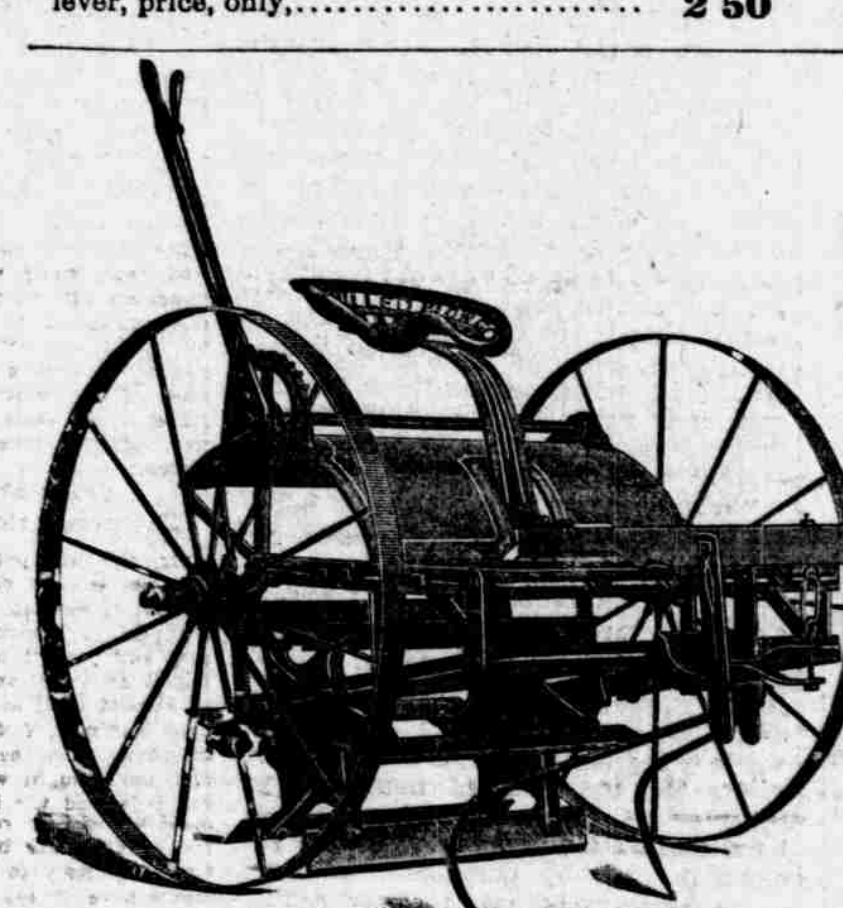
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Our Own Emepor

Little by little McKinley continues to usurp power. He is going along the same old beaten path trodden by so many who have finally overthrown free government. The last act was to refuse information asked for by the senate of the United States. Such an act of kingly authority was never before attempted by any president. It has always been an accepted principle that even the voter, who has been the real sovereign in these states since the government was founded until Mark Hanna and McKinley took charge, was entitled to all the facts so that he might cast an intelligent ballot. No one ever thought of denying the right to information to members of congress who must have it before they can intelligently enact laws for the government of the people. Now comes this emperor of the Philippines and denies information and refuses to forward to the senate official reports which it is necessary for that body to have to enable them to perform their duties as the law-makers of the United States. The majority of that body as meekly submitted to the snub as ever did a Roman senate to the authority of a Caesar. A few of the minority protested. One of them said:

"As a co-ordinate branch of the government, it is our right to know what has been done and what is being done. We ought not to be required to glean our information from a partisan commission, whose members merely obey the orders of the administration in promulgating an opinion which suits the particular political exigency of the case."—Cong. Rec. p. 2023.

The administration has not only refused to give the senate necessary information once, but several times. McKinley refused to forward an official report of General MacArthur as well as the report of the officer investigating recent stealings in Cuba. After the army bill was passed he flooded the senate with documents which he refused to give out before. The senate of Caesarism has not been noticed in any of the great dailies. They seem to act on the principle: "Our emperor can do no wrong."

Populist Legislation

There are forty legislatures in session at the present time and in nearly all of them there are earnest efforts being made to enact distinctively populist legislation. Some of these legislatures are republican, some fusion and some democratic, but the populist principles have become so popular that whatever the political complexion of the law-making body may be, the politicians find that it will not do to fight them.

A brave effort is being made in the Illinois legislature this winter to give for the people of Chicago the right of Caesarism has not been noticed in any of the great dailies. They seem to act on the principle: "Our emperor can do no wrong."

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ities. Of course this effort is being resisted to the uttermost by the corporations, but the fight goes on and the people of Chicago are behind it.

Another no less splendid and earnest fight is in progress in Colorado, in behalf of the city of Denver for similarly enlarged municipal powers, which has been contested by corporations, trusts and syndicates. The prospects for the success of the people at this moment are favorable.

Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania are giving thoughtful consideration to municipal legislation of the kind here indicated.

It is rather strange that in the two states where these principles were first advocated and which advocacy has brought them to the attention of the whole country, that the legislatures are now both republican and will have nothing to do with them. No legislation of the kind indicated will pass either the legislature of Kansas or Nebraska. A prophet is not without honor or save in his own country.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

Sealed bids with plans and specifications will be received at the office of the county clerk of Sherman county, Nebraska, at Loup City, in said county, on or before noon of the fourth day of March, 1901, for the building of all the bridges that may be required to be constructed by said county during the term of one year from the letting of the contract for the construction of said bridges, such bids to be by the lineal foot and contract to be let for the building of such bridges, as may be required at a specified sum per lineal foot, plans, specifications and bids to be made on wood bridges, on low water bridges and on high water bridges. Plans for low water bridges to be prepared to suit quick and heavy currents, to be 16 to 24 feet long, and the high water bridges to be spans 24 to 40 feet long, with suitable approach- es. All bridges to be set on good long oak piling and span timbers to be full length of span. Bids also to be filed for replacing spans in Loup river bridges in said county, that may require replacing during the term of one year. The county board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Loup City, Nebraska, January 22, 1901. JOHN MINSHULL, County Clerk.

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