

Blanck's Coffees.....

Represent the product of years of experience. They are the result of the most careful handling and attention that experts can bestow. They can't help but be good--the BEST.

FAUST BLEND is a HIGH GRADE COFFEE, possessing a rich, delicious flavor not known to any other brand.

- We give below a partial list of hotels which use BLANCK'S renowned coffee exclusively, each being the leading hotel in its city. The Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, Neb. The Stover Hotel, Edgar, Neb. The Union Hotel, Falls City, Neb. The Clarendon Hotel, Fairmont, Neb. The Talman Hotel, Kearney, Neb. The Brown Hotel, Sterling, Neb. The Superior Hotel, New York, N. Y. The First Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Battery Park, Astoria, N. C. The Bowler, Hastings, Neb. The Fruit, Geneva, Neb. Commercial Hotel, Sterling, Neb. Hotel Colorado, Colorado Springs, Col. Del Prado Hotel, Chicago, Ill. The Hopkins Hotel, Tecumseh, Neb. The Exchange Hotel, Pawnee City, Neb. The Redford Hotel, York, Neb. The Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill. The Hotel Hot Springs, Hot Springs, Ark. Brown's Palace Hotel, Denver, Col. Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The Cosmopolitan, Crete, Neb. Merchants Hotel, Fairbury, Neb.

THIS FAMOUS COFFEE is also served exclusively on the Pullman Dining and Buffet Cars; on the elegant Steamships of the Ocean Steamship Co. of New York and elsewhere on the Dining Rio Grande, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wabash, Lake Shore and New York Central Railroads.

There is an exhibit and demonstration of these famous coffees in progress at our store this week (beginning Monday, July 22, and ending Saturday, July 27). Store open evenings until 10:30. Each visitor receives a useful souvenir and purchasers of FAUST BLEND and other high grade coffees are given handsome and valuable presents.

TUCKER BROS. CO.

Tenth and P Sts., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

duel. So we took their back track down the ravine. We could easily follow it by the leaves they had kicked up in the race. We had not far to go before, lying by the side of a large hollow log, we discovered a dead panther kitten, about the size of a common house cat. On further search we discovered a live matz sitting on a limb ten or twelve feet from the ground. Our first thought was to shoot him. The second thought was to take him alive. The third was how to do it. There was no doubt in our minds but that he could scratch and bite. We had stout fish lines in our pockets and finally hit upon the idea of lassoing him. (That word had not been coined then, but it describes the action.) So we cut a pole, arranged a slip knot at the end, passed it over his head and pulled him down. After he had been choked into submission, pard wrapped his coat around him and carried him to our cabin. We there drove stakes, made a cage and put him in. After a week's kind treatment he became so tame that we could let him out and he would play around the cabin like any other tame kitten. We afterwards sold him to P. T. Barnum for \$25.

Toistol and Beveridge.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg the other day announced something very much out of the common. It was the meeting of Count Leo Toistol with the Hon. "Bub" Beveridge of Indiana. Details of the meeting, owing, perhaps, to high rates, we omit to give, but there is no doubt that the Russian philanthropist, reformer, novelist, poet, dramatist, philosopher and apostle of altruism was duly and deeply impressed by the distinction of meeting one of the most copious emitters of language that ever operated a noise-mill in the halls of congress.

In the dispatch "Bub" related some of the things Toistol said to him, but failed to reveal any of the things he said to Toistol, probably for the reason that we on this side have already read them in the reports of "Bub's" speeches and interviews. He said: "I conversed privately with him for two hours. Although we disagreed in many of our opinions, we parted good friends."

There shone forth the real Beveridgean magnanimity! The Russian philosopher hardly agreed with the honorable "Bub's" doctrine that the United States should grab every piece of land in the world that has not the means of protecting itself from forcible seizure and compulsory civilization; but "Bub" would not get angry with the unlightened and unprogressive Russian man of letters who foolishly believes that the commandment that forbids taking what belongs to another is binding on nations as well as individuals. This eccentricity did not cause the oratorical geyser from Indiana to harbor any ill feelings toward the misguided Muscovite.—Kansas City Times.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken up your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children while teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

FATHER MURPHY

Swiss Catholics Think His Ex-Communication Should be Settled the Way They Settle Such Things in Switzerland

The notice in The Independent of July 4 about excommunication of Father Murphy by Bishop Bonacum reminds me of a few historic facts from Switzerland: The Swiss canton (state) of Appenzell was long before the reformation of dominion of the Abbot of St. Gallien, who, as all absolute despots ever did and ever will do, endeavored to govern by tormenting that people and to squeeze the marrow out of their bones, so that they resolved to make themselves independent and established a new and free government for themselves. Several attempts to subdue that people and to reconquer that country failed, whereupon the pope excommunicated all the people, who hardly knew what excommunication was. The Landammann (highest executive officer) called the landsgemeinde (a meeting of all the voters in the state) to decide the question: "Shall this people be in that thing?" And without a single dissenting vote they decided: "We will not be in that thing," and that settled that matter forever. To their priests they gave the choice to either open the churches, to say mass, preach, etc., or to leave the country. The priests obeyed that demand, as they themselves were glad to be delivered from the yoke of that despotic Abbot.

Now this is a true historic fact. These people were good Catholics at that time; half of the people of that canton are Catholics today, but they thought that it was necessary for being a good Catholic to be a slave and to give up everything to a greedy Abbot even if the pope said that they must and tried to urge them to do so. About the year 1842 the Catholics of Zurich (a protestant town) established a church and elected a priest, who was accepted by the executive of the canton Zurich, but the bishop of Chur did not like him and demanded that he should resign, which he refused to do, whereupon the bishop excommunicated him. But the congregation retained him and was supported by the executive of the state. At least for fifteen years that priest was excommunicated, but performed all the functions of a Catholic priest.

After the bishop had found out that nobody did care for his excommunication

tion and that he lost all the fees from that rich congregation he himself abolished that excommunication.

The congregation of Seward should now just act according to the precedent of the people of Appenzell and declare, "We will not be in that thing," and order Father Murphy to get out of town. Further, a priest and after a while maybe Bishop Bonacum will get some common sense to see that he made a great mistake to misuse that authority, which he claims is divinely given to him, for extorting purposes. At least I will never believe that God has given to any man a letter of reprisal to take possession of other people's property and to send a man to hell if he refuses to give it up, but that was the cause for excommunicating Father Murphy, he having refused to deliver the property of his congregation to Bishop Bonacum.

It is not necessary at all that a bishop shall be a rich man. Christ despised and denounced the rich. He declared: "Sooner would a camel go through a needle's eye as that a rich man can enter into heaven." Christ did not own so much where he could lay his head on, but the first thing Bishop Bonacum did when he came to Lincoln was to buy 80 acres of land, partly for building a princely palace on it and partly for speculating and gambling purposes, by selling lots at "usurers' prices." A common house in Lincoln is going enough for him. The costs for that palace and land the priests of the diocese have to squeeze out of the poor people of their congregations.

Christ was only a poor carpenter who had to make an honest living by hard work. He did not put on so much style as Bishop Bonacum. He wore the roughest kind of clothes; went bare-headed and bare-footed; never had a silk hat and silk socks; never used a cane of prince wood with golden knob, much less a silver staff, and when he once took a ride he hired an ass in a livery stable.

In this country the constitution grants liberty of religion to all men. The first condition for religious liberty is that the members of a congregation have the right to elect their own clergy. Why should the Catholics be deprived of the right to elect their own priests and why should the priests of a diocese not elect their own bishop? And why should the executive of this state not protect priests and members of a congregation against tormenting and extortions of an avaricious bishop? Is in this coun-

try the authority of the pope supreme, and is the executive of a state subordinate to the authority of a bishop appointed by the pope?

One of the two powers must be the supreme. Better let us decide right now which one. Emperor Henry IV. had to go bare-footed to Canossa to do penance before the pope. The protestant Prince Bismarck had to give up the Kultur Kampf and go to Canossa, but the pope could never subjugate the free men of Switzerland even if they are Catholics. HENRY F. SCHWERZER, Woodlawn, Neb.

The Prodigal's Return.

(By Father Democracy.) Fill high the foaming beaker, and lift the roof with noise! My prodigals are coming back, my dear repentant boys; My Buckeye sons who wandered off into the camp of hell, And traded off their birthright for the jam on Hanna's shelf. And now they're crawling back again; they've just been on a lark; Their Democratic character's indorsed by Uncle Mark.

So kill the fattest heifer and rub the silver bright— For the brave McKinley Democrats are coming home tonight. Stand back, ye tattlers, grenadiers, who fought in '96, And let the runaways perform with all their patent tricks! Stand back, ye sons who never flinch in danger and defeat, And clear an space for prodigals upon the Mercy seat.

In silken hose and golden lace and garments Hanna-made, They'll be a dazzling spectacle upon the big parade. So kill the fattest heifer and rub the silver bright— For the brave McKinley Democrats are coming home tonight. And to make sure the truant lads will care no more to roam, Dress up a mealy platform to keep them safe at home.

Touch lightly on taxation, and trusts and conquest wrongs, And greet them with a roundelay of merry Marcus songs. Tune up the Jackson fiddles and blow the Thurman horn! We'll have a rag time jubilee that lasts till early morn. Then pass the foaming beaker and rub the silver bright— For the brave McKinley Democrats are coming home tonight. —S. B. P., in Press-Post.

To the American People.

The Anti-Imperialist leagues of the United States have been silent since the presidential election, but not because they have less faith in their cause or believe the battle lost. They had hoped that those who voted for Mr. McKinley, while disapproving his policy in the West Indies and the Philippines, would see that their votes were misinterpreted, and would make their disapproval known and felt. They had hoped that congress would claim its place in our government, and would insist that the principles of freedom must be recognized and applied wherever our country holds sway. They had hoped that the supreme court would with an uncertain voice declare that no human being under our control could be without the rights secured by our constitution, and that neither president nor congress, nor both together, could exercise absolute power over men entitled to the protection of our flag.

These hopes have not been realized. Where Benjamin Harrison nobly led, too few have followed. The war in the Philippines has been prosecuted with unrelenting cruelty until the resistance of unhappy islands seems to have been crushed. Many thousands of their bravest men have been killed, or have died of disease, during the contest, and today the president exercises a power as despotic as the czar's over the whole Filipino nation. Congress has abdicated its function, and has adjourned without attempting to deal with the questions presented by the islands. Already it has learned that free government is hard and absolutism easy—a dangerous lesson in a republic. Liberty and absolutism cannot exist together.

Three years ago congress by joint resolution declared "that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent"—that they were then independent, and were justly entitled to be independent. This country intervened to establish their independence, and by the same resolution promised not to exercise "sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof." Today the president is the absolute ruler of Cuba. He spends the revenues of the island as he pleases. No constitution, no law, fetters his power. At his instance congress has violated the nation's pledge. The "independent" Cuban people have been told that they will not be allowed to establish any government in their own land, unless they surrender in part the control of their finances and foreign affairs; unless they give to this country the possession of strategic points on their territory; and unless in addition they give to it the right to intervene in their domestic affairs whenever in the judgment of our authorities the occasion shall demand such intervention. They are offered no option to refuse these demands, which are backed by the presence of American troops on their soil. Thus to the whole world our course has become an example of national perfidy. The enforced submission of the Cubans to these unjust requirements has made the stain on our national record indelible.

The supreme court has spoken, but has left the law in doubt. Some of its members have given their countenance to views urged by the administration, of which their associate, Mr. Justice Harlan, says: "If the principles thus announced should ever receive the sanction of a majority of this court, a radical and mischievous change in our system of government will be the result. We will in that event pass from the era of constitutional liberty, guarded and protected by a written constitution, into an era of legislative absolutism."

Where such a revolution is threatened, and when congress and the supreme court both fail, there is no help save in the people. If they would avert the impending calamity they must help themselves. Let us not be misled by names. Imperialism is not a question of crowns and sceptres, of names and titles. It is a system of government.

Where a man or body of men, an emperor, a president, a congress, or a nation, claims the absolute right to rule a people, to compel the submission of that people by brute force, to decide what rights they shall have, what taxes they shall pay, what judges shall administer their laws, what men shall govern them—all without responsibility to the people thus governed—this is imperialism, the antithesis of free government. As Mr. Justice Harlan says: "The idea that this country may acquire territories anywhere upon the earth, by conquest or treaty, and hold them as mere colonies or provinces, and the people inhabiting them to enjoy only such rights as congress chooses to accord them, is wholly inconsistent with the spirit and genius as well as with the words of the constitution."

In organized society there is no liberty that is not constitutional liberty. Even in America, where we have only to fear the abuse of power by our own fellow-citizens, we all rely on constitutions, national and state, to protect our rights. We cannot conceive an American community without these safeguards. Do not the inhabitants of Luzon need against us the protection that we need against ourselves? It has ever been the American method to incorporate acquired territory with representation; it is now proposed to revert to the Roman method and hold conquered territory by force without representation. This policy which we oppose gives to the Filipinos and Porto Ricans no constitutional rights, no American citizenship, no hope of statehood, no voice in the congress which rules them; it leaves them without a country, the subjects of a republic. To believers in free government this policy is monstrous.

"Let it be remembered," said the Continental congress, "that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature." When this country denies to millions of men the rights which we have ever claimed, not only for ourselves, but for all men, its policy is suicidal. As Lincoln said: "Those who deny liberty to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it." Indifference to liberty anywhere breeds indifference to liberty everywhere. No man can defend despotic methods abroad and long retain his loyalty to democracy at home. The common speech of those who support our new policy gives us daily examples of this truth. We cannot have citizens and subjects under the same flag. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

"Laws of changeless justice bind oppressor with oppressed, And close as sin and suffering joined we march to fate abreast."

We insist that constitutional liberty shall be the inalienable right of every man who owes allegiance to our flag; that freedom shall belong to man and not to place; that our constitution shall be no respecter of persons, colors, or races; that it shall recognize the equal rights of all. Our is the policy of liberty. Ours is the cause for which the American revolution was fought and which triumphed again in the civil war. It is the cause of human freedom now threatened in the house of its friends. It makes little difference under what name we rally to its support. Daniel Webster said: "Arbitrary governments may have territories and distant possessions because arbitrary governments may rule them by different laws and different systems. . . . We can do no such thing. They must be of us, part of us, or else strangers."

With Benjamin Harrison, we are "unable to rejoice in the acquisition of lands and mines and fields and commerce, at the cost of the abandonment of the old American idea that a government of absolute powers is an intolerable thing, and, under the constitution of the United States, an impossible thing." We agree with him that this view "will not limit the power of territorial expansion; but it will lead us to limit the use of that power

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There's always something new here, always something fresh from the leading fashion centres, always something not shown elsewhere. Walking skirts in navy blue and black with white hair line stripes, graduating straps at waist, flare bottom, handsomely stitched, something new in cloth, each . . . \$4.50 Walking skirts of Melton cloth in Oxford colors each . . . \$2.97 Wool cheviot dress skirts, taffeta silk trimming, flounce effect . . . \$5.00 Heavy print wrappers with flounce . . . 50c

MILLINERY—LESS THAN WHOLESALE White and colored hats and caps for children, sizes 1 to 5 years, clearing price, each . . . 15c Mexican straw hats, good quality, splendid wearers sizes 4 to 16 years, on sale now, each . . . 15c The balance of the trimmed hats, not one reserved, on sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday, choice . \$1.00

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Washington Times: The total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal in 1900 was 3,441, of which 1,935 were British, 462 German, 285 French, 232 Dutch, 162 Austrian, 100 Russian, 82 Italian, 63 Japanese, 34 Spanish, 28 Turkish, 30 Norwegian, 27 Danish, 22 American, 7 Belgian, 3 Portuguese, 2 Swedish, 2 Greece and 1 Argentine. The passengers numbered 282,000, this being the highest number on record except that of 1896.

HAYDEN'S

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At \$10.00 there are Fine Fancy Worsteds of imported and domestic fabrics, Fancy Tweeds, Extra Fine Thinets, in over 50 new, stylish patterns. They are the Stein-Bloch Tailor-Made Garments. No such suits were ever offered before for less than \$20.00.

At \$12.50 there are Unfinished Worsteds and nobby patterns in Finest Casimires. Suits that are worth and sold elsewhere up to \$25.00. At \$10.00 they are the finest suits these manufacturers turned out who are known to be the best in all America. These suits are made from the most popular patterns, and the newest things such as the new military, varsity and English walking styles. These suits can only be classed with the \$25 to \$50 made-to-measure kind.

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