

FARM WAGONS.

THE "Mandt"

Have you seen it? It is a day; has more than 30 points of advantage over any wagon built and costs about the same.

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Exclusive Dealer in all kinds of vehicles.

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS

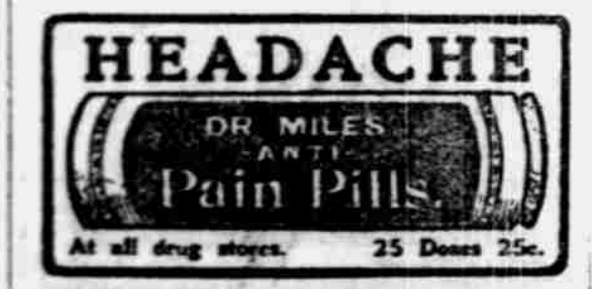
A More Stupendous Instrument of Corruption Was Never Conceived by the Legislature of Man Than the Protective Theory

For forty years, through the enactment of protective tariffs, we have been corrupting our public men. Christ, with a profound knowledge of human nature, taught his disciples to pray that they should not be led into temptation.

that good times and bad times are the immediate and sole result of party action; that a trust magnate atones for his unjust enrichment by a liberal disbursement of his plunder; and that those who profess to believe that public office is a public trust are necessarily hypocrites, doctrinaires, or fools.

The fact that a great proportion of the trusts are a direct outgrowth of protective tariffs is too well known among intelligent men to require argument; but I do wish to urge, with all the earnestness of my being, the danger to the liberty and the independence of the individual man from these domestic spoliators that make us slaves and tell us their own character.

New York. It is stated that the British government has imprisoned the authoress, Olive Schreiner. Many people have wondered that she was so long silent as not to surrender to the great support that she is in close confinement and not allowed to write, or receive letters.



SLAUGHTER IN CHINA.

Chinese Convert Tells of Frightful Scene at Tai-Yuan-Fu.

FORTY-FIVE FOREIGN MARTYRS.

Thirty-three Protestants and Twelve Roman Catholics Beheaded—Bodies Densated and Heads Hung in Cages. Missionaries Remained Calm and Preached Till Executioner Struck.

A recent mail from China brings a thrilling account of the murder of the missionaries at Tai-Yuan-Fu on the 8th of last July, which was taken down in writing by Dr. J. A. Creasy Smith from the narrative of Yung Cheng, a member of the Baptist church, who was an unwilling witness of their martyrdom, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald.

"The first to be led forth," Yung Cheng says, "was Mr. Farthing, a Baptist minister. His wife clung to him, but he put her aside gently, knelt down without saying a word, and his head was struck off by one blow of the executioner's knife. He was quickly followed by Pastors Huddle and Beynon, Drs. Lovitt and Wilson, all of whom were beheaded with one blow by the executioner.

"When the men were finished, the ladies were taken. Mrs. Farthing had hold of the hands of her children, who clung to her, but the soldiers parted them and with one blow beheaded their mother. The executioner beheaded all the children and did it skillfully, needing only one blow; but the soldiers were clumsy, and some of the ladies suffered several cuts before death."

"Mrs. Lovitt was wearing her spectacles and held the hand of her little boy, even when she was killed. She spoke to the people, saying as near as I remember: 'We all came to China to bring you the good news of salvation by Jesus Christ; we have done you no harm, only good. Why do you treat us so? A soldier took off her spectacles before beheading her, which needed two blows.'

"When the Protestants were all killed, the Roman Catholics were led forward. The bishop, an old man, with long white beard, asked the governor, Yu Hsien, why he was doing this wicked deed. I did not hear the governor give him any answer, but he drew his sword and cut the bishop across the face over his right eye, and he was beheaded. The priests and nuns quickly followed him in death."

"Then Pastor Pigott and his party were led from the district jail, which is close by. He was still handcuffed, and so was Mr. Robinson. He preached to the people till the very last, when he was beheaded with one blow. Mr. Robinson suffered death very calmly. Mrs. Pigott held the hand of her son, even when she was beheaded, and he was killed immediately after her. The lady and two girls were killed also quickly."

"On that day 45 foreign people in all were beheaded, 33 Protestants and 12 Roman Catholics. The bodies of all were left where they fell till next morning, as it was evening before the work was finished. During the night they were stripped of the clothing and other things, such as rings and watches. Next day they were removed to a place inside the great south gate except some of the heads which were placed in cages on the gates of the wall."

Our Need of Macaroni Factories.

After a successful endeavor to introduce macaroni wheat into the United States, the department of agriculture is confronted with the discouraging sequel that there is no factory at which to market the product, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Post. Macaroni, it should be explained, requires a certain species of hard wheat for its manufacture. Efforts have been made to use the ordinary American wheat for this purpose, but they have not been entirely successful, and at present nearly all the macaroni used is imported. The department sent abroad and secured from Algiers and Russia the particular kind of wheat used in the Italian and French macaroni mills and has succeeded in making it grow in several parts of the west. Now the authorities say that there is an opening for some bright young macaroni maker and an accommodating capitalist.

PINGREE'S LAST TASK.

Purposes of His Visit to Europe and South Africa.

In an interview in New York the other afternoon with a correspondent of the Detroit Journal Colonel Ell R. Sutton of Detroit, who was the traveling companion of ex-Governor Pingree during his trip through South Africa and Europe, said:

"Hazen R. Pingree went to South Africa largely for the purpose of putting into practical effect three gigantic schemes for the benefit of the people of Michigan:

"First.—The reclamation of the immense pine forests in Michigan by planting trees. He went to the Bavarian Black forest to expand this idea and overworked so much that he hastened his death."

"Second.—The rotation of crops in Michigan. In pursuit of this scheme he went to Egypt, where such a system is enforced by the government."

"Third.—The transportation of every patriot Boer and his family who desired to come to the United States. He quizzed British officials on this subject, gained their approval of it and had an appointment to consult with Kruger about it which was only prevented by the governor's illness."

"It was his idea to interest some Michigan capitalists in the plan and provide lands for the Boers among the railroad systems. He thought that these capitalists could secure very low transportation rates from the seaboard to the farms, and he proposed to let the British government in some roundabout way provide the ships for the Boers' transportation from Africa to this country. A number of English officers now in South Africa and some eminent public men in England took this plan seriously and thought well of it, provided it could be carried out without the British government's aid in the matter becoming known."

"While studying the Black forest in the interest of his reforestation idea Governor Pingree even secured the names of a number of keepers who were willing to emigrate to Michigan and assume care of the forests he proposed to plant."

WILL RUE WAKING OF CHINA

Jean de Bloch's Prediction of the New Empire. "China will be a mighty world power within a generation. The powers have themselves to thank for the prospect," said M. Jean de Bloch, one of Russia's counselors of state and a member of the czar's ministry of finance. In an interview the other night with the New York Herald's London correspondent. M. de Bloch has arrived in London to lecture on the lessons of the Boer war in their application to European conditions. He continued:

"The allied invasion of the Chinese empire accomplished but one tangible and abiding thing. It has federated a great and patriotic people as indissoluble as did Bismarck the united states of the German empire. It has awakened in them a sentiment of aggressive nationalism that bodes ill for the civilization which so long have held them in contempt."

"Perhaps the new China will never menace the political peace of the world. It will certainly revolutionize international commercial conditions. I expect to see the day when Chinese traders will drive out of the oriental markets all the nations now assuming exclusive rights there. With these setbacks who can tell where the ambitions of the awakened empire will stop? China has simply been rudely aroused from centuries of slumber. When her eyes are wide open she may see the day she sounded the alarm."

GREAT FIND OF RELICS.

Diver Recovers Gun Carriages Used on Schooner Royal Savage. J. G. Falcon of Burlington, Vt., a diver, recently visited the spot where the schooner Royal Savage, commanded by General Benedict Arnold, was sunk in 1776 by the British, says the New York World. He found three gun carriages and about 30 cannon balls and shot. Two of the former will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and the other has been given to the city of Burlington.

A Big Canal Scheme in Austria.

A vast canal scheme is now under consideration by the Austrian parliament, according to a report received at the state department in Washington from Consul Mahin at Reichenberg. The plan contemplates a canal from a projected Oder-Danube waterway eastward to the Duester river, which flows into the Black sea, another westward to the Elbe and still another to join the Danube and Moldau rivers. This would mean a network of canals covering the principal provinces of Austria, affording cheap all water routes to the Adriatic, Black and Baltic seas and linking the navigable streams of the empire. The scheme was at first received with considerable enthusiasm, the government announcing that \$150,000,000 would be appropriated for it, each interested province bearing a share of the burden. But the agrarian element has begun a strong opposition to it, asserting that by cheapening freight rates the canals would flood Austria with foreign food products. The project is strongly supported, however, by manufacturing and commercial interests generally, and Consul Mahin says, though its fate is uncertain, there are strong hopes of its passage.

DOCTORING FREE

The British Doctors are Doing This to Introduce Themselves. Three Months' Services are Given Free to all Who Call at Their Office in the Sheldon Block Corner 11th and N Streets

A staff of eminent physicians and surgeons from the British Medical Institute have, at the urgent solicitations of a large number of patients under their care in this country, established a permanent branch of the Institute in this city, at the corner of 11th and N streets, Sheldon block.

These eminent gentlemen have decided to give their services entirely free for three months (medicines excepted) to all invalids who call upon them for treatment between now and August 1. These services consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted, and to ascertain the conditions will any charge whatever be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before August 7. The doctor treats all forms of disease and deformities and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the interview a thorough examination is made, and if desirable, you are frankly and kindly told just what is wrong against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, also rupture, gout, cancer, all skin diseases and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The Chief Associate Surgeon of the Institute is in personal charge. Office hours, from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. No Sunday hours. Special Notice—If you cannot call, send stamp for home treatment.

KIDNEY DISEASE CURED. Editor Independent.—This is to certify that after taking several months treatment with the British Medical Institute for disease of kidneys I am now entirely cured. I am pleased to recommend the British Medical Institute to be pleasant and courteous gentlemen.—I. C. Daugherty, Gretna, Neb.

THE GREAT STRIKE

The Steel Trust and Organized Labor Begin a Battle, the End of Which no Man Can Tell

The greatest strike of modern times has just been inaugurated. The steel trust has thrown down the gauntlet to organized labor and it has been promptly taken. Already over sixty thousand men have struck and many of the mills of the trust have been closed. The issue involved is one of principle, and such an issue cannot well be compromised. The Amalgamated association, as these steel workers are termed, insist that all the trust men shall be unionized. The trust managers decline on the alleged ground that it would be unjust to a certain class of their employes to compel them to join the unions. The real reason is that by throwing orders to the non-union mills the union workmen can be starved out. The question of wages is not involved, the union and non-union men receive the same. The contest, therefore, is over a question that does not admit of compromise. One side or the other must back down. Which will it be? While the mills are idle, labor will not be earning wages and the trusts will not be earning dividends. Serious loss to both parties in this controversy is inevitable. The trust cares nothing for its non-union workmen, save as it can use them as a club with which to beat the life out of organized labor, and thus remove the only barrier which stands between the workmen and starvation wages. In the press becomes too costly for the enforced idleness of the mills the trust will finally concede the point, and from mercenary considerations only. The real safety of the non-union workmen, therefore, lies in throwing themselves on the side of the Amalgamated association and joining the unions, thus compelling the trust to do justice to labor.

Did General Funston read Harper's Weekly for December 23, 1899, which contained an imaginative sketch of Duffield Osborne forecasting "The Capture of Aguinaldo"? The question is raised by the resemblance which this sketch throughout bears to the real facts as they occurred the other day. Indeed, the ruse outlined in the story is identical in almost every detail with that by which General Funston succeeded in capturing the rebel. An epitome of the story is reprinted in the current number of Harper's Weekly, and when we remember that it was originally published fifteen months ago, it will be seen to present a question of curious psychological coincidence. If the general did read Mr. Osborne's story, then it may be asked: "Did General Funston plagiarize Mr. Osborne?"—Harper's Bulletin.

FREE KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc. Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent urination, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava, called by botanists the plant methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the great record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the kidneys and cures by draining from the blood the poisons uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause disease. Professor Edward S. Fogg, the Evangelist of the Chinese Advocate that the Kava-Kava has cured him in one month of severe Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Hon. E. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Rev. Thomas H. Owen of West Virginia, and others give similar testimony. Many Ladies, including Mrs. Lydia Valentine, Mrs. Foster, S. Y. Mrs. M. J. Wall, Ferry, Mich., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to women.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific and cannot fail. Address: Great Kidney Cure Company, 67 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

BOER ACCUSES BRITISH

General Smuts Says Their Mode of Warfare is Barbarous.

SPEOCIFIES STRIKING INSTANCES.

Reports to Former President Steyn That Private Property is Being Wantonly Destroyed and That Women and Children are Shamefully Ill Treated—Cruelty of Kaffirs.

The Rev. Herpian D. van Broeckhuizen, Boer pastor of Pretoria, who is now in Jersey City, has received a copy of the report of Assistant Commandant General Smuts to former President Steyn regarding the sufferings of the women and children in the western districts of the South African Republic. The report is an arraignment of the methods of the British and their destruction of private property, says the New York Sun. General Smuts was state attorney of the South African Republic and declares that he is well informed on the subject of international law, which he accuses the British of violating repeatedly. The report bears date of Dordrecht, June 25.

General Smuts begins by saying that the particulars given are from evidence on oath or from his own observation, that they do not constitute "a complete account of all the shameful and unlawful deeds committed by the enemy, but are only a few typical cases" selected from a great amount of similar material.

In July, 1900, at Bronkhorstspuit station, General Smuts saw two women and some children who had been driven from their home by the British. They were Mrs. Neethling of Tierspoort, mother of the magistrate of Klerksdorp, and her daughter, Mrs. Du Toit, and her children. Mrs. Neethling was more than 70 years old. The weather was so cold that General Smuts suffered greatly from it, and he was informed that several British soldiers had died there. The two women were entirely without protection of any sort and had only the clothing they were wearing. They were without food. Mrs. Neethling said that her home had been near the field of the battle of Donkerbosk and that one evening soon after that fight a British officer came to her house with a strong patrol and gave her notice to leave that same night, as the place was to be burned the next day. She replied that it was impossible for her to move, as all the cattle and carts had been seized by the British and she was too old to walk to the Boer lines. The officer insisted with such impudence that the daughter of Mrs. Du Toit, who was the interpreter, told him he ought to be ashamed of persecuting defenseless and helpless women. Thereupon he slapped her in the face.

Finally a messenger was sent to the Boer lines for a cart, but when it came the British officer, who was an Australian colonist, refused to allow any food, clothing or bedding to be taken, and the women were forced to set out in the bitter weather in that destitute condition. General Smuts says this is a typical example of what happened in hundreds of cases. "And this happened," he says, "when Lord Roberts was still negotiating for a general surrender and was full of expectation of reaching his aim. But when that hope was gone, when circumstances made it certain that he would keep up the fight, then all bounds of civilization were broken down."

"When we wanted to fight the enemy," continues the report, "his troops took refuge behind the dwellings in which our women and children were, so that it was impossible for us to fire at them. When we wanted to shell their camps, they were full of our women and children, kept there as prisoners. Old men with one foot in the grave were taken prisoners and driven along before the troops. Old Gert Oosthuizen, 75 years old, was sent with a flag of truce by General Clements to General Delarey to request us to confer with him on the state of the country. When we declined to hold such a conference, he flew into such a passion that he ordered the old man to be seized and removed as a prisoner of war. Even children of 12 years have been taken prisoners because they looked too much like warriors."

"In the pocket of an English officer who fell at Boschfontein we found a letter in which he explained in a humorous way how in one house the women and children were told that they might remove whatever they liked, as the house was to be burned down. They were allowed one hour for the work. When they had carried everything outside and piled it up, this lot was also set on fire. And this officer tells these things as if it were fun. If this is the way in which officers think and act, what is to be expected from a common soldier, what from a Cape boy and the Kaffirs with whom the English army is infested? Very often women and children are beaten by them, as in the case of the old widow, Mrs. Goetzee of Eland's River, Rustenburg, whom after the English forces had left I found in a deplorable state because of the ill treatment she had undergone."

"The afternoon I left Mrs. Goetzee I went on a scouting tour along the Doorn river, where General Douglass had been the day before. It was night, but the moon was out when I arrived there. At the first farm everything had been destroyed and burned down. The second farm had not been burned, but plundered, and not a living soul was left there. That night I passed by 12 or 13 farms, all of which had been burned or looted, and not a living thing was left. Late that night I lay down to sleep in the yard of the beau-

tiful property Doornkom, which had been plundered and destroyed. The owner, Mr. Mostert, is a prisoner of war in St. Helena. His wife has died, and his little children were left with some relatives. In the morning I found, to my surprise, that all the families of the district had come back from the neighboring hills, like badgers from the ground. The women had fled with their children to the hills, thinking they were safer with the wild beasts than under the protection of the colors and arms of her majesty. Some of the women here had been cruelly ill treated, even dishonored, by Cape boys. "When the enemy came to Groenfontein, on the Coaste river, brave old Luikes van der Werwe, contrary to the orders of General Delarey, fired at the hostile scouts from behind a wall on his estate. His wife left the house to beg him not to do so. She was fired on and wounded mortally in the head. Her husband carried her into the house and was taken prisoner there and transported to the English camp. The dying woman and her three or four little children were carried out of the house and its surroundings burned down. She was taken to the house of Mr. Albert Bibber, where several other children were. She had hardly arrived there when the house was plundered. Not a rug or pillow was left for the dying woman, and all the food was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Bibber protested against this violence and asked how she was to feed her children and the little orphans. To this the English replied, 'Let the Boers look after you.' She was allowed to save only a double handful of mealies from the flames."

"The estate Clifferfontein, belonging to Paul Grober, was not only looted and burned down, but his mother-in-law, a widow more than 70 years old, was ill treated in a horrible manner. The soldiers threw her down on the ground and partly undressed her and then by violence took from her all the money and objects of value which for safety's sake she had concealed about her person. Then they left her for dead. I mention this case only as an example of what happened and is still happening almost daily."

"It is not necessary that I should enumerate the parts and districts that have been ravaged. The whole country, the whole republic, has been destroyed to the root. The same spectacle of annihilation and misery is seen everywhere. I shall therefore speak of another subject—namely, how the enemy avails himself of the help of the Kaffirs to make our women and children suffer greater pains. The massacres at Derdepoort and at other places on the western border have been surpassed by what has happened since May last. The Kaffir chiefs, having joined the enemy, committed murders and cruelties from which even the English soldiers shrank. The consequences were that the greater part of the western and northern districts had to be abandoned by us because the women and children were constantly exposed to murder."

"Camps for the women were then made in the central parts of the western districts, and the women were provided with carts, tents and food and placed under the protection of old men who were less fit for military service. It was expected that the enemy would leave these camps for women alone, but he repeatedly marched upon them, burned the carts, tents and the food, seized the aged guards who had not been able to flee and caused misery which cannot be described. And where he did not appear himself the enemy sent the Kaffirs, or, rather, the hordes of Kaffirs always formed a wing of the British forces, and they completed the work of destruction which the western districts had been undertaken by the English troops."

"Many a time it was my task to visit these women camps, and I cannot help saying that I had never expected to be a witness of such scenes of misery, the women and children suffering, almost every one of them, from malaria, fever and other diseases in consequence of privations and bad food, without any consolation in this world, almost without clothes and, after hostile raids, without any food at all. And not all these women belonged to the poorer and lower classes. Some of them were members of the richest families of our country. But privation could not curb the spirit of these noble martyrs, and by one consent they advised me and the burghers to persevere to the bitter end."

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Merely a Fad, Says Professor Starr, Lacking in Proper Earnestness. Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago believes the American people are suffering from a surfeit of higher education, says the New York World. The desire for a college education, he declares, has become a fad and is not in the majority of cases inspired by a genuine thirst for knowledge. "Ten times too many persons go to college nowadays," says professor Starr. "No one should go except from a bona fide desire to learn. Most people go for some social prestige which a college education confers or because of the pecuniary value which the possession of a college degree carries with it in business life. As a result the students at our colleges get only a smattering of scientific hodgepodge, falsely called science, and go into the world with wrong notions because they merely dabble in philosophy. Furthermore, the average college student commits an ostrichlike fallacy in swallowing everything that is given him without question. The result is detrimental in its effects on our social and industrial activities and is sapping the mental strength of the country."

Men don't get on the limb of a tree and cut the limb off every day, but they do things equally foolish.

ANNOUNCEMENT. We have just placed an order with the C. F. Blanke Tea & Coffee Co. of St. Louis for the largest shipment of High Grade Coffee ever sent to a retail merchant in the United States, and will, commencing Monday, July 22 and continuing balance of the week, have the finest exhibit and demonstration of coffee ever made in the world. All are cordially invited to visit our new and enlarged store during the demonstration. Each visitor will receive a useful souvenir, and purchasers of the famous Faust Blend and other High Grade Coffee, will be given handsome and valuable presents. A cup of Faust Blend, the finest coffee on earth, served free to each caller during the exhibit and demonstration. TUCKER BROS. CO. Cor. 10th and P Sts. Telephone 481. Lincoln, Nebr.