Special Sale of Wash Dress Goods.

We have made some large purchases of wash dress goods and we propose in a special sale to give our customers the advantages of the extremely low prices.

Best Staple Ginghams 5c a yd. About two hundred pieces of best quality staple checked ginghams sold almost everywhere at 7 to 8c yd.; special sale price 5c a yd.

Dimity Cords 6¼c a yd. Fifty pieces printed lawns and printed dimity cords, good styles, light and medium colors, worth 7½ to 10c a yd., special sale price 6¼c a yd.

Best Percales 10c a yd. More than two hundred peices very best quality, 36 inch, double fold percales and picretions, one of the largest and choicest collections of colors and styles ever on our counters, same as usually sold at 12½ and 15c a yd., special sale price 10c a yd.

Fine Ginghams 10c a yd. One hundred and fifty pieces of the genuine Toile du Nord double fold dress ginghams, choice patterns, fast colors, sold everywhere at 12½ and 15c a yd., special sale price 10c a yd.

Fine Dimities 10c a yd. Two hundred pieces fine quality printed dimities and lawns, choice patterns, light, medium and dark colors, sold every where at 12½ to 15c a yd, special sale price 10c a yd.

Choice Dimities 12½c a yd. More than three hundred pieces of fine printed batistes and dimities, such as are frequently sold for imported goods, choice and exclusive patterns, worth as high as 19c a yd., special sale price 12½c a yd.

Don't Miss This Sale of Wash Dress Goods

and while you are in our store see the select assortments and excellent values we offer in all the following lines:

Wool Dressgoods
White Cotton Dressgoods
Dress Trimmings
Laces and Embroideries
Ribbons
Hosiery and Underwear
Gloves
Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' Neckwear
Corsets
Trimmed Hats
Linens
Belts and Belt Buckles
Jewelry and Fancy Combs
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
Jackets and Capes
White and Colored Waists
Dress Skirts and Petticoats
Muslin Underwear
Rugs and Mattings
Curtains
Sheeting and Muslins

Miller & Paine
O and 13th Streets

son living in a drouth-stricken locality should contribute a cent, unless amply able to do so.

J. H. Cronk, Ord, Valley, sends in collection of $1.50 and says: "Permit me to say I find it a different matter to raise funds now since the democratic policy of benevolent assimilation of the people's party prevails, as compared with the times when the people had a voice in shaping the party policy. The last four years have been so nearly like the republican tactics that a great many fail to see just where the reform comes in. When the masses are graciously permitted to furnish the votes and the cash only, there can be no great amount of enthusiasm and push. I hope and trust that the time is at hand when the independent party will cut loose from that monstrosity called fusion and go before the people on principle—which alone will bring lasting and permanent victory. I hope the debt may soon be paid and our organization preserved to sound the alarm until right shall triumph over might and the republic be saved. It seems too bad to see our children's birthright bartered away and our nation already in danger of destruction, with our abilities to stop or even stay the evil tendency less potent than they were four years ago." Yet a well-known Nebraska populist some time ago, commenting on the tendency to allow the office-holders to furnish almost the entire campaign fund, remarked that "the last year or so the office-holders contributed practically all the campaign fund, and the result last year makes me suspicious that they did nearly all the voting."

H. F. Wasmund sr., county treasurer, Rushville, Sheridan, regrets that crop conditions prevent making his contribution larger and says: "I believe now is the time to organize for the battle to come. The question is: Shall the people lay down and let the corporations and trusts rule without hindrance, or shall the people rise up and defend their rights? I believe the people will be all right, if you give them a chance without steering them into the camp of bell-wethers of the old parties; because when you patch up the old party, you have all the rottenness therein left and that will spoil all. If we will make the transportation question our main issue for the next two years in this state, we can win. We must keep to the line that appeals to men's own selfishness or their own pockets. Christ's ideal was the highest that could be—but he was crucified to please the ruling classes—and they could procure all the witnesses they wanted by bribes. The corporations are doing the same thing today and our people stand by and say, 'amen.' But give us something with which we can go to saint or sinner and show him where he can save a dime or dollar—and we can talk to him." Is Mr. Wasmund too caustic? Well, it is hard to say that he isn't about correct.

J. L. Gilmore, committeeman Kiowa precinct, Scotts Bluff, (Caldwell), regrets that "the fusionists gave me very little encouragement in collecting and showed very little enthusiasm in giving. Their state of indifference is deplorable."

Those Saunders county workers are an energetic lot. E. D. Walker, committeeman for Cedar precinct, sends in a $7 collection and remarks that he has been a little slow "but am capable of lots of hard work yet for the cause." Not a particle of doubt about it. Who ever saw a Saunders county populist that wasn't a worker from Wonerville?

Mrs. H. B. French of Hubbell, Thayer, reports the death of her husband on the 22nd day of last December of consumption. Thayer county thus loses one of its foremost workers in the cause of reform.

J. H. Welch, committeeman for Spring Creek precinct, Howard, (Cushing), sends $1.50, remarking: "I would like to see this indebtedness settled, and as I make my rounds as assessor of this precinct, will collect more if it is needed." Well, the more favored localities ought to help out those where crops failed, and although Howard county has done well, if she can do more it will not come amiss.

O. S. Finch, Cedar precinct, Nance, (Fullerton), found time to collect and send in $2 for his precinct.

Joseph Lamb, committeeman Rose Creek precinct, Thayer, (Hubbell), writes one of his characteristic letters: "The play of 'hold-fast' as evidenced over our state will not cancel our party debt. I have had la grippe nearly all winter and have not 'begged' of our drouth sufferers. Old Rose Creek precinct will be out of the wet and at the top of the list of contributors." Now watch for Rose Creek. When Mr. Lamb gets his fighting clothes on he makes things hum.

H. U. Roberson, Eddy, Hayes, writes: "I will help you out with a subscription of my own. Perhaps you are aware I am against campaign funds. It seems to me it is a useless expenditure. Let the candidate go around and show himself, on the same principle as we show our live stock—and then let the people do their own judging and vote accordingly. This thing of brow-beating, coercing and hair-pulling by political leaders of our parties is a disgrace to our enlightened voters." Considerable food for thought there.

John F. Von Bergen, Oldenbusch, Platte, sends in a dollar for himself and neighbor, remarking that "the first pop, or rather, demagogue, I asked for a contribution of 25c, told me he was a democrat now and had no money to give away. Shortly after the last election this same man wrote Poynter congratulating him, etc., and intimating that he would like to have a job of some kind. . . ."

J. D. P. Small of York and S. L. Conger of Inman, Holt, are two workers who never lose an opportunity of doing something when there is something to be done. Mr. Small this week send in his fourth collection, and Mr. Conger his third, since the ways and means committee began work.

Jacob Steinmetz, McCook, in sending a dollar for the Independent says: "I would like to see the paper sent to more republicans; it surely would convert many of them. There are many populists in this and adjoining counties—I cannot see why they are so backward. I have talked to a few in McCook and some of them claim they have paid as high as $5 toward paying off the debt—but our county don't show good, nor west of us. I believe the pops need more punching up than a genuine Bryan democrat. I am for reform at all times. Went to the civil war as a Douglas democrat and came out the same. Served in office in McCook under President Cleveland's first administration; but his second term, I was not 'in it.' From Stephen A. Douglas to our Commoner, one of the greatest and truest democrats of the present age. William J. Bryan, whom I shall always follow where he leads. We cannot win in this state without combination. I have been in the state thirty years and well remember the time when J. Sterling Morton, Martin of Omaha, and others were favorable to making combination with the alliances and all other organizations similar. I hope we may keep together enough reformers to win out next election."

F. L. Ray, Central City, Merrick, says: "I do not know of anyone soliciting funds here and take this opportunity of throwing in my mite. I see some of your readers kicking about the committee being in debt. Without question we are to blame for the circumstances that compelled them to do this, and I do not think we should blame the committee for using its best judgment."

A. Erskine of Lynch, Boyd, writes: "I had expected to see in the Independent acknowledgement of a remittance from our Brush precinct committeeman—but did not. Having lost my crop last year because of grasshoppers and my hogs with disease, I felt so poor that I thought I would do nothing. However, I spoke to B. L. Chambers and De Fimple—and send you a dollar."

W. H. McClellan of Union precinct, Gosper (Arapahoe) sends a dollar for the Independent collection, paper to be sent to a republican friend, and remarks: "I have watched your efforts, as reported in the Independent, with much interest as well as some disgust at the tardiness of the responses. When short of funds last fall, Mr. Edmisten made an urgent appeal to the workers for help. I tried a few that I thought could spare something and, failing in that, sent a small sum from my own pocket. Mr. Edmisten then stated that if each precinct would send in $2, the committee would be free rfom debt. It seems strange to me that this small sum cannot be raised in each precinct, no matter how poor. I have been unwilling to ask for subscriptions for the simple reason that about 95 per cent of our farmers are paying the eastern part of the 39c for a very poor quality of corn, with which to carry through their horses and a few hogs. And as we buy about everything else, there is very little surplus cash here; but you can bet your ducats that we are all putting up for the republican campaign fund through the trust route, whether we are poor or not. I find that the average man would rather pay $10 to a trust as profits, than to pay 50c direct to a fund to be used to down the trusts. The republicans seem to be following the advice that Pitt gave to the king—that while he could not tax the people very high directly, there was a way whereby he could tax the very coats off their backs and they would never know it. And it seems to me that our people really like this trust domination, or they would combine and down it. The people's party has a large amount of work before it, in the way of educating the people, and old pops can look back with considerable satisfaction to the work already accomplished. Although the old parties are compelled to steal a part of our principles, we must not forget that they will steal the very foundation of this republic if we but let up and give them a chance."

It is true that $2 from each precinct would clear up all the debts if it could be collected at once and without much expense. But it costs about $50 to send a letter to each committeeman, and then if only two or three out of every hundred pay any attention to the letter, the returns barely cover the expenses. Although a good many committeemen have been doing some excellent work, they constitute only a small percentage of the total number. In a work like this, if less than 50 per cent respond, then the committeemen are undoubtedly negligent. That is the condition right now.

Grindstones

Direct from maker to user. 75-lb. stone, diameter 20 inches, $2.80. 100-lb. stone, diameter 24 inches, $3.30. Either size stone mounted, $1.25 extra. The prices include cost of delivery at nearest railroad station. Write for circular. P. L. Cole, Lock Box 381, Marietta, Ohio.

M'KINLEY AND MORGAN

The Great Promoter Holds Exactly the Same Relation to Mack That He Did to Grover

Whether Cleveland is president or whether McKinley is president, things go on in the same way down at Washington. The same men appear and the same influences are at work.

A Hartford paper says: "It is not yet a criminal offense for the president of the United States to confer with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan."

No—but there are blunders that are worse than crimes. And it was certainly a blunder of the first magnitude for Mr. Morgan to suggest and for the president to make the appointment of a chief counsel of the steel trust as attorney general.

It was not "a criminal offense" for President Cleveland to confer with Mr. Morgan five years ago as to the sale of $100,000,000 in bonds. But it was announced that Mr. Morgan's syndicate was to get the whole issue for 104¾, though bonds of a similar character were quoted in the market at 118.

The appointment of Mr. Knox is a double-barrelled blunder, which if not corrected will inevitably injure both the administration and the great steel corporation. It will do more than any other single act of the president could do to convince the people that plutocracy really triumphed in the election, under cover of a defense of the currency. If the steel trust can select the minister of justice, to whose care is committed the execution of the laws against trusts and other monopolies, what limit is there to its power. And what protection is there for the people?

This great trust and kindred organizations may by this move of Mr. Morgan be safeguarded for four years against federal interference. But is it a wise and prudent action thus to justify the apprehensions felt and the predictions made in the presidential campaign as to the aims of the plutocracy?

The billion dollar trust began with Morgan's visit to Cleveland in 1893. The nine millions that Cleveland made him a present of from the taxpayers' money put Morgan in a position to make further financial conquests. The safety of that trust was insured by another visit of Morgan to McKinley. The assurances were such that Morgan felt safe in making a long pleasure visit to Europe. He is over on the other side now and will be for many months, but McKinley and Knox will see to it that no harm comes to the billion dollar trust in his absence.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES

Their Most Arduous Duties and the Importance and Power That They Acquire While in Washington

The Hamilton County Register, George L. Burr, editor, has an attack on The Independent last week. This is what Mr. Burr says:

"The Nebraska Independent complains of the present delegation of populist congressmen because they do not employ somebody to furnish that paper with the news. To the writer's knowledge they have neglected and refused to print many such items sent directly from members, at the same time filling their columns with untrue and unreliable news sent out by writers of no standing whatever. The matter they copied from the New York Voice last week was so warped by prejudice and twisted by exaggeration as to convey an idea very far from the real facts in the case. There is no gain to a party in having a press that stands ready at all times to sacrifice sincerity to sensationalism, and it would be a good thing for The Independent to reorganize its editorial management."

The reorganizing fever seems to have struck Mr. Burr as well as Dave Hill and Grover Cleveland. The editorial department of the Nebraska Independent seems to have suited the people who read the paper so well (and every worker in the populist party in the state of Nebraska is a reader) that the circulation has grown to be the largest of any populist paper in the United States. The Independent does not pretend to be infallible, but it never made such glaring errors as appear in the above article. In the first place there is no such paper in existence as the New York Voice. The article complained of was written by Mr. Johnson, long connected with the Nebraska university, and whatever his political opinions may be, no one ever questioned his reliability and perfect honesty.

Perhaps it may be well to give a little history of the work of the "private secretaries" to populist congressmen. When they went to Washington The Independent tried to get some of them to send, either to The Independent or some other populist paper, such news as was not setn out by the Associated press. One of them generously offered to send a column letter every week if he were paid $10 a week for it. As that is a higher price than is paid to any writer on the New York Journal, with the exception of the political editor, The Independent could not afford to pay it. When so informed no more letters came. Everything that could be coaxed out of these gentlemen, who get $100 a month for attendance on a congressman, that was of general interest or worth printing was published in The Independent, but it was but a few lines at most. When W. E. Curtis' lies went without contradiction The Independent made a protest that seemed to wake them up. Mr. Burr then sent an article. But by the same mail there came another on exactly the same subject signed by three of Nebraska's congressmen and the editor took the one that was signed by the congressmen in preference to the one signed by Mr. Burr.

Now these five private secretaries were at Washington through the most important session congress ever held. Matters of the utmost importance to the people of this country were constantly occurring, much of which was suppressed by the press agencies and not one of these hundred dollar men could send a line to their state to help the party that sent them there to aid it in the most desperate fight in which it was ever engaged, unless they got $10 a column for it.

But these private secretaries wanted $10 a column for articles sent to aid their own party in their own state. Private secretaries seem to get to be bigger and busier men than congressmen when they get down to Washington, as is proven by the fact that one of the congressmen sent ten times as much matter to The Independent for publication as all the private secretaries put together.

This writer has spent too many years at Washington as a newspaper man not to know just how private secretaries of the ordinary congressmen spend their time and just how much time they have to spend. It is true that some of the secretaries of congressmen belonging to the majority and who are members of important committees have all the work that they can do. But the secretary of a minority congressman has no such amount of labor imposed upon him that he cannot find time to do a little for the information of the hard working farmers who have spent days of time and dollars in money in defending the principles and building up the party whose success made it possible for the private secretaries to live in Washington and draw $100 a month.

After a private secretary has lived in Washington during two or three terms of congress he gets to be a pretty big man in his own estimation. When he comes home he sees no impropriety in denouncing state officers of his own party and declaring that the state organ, which in his absence has secured a circulation in every state in the union and has become an educational and political power such as no populist paper ever before had attained, should have its editorial department reorganized. Great is George L. Burr. The Independent presents his name for nomination for supreme judge at the next state convention. If that cannot be secured for him, we propose that he come here and take charge of The Independent during the next campaign. By the time he writes three columns and prepares two or three more for the printer every day for a week or two, he may sigh for the balmy breezes of Washington and long for those delightful trips down the Potomac, the "planked shad," evenings with the Marine band and all the other delights that "private secretaries" so much enjoy.

Spanish War Soldiers

It will be of great interest to the Spanish war and Philippine insurrection soldiers to know that through the efforts of Gus. A. Tyler, state organizer of the Society of Service Men of the Spanish war, and Richard O'Neill, senator from Lancaster county, formerly a member of Co. F., 2nd regiment, N. N. G., that senate file No. 72, a bill for an act to provide for the admission of soldiers of the war with Spain and Philippine insurrection, and the mothers of such soldiers, to the soldiers' and sailors' homes in this state, was passed with the emergency clause, thus making it a law with immediate effect. All soldiers of those wars are now entitled to admission to the hofes under the same conditions as apply to the old soldiers.

HIS TROUBLE.

"He would never have become so addicted to drink if it hadn't been for the trouble he had."

"Why, what trouble did he have?"

"He had trouble in keeping away from it."—Philadelphia Press.

The New Moth Destroyer

There have been few really great inventions in the world—great because they have met a demand of society—have supplied a want of the human family. In the early days of fruit growing, the birds destroyed the insect pests and whole orchards were not devastated. But with the disappearance of the birds the insect pests have multiplied till orchardists are in despair. It is an open secret that while spraying has done some good, it is at best a clumsy and costly substitut for birds, and for years American orchardists have watched for some inventive genius to produce a cheap and effective destroyer of the insects that prey upon orchards. Mr. Haseltine has produced the device that will revolutionize orcharding and gardening. Like all other really meritorious inventions, its utility lies in its cheapness and simplicity—anyone can operate it—in fact, it operates itself, and when properly adjusted extinguishes itself at midnight. It works at night and takes no time from other pressing spring work. The only brain power needed in connection with the New Moth Catcher is to see that the traps are secured in time and placed in position and lighted so as to attract the moths when they first hatch out. If this is done, no moth will ever get old enough in the vicinity of the Moth Catchers to lay eggs, and the breed will soon become extinct. There will always be need of the traps, however, for some careless men will not use them and will continually raise crops of moths to stray away and do damage unless the Moth Catchers are kept in readiness at the proper season to continue the work of extermination. The Central Farmer of Omaha, Neb., has accepted the general agency for this device. See advertisement in another column.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Republicans Play a Gold Democrat and Get Four, the Democrats Three and Populists Two

There was a dead look in the supreme court for several days over the appointment of nine commissioners provided by the recent legislature, which act Dietrich vetoed and then vetoed his veto, so that the law finally stood. Tuesday afternoon the court announced the following appointments:

John H. Ames, gold democrat, Lincoln.
J. S. Kirkpatrick, populist, Lincoln.
Roscoe Pound, republican, Lincoln.
E. R. Duffie, democrat, Omaha.
George A. Day, republican, Omaha.
W. G. Hastings, democrat, Wilber.
I. L. Albert, populist, Columbus.
S. H. Sedgwick, republican, York.
W. D. Oldham, democrat, Kearney.

From the first Judge Norval demanded the appointment of four republicans and the deadlock occurred from that sort of hogishness. They call the appointment of a gold democrat a compromise, but The Independent can't see it in that light. It would much prefer the appointment of a man who had the honor and honesty to say that he was a republican, than one who sneaks around town saying he is a democrat and always works for and votes the republican ticket.

It is said that the court will be divided into three divisions with one of the supreme judges at the head of each. It is to be hoped that these judges and commissioners will go to work and clear the docket during the two years that this commission is provided for, but The Independent has no faith that they will. These lawyers know their own interests and the sources of their own incomes too well to do a thing like that. It is more likely that at the end of two years they will be asking for three or four more commissioners instead of reporting that they have cleared the docket and asking to be discharged.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

School Money for Dances.

In Leeds, England, the School Board has received a proposal, which has been referred to a committee, with the understanding that it shall be given full consideration, to furnish smoking concerts, billiard matches and dances, the expense to be taken from the educational rates.

FARMING IN CHINA

Labor Has No Value and Flesh and Blood are the Cheapest Things in the Whole Country

The state department has made public one of the last reports of Consul Wildman, of Hong Kong, who is credited with having sent Aguinaldo to Admiral Dewey in the Philippines, and who with his family was lost aboard the Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco harbor a few weeks ago. The reports states that there is no market in southern China for American agricultural machinery. Its agricultural land is divided into small holdings, many of which are not over an acre in size, and very few running over 10 acres. Every available inch of this land is under cultivation, and the planting and reaping is all done by hand; where plows are used they are of home manufacture and are as primitive as those of biblical times. The majority of the peasantry, Mr. Wildman says, live at the rate of from 2 to 5 cents a day, and even if they could afford to purchase modern American farming machinery there would be no room to use it. Grain is either trod out of the straw by water buffaloes or whipped over an open tub. Even if an entire village should combine to buy an American thrashing machine, it would be considered too wasteful both in the way it mangles the straw and the grain and in its expensive upkeep. In southern China there are no horses except the diminutive China pony, and, as the agricultural country is mostly flat, there is no way to utilize water power. As for steam it is an impossibility, fuel being one of the most expensive Chinese luxuries. Labor has almost no value and flesh and blood is the cheapest thing on the market.

EUGENE ARAM.

Highly Idealized in Lytton's Novel of That Name.

Eugene Aram was born in 1704, at Ramsgill, Yorkshire, England. Though but the son of a poor gardener, he contrived to acquire considerable learning, married early, and became a schoolmaster, first at Nidderdale, and afterwards at Knaresborough, where he became intimate with one Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker. The sudden disappearance of the latter in 1745, at a time when he happened to be in temporary possession of a quantity of valuable goods, threw suspicion upon, Aram, not as Clarke's murderer, but as his confederate in swindling the public. His garden was searched, and in it was found a portion of the missing property. Aram was arrested and tried, but acquitted for want of evidence. He now left his wife at Knaresborough, acted as schoolmaster in different places in England, and acquired, in spite of his nomadic mode of life, a knowledge of botany, heraldry and various languages. His secret was betrayed by a confederate, who excited suspicion by the loudness of his protestations that a certain skeleton that had been found near Knaresborough was not that of Clarke. The accomplice was at last driven to confess where the murdered man had been buried; the bones were exhumed and identified, and Aram was arrested at Lyn academy, in Norfolk, where he was acting as usher, and thrown into prison on a charge of murder. He was tried at York on August 3, 1759, and sentenced to be hanged within three days. At the trial he conducted his own defence, attacking with great acumen, plausibility and curious erudition the doctrine of circumstantial evidence. After his condemnation he confessed his guilt, and wrote a defence of suicide, but failed in an attempt to illustrate his essay. In accordance with the sentence he was hanged on August 6, 1759. Eugene Aram has been highly idealized in Bulwer Lytton's novel of that name, and his arrest is the theme of Thomas Hood's powerful poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram." A play, "Eugene Aram," by W. G. Wills, was produced by Henry Irving in 1873.

Whistler's Punctuation.

A young Philadelphian, who has just returned from a season of art study in Paris, says of the painter, Whistler: "He is personally very quiet and reserved. He is not at all the elfish, absurd creature of the anecdotes. In his art class he distributes among the students long, narrow slips of yellowish paper, on each of which is beautifully written a sentence, such as: 'Art is the science of the beautiful.' Punctuation marks, dashes and parentheses do not suffice for the delicate shades of emphasis and pause which Whistler tries for when he writes. To get these delicate shades he spaces his words those set close together being intended to be read swiftly, and those with two or three inches of space between them requiring a lingering reading, with long pauses."

FOOT WEARINESS.

Those Who Must Stand Still Should Be on Rugs.

A great many years ago the old-fashioned back-country housekeeper learned that when she had any work to do that involved a great deal of standing on her feet in one place, she was the gainer by folding a piece of carpet or a rug and placing it on the floor under her feet. It has taken the business men a long time to learn just what a great many of the grandmothers and aunties of this world knew very long ago, namely, that people who stand in one place for any length of time would save a great portion of their foot and leg weariness if they arranged for something soft on the floor. One sensible man spread a thick coating of tan bark on the floor of his warehouse; another used sawdust and found it a great advantage.

Where these substances cannot be introduced with safety or convenience, a light platform of rather thin boards for the men to stand on has been found of great value in the saving of strength. In offices where men are constantly on their feet thick manila matting is helpful in avoiding that extreme weariness to which active people are subject. Wearing loose shoes with a thick insole of felt is recommended when floors are extremely hard and unyielding. A little attention to some of what appear to be the minor details of life will oftentimes repay the painstaking employer in increased usefulness, and the ability to accomplish a greater amount of labor.

DOCTORS SEARLES & SEARLES
SPECIALISTS

WE CURE all curable cases of Chtarrh of the Head, Nose, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder. CHRONIC or ACUTE, MUSCULAR or ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM, Enlarged and Stiff Joints.

The Combined Treatment of the Great CURATIVE POWERS, Science, Medicine and Electricity,

Properly appplied cures Chronic, Nervous, and Private Diseases of **Men and Women. $100 for a case of Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Blood Poison we** cannot cure if curable. Examination and Consultation Free. Home treatment by mail in all diseases a specialty. All medicine furnished. Call or address with stamp for circular, free book, and advice. Write today. P. O. Box 224

Drs. Searles & Searles Richards Block LINCOLN, NEB

Important Testimony Omitted.

An ex-justice of the peace tells the following story: During the time he was in office a young man was brought up before him on the charge of gambling. The evidence was conclusive, and the judge imposed a fine, which was paid on the spot. When the case adjourned, the defendant remained behind and asked the judge for a few moments' conversation. "The case is over," he began, "and the fine has been paid and it's settled so far as that goes, but I want to tell you how it happened. You see, the cop told us if we didn't stop playing he'd run us in. Well, we were playing a jack pot. I had an ace, three queens and a king before the draw. I discarded the ace and king and drew another queen. There were good hands out against me, and they tried to bluff me out and I stayed with them. Now, what I want to know is, what you would have done in a case like that?" "Stayed with them if the gallows had been in sight!" cried the excited judge. "Why in the name of common sense was not that evidence brought out at the trial?"—Salt Lake Tribune.

Pictures of Tunnel Work.

Wherever excavations are being made for the underground rapid transit road a lot of spectators may be found watching the workmen as intently as if they expected to see an engine come out of the hole. The photographers who are busy around each of these excavations are the targets for all sorts of questions. The photographsers who are busy around each of these excavations are the targets for all sorts of questions. The photographs are to play an important part in the records of the underground. When the set is completed they will give practically a biograph history of the construction of the road. Each section of the street and the adjoining buildings are photographed before the work is begun. When the excavations have been made frequent photographs are taken showing the progress of the work. These will prove valuable records for the contractors if any damage suits should be brought against them. It has been suggested that when the rapid transit road is completed copies of this big set of photographs be mounted in one large album and preserved as part of the city records. It will be the most complete pictorial history of a big work ever made.—New York Sun.

Insurance on Pierpont Morgan's Life.

It is said that insurance policies to the amount of $20,000,000 have been taken out on the life of J. Pierpont Morgan by business men whose investment might be expected to lose in value, temporarily at least, by Mr. Morgan's death.

SPECIAL SALE

High Grade flour per sack	$ 95
Full patent	90
17 pounds granulated sugar	1 00
3 cans standard tomatoes	25
4 cans corn	25
2 cans imported peas	25
3 pounds maple sugar	25
6 pounds hand picked navy beans	25
6 pounds prunes	25
5 pounds dried peaches	25
9 bars Silver Leaf or Santa Claus soap	25
Crackers by the box per pound	05
Good potatoes per bushel	40

Highest prices paid for conntry produce in exchange for groceries.

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