

Bed Spreads and Table Covers.

May we call your attention to our line of Bed Spreads and Fancy Chenille and Tapestry Table Covers? It is a most complete showing and just now is very attractive because of the price reductions that have been made.

Quilts, all full size, 68c 99c \$1.13 \$1.35 \$1.58 \$1.79 \$2.48 \$3.15 Fringed at \$1.13 1.58 & 1.79

Chenille and Tapestry Table Covers at the following special prices: 68c, 89c, & \$1.35

Splendid Heavy Linoleum at a reduction.

\$1.13 per yard for Linoleums 2 yards wide, nice patterns and worth \$1.25 yard.

Extra Good Floor Oil Cloths At Special Prices.

30c Oil Cloth, 1 yard wide, now, yard... 24c 65c Oil Cloth, 1 1/2 yard wide, extra quality sale price, per yard... 52c 85c Oil Cloth, 1 1/2 yard wide, extra quality per yard... 68c

LACE CURTAINS.

Its wonderful how much beauty and coziness is crowded into a few dollars' worth of Lace Curtains. They make the house look different. They add the homelike touch to the plain unfinished room, and make it beautiful, adding a cheerful welcome to all who enter it. Not much to say for descriptions, for cold, black type cuts square corners and leaves many ragged edges. Special prices this week, 43c, 68c, 89c, 1.22, 1.35, 1.79, 2.25, 2.69, 3.38, 3.97 and 4.50

2 Bales Muslin Remnants, worth 64c, sale price, yer yard... 42c

You Will Hear Us

Always talking about good things at right prices--our prices are in harmony with your desires--our prices give purse pleasure--offering the best for the least money is our aim. Share the good things now.

UNDERWEAR. Children's Shoes.

Ladies Union Suits at Special Prices, 43c 87c \$1.19 \$1.58

Fine all wool at... \$1.79 Also special discount Misses' and Children's Union Suits.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, good 35c value for, each... 27c Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, worth 50c, sale price each 43c

Men's Camel's hair fleeced shirts and drawers, 40c value at, each... 33c Men's 50c heavy wool fleeced shirts and drawers, at, each... 42c

Children's fine ribbed Vests and Pants at the following special prices: 1 to 1 1/2 years... 7c 1 1/2 to 2 years... 9c 2 to 3 years... 11c 3 to 4 years... 13c 4 to 5 years... 15c 5 to 6 years... 17c 6 to 7 years... 19c 7 to 8 years... 21c 8 to 9 years... 23c 9 to 10 years... 25c 10 to 11 years... 27c 11 to 12 years... 29c 12 to 13 years... 31c 13 to 14 years... 33c 14 years... 35c

Sample Line of Suspenders. 18c a pair for suspenders worth 25c. 20c a pair for suspenders worth 35c, 40c, and 50c.

Sample Line of Blankets. AT ONE-FIFTH OFF. Ranging in price from 75c to \$6.00 less 20 per cent.

Serviceable Shoes for Boys.

You no doubt had more or less trouble with boys' shoes ripping. Here is a line with no seam to rip called RIP-PROOF.

Boys' Kang. grain Rip-Proof shoes, heavy soles, quilted bottom, sizes 13 to 2, special... \$1.23 The same in sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2... \$1.28 Boys' Kang. grain Rip-Proof shoes, heavy soles, quilted bottom, sizes 13 to 2, special... \$1.23 The same in sizes 13 to 2 special... \$1.39

Ladies' Shoes. We never get through praising our Ladies' shoes--too much can't be said, any style you want, extra high or regular cut, we have anything or everything you want in ladies' shoes from 50 to 3.50

Good Values in Men's Shoes at 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 and up to 4.50 \$1 Corsets for 67c We made a fortunate purchase of Corsets. We purchased 20 dozen direct from the manufacturer 1-3 below value and we are giving our customers the benefit of this purchase.

big, stolen warrant is the one (and probably the only one) exception to this rule. Why? Is it a groundless reflection to say that the whole transaction has ear-marks which show that both banks were suspicious that there was something wrong about the sale of the warrant?

A banker out in Harlan county some years ago borrowed some county funds--money which he knew was county funds--without having, under the depository law, a legal right to receive it. Both the banker who borrowed it and the county treasurer who loaned it, as far as can be ascertained, were men of good reputation and standing in the community in which they resided. Unfortunately for them this simple little transaction of loaning and borrowing was in contravention of section 124 of our criminal code. The banker and the county treasurer were both sent to the penitentiary. It must be confessed that our supreme court has at different times in the past placed a little different construction on the legal effect of a bank deposit. The case of State ex rel First National Bank vs. Bartley, 39 Neb. 353, declares a deposit of state funds to be a loan; the case of State vs. Hill, 47 Neb. 456, declares that the term "loan" has no application to the deposit of state funds in a bank while in the case in re State Treasurer's settlement, 51 Neb. 117, the holding is that a deposit in a legally constituted depository is in substance and legal effect a loan. Undoubtedly the rule is, as regards a general deposit, that the depositor becomes the creditor of the person receiving the deposit.

Mr. Millard, as president of the bank, borrowed this state money from the state treasurer--money which he knew should be deposited in a regularly designated depository bank. The state treasurer is now in the penitentiary, and Mr. Millard is in the United States senate. Is it a groundless reflection to say that no criminal prosecution was ever brought against Mr. Millard and that, under the statute of limitations, it is now too late to do so? It requires higher powers of discrimination than are possessed by the average mortal to see any material difference between the acts of Banker Mills and those of Banker Millard in the two transactions mentioned. The parallel is not complete, because Mills was prosecuted. C. Q. DE FRANCE.

CHESS (Address all communications intended for this department to the Chess Editor, Independent, 1288 South 25th street, Lincoln, Nebraska.)

October 3, 1901. A SUSPENSION.

Dear Chessists: I have been chosen to manage a game of political chess, having been selected by the people's independent party of Nebraska as chairman of the state central committee. In playing this sort of chess, exhibitions simultaneous or sans voir are extremely difficult and should not be attempted. Hence, I am obliged to ask the indulgence of my friends who play the truly scientific and more enjoyable game of Philidor and Morphy, Lasker and Pillsbury, until about the middle of November. It is barely possible that part of the time I may have opportunity to wield a pair of 18-inch scissors and give my readers a glimpse of what is appearing in my chess exchanges; but, to be on the safe side, let us declare a "lock-out" in this department until after election.

En passant, Judge S. H. Sedgwick, a valued member of the Nebraska chess association, is the republican candidate for judge of the supreme court, and for once in the history of the association, two members are obliged to work at cross purposes. CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE, Chess Editor.

PROBLEM NO. 65. Copied from Skakdamokort II, issued under the auspices of the Chess Club, Reykjavik, Iceland, and the chess magazine, I Uppnami; composed by George Nelson Cheney. "Hvitt matar 1 2 leik," which ought to mean, "White mates in two moves." SVART, alias BLACK.



HVITT, alias WHITE. PROBLEMS OF THE WEEK. From I Uppnami, Reykjavik, Iceland, a two-mover by George Nelson Cheney: 8 S 1 S 3 p 2 K 4 k 3 3 R P 2 4 Q 3 2 P 4 p 7 B.

Same, same author, two-mover: 1 R 6 2 p 1 S 3 b p 3 r 1 k 5 2 p p p 2 p r 1 S 4 K 5 Q 2 R 7.

Same, same author, three-mover: 4 S 1 s 1 4 p 1 P 2 P 1 k 2 S 3 p 1 p 2 3 P 1 P 2 8 7 K 8.

Same, same author, three-mover: 8 p 6 8 1 k 6 1 B 2 K 3 P Q 6 16.

From Illustrierte Zeitung, Berlin, Germany, via British Chess Magazine (Sept.), a three-er, first honors, by F. Schrufer, Bamberg: 3 B 4 p 2 R 2 R 2 S 4 2 p 1 k 1 S 1 4 P 1 p 1 1 Q 1 p 2 P 1 5 b 2 8.

From British Chess Magazine, 30 Park Cross st., Leeds, England, a two-mover by N. Maximow, St. Petersburg: 2 S 3 K 1 7 B 4 p k 2 1 Q 4 p 1 4 p 2 3 S 3 16.

SCOTCH GAMBIT TRAP. It's up to Bro. Jacobs! On May 30 I reproduced a trap which Bro. Jacobs printed in the Hawkeye, and on July 4 gave solution. Here it is: 1. P-K 4, P-K 4. 2. Kt-K B 3, Kt-Q B 3. 3. P-Q 4, ExP. 4. B-Q B 4, B-B 4. 5. Kt-Kt 5, Kt-R 3. 6. Q-R 5, and if black reply Kt-K 4?

Many are Wrecked by Folly & Neglect A Successful Home Treatment for all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases.



These diseases require the closest study, and we know from experience that they are seldom given the attention they deserve. They progress so gradually that the patient does not realize his condition until his vitality has been sapped and his constitution shattered. Many reap the results of their former folly and if you have noticed the slightest indication of any untoward drain or sexual decline, you should loose no time. NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, IS PROGRESSIVE, you must master it or it will master you.

Wood Medical Institute, 1136 O Street

Office Hours--9 to 12; 1:30 to 4:30; 7 to 8 evenings; 10 to 1 Sundays.

7. Kt-K 6 wins a piece. So sayeth Bro. Jacobs, so say I. But now cometh the Chess Editor of the B. C. M. and in a letter to me avers that as follows, to-wit: "Scotch trap; white does NOT win a piece after Kt-K 6." That is a general denial, and, as Bro. Spencer well knows, throws the onus probandi on Bro. Jacobs. Produce the records!

I UPPNAMI. From far-off Iceland come two copies of a "brefspjald" (alias post-card, brevkort, postkarte, or brefkort) commemorating the labors of George Nelson Cheney, problemist. These cards are issued by I Uppnami, the Icelandic chess magazine, and copies may be had by applying to the secretary of the Chess club, Reykjavik, Iceland.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE. A file of this excellent magazine reached me the other day. The editor advises me that a U. S. \$2 note enclosed in a letter addressed "The Editor, British Chess Magazine, 38 Park Cross st., Leeds, England," will secure it post free for 12 months; and I am sure no chess player will feel that he ever made a better investment of two dollars.

Of course I can't agree with the B. C. M. in its violent attacks on Franklin K. Young and his books--alho' I am free to confess it is doing a great work for the chess player, and advertising his books, for people will buy the books most mercilessly attacked by the critics.

I was a little amused at the resentment shown by the B. C. M. because Mr. Young lays down the proposition that all of the pieces are of equal strength; and its assertion that Mr. Y. "appears to have no clear idea of it at all--either in chess or war or mathematics." Now, mobility is one thing and the power to kill is quite another. The queen's mobility is vastly greater than that of a pawn; but the meanest pawn, when he gets near enough, can slay an adverse piece with the same ease as does the queen. Young's military training makes him a stickler for exactness in expression, and it seems to me he has not fallen here.

ASTHMA CURE FREE!

ASTHMALENE BRINGS INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE IN ALL CASES. SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails. The Rev. C. F. Wells, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overpromised yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER, Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel, New York, Jan. 3, 1901. Drs. Taft Bros.' Medicine Co. Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER. Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901. Dr. Taft Bros.' Medicine Co. Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease. Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Feb. 5, 1901. Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit. Home address, 235 Rivington street. S. RAPHAEL, 67 East 129th st., City.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL. Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS.' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St. N. Y. City.

willingly be made parties to groundless reflections against reputable citizens, however much they may oppose him politically. As was said before, the mere fact that the chief organ of our democratic allies should take exceptions to one of the populist planks need occasion but little, if any, comment. But the facts which gave rise to the particular plank in question are ones in which the people of Nebraska are vitally interested, and a plain statement, it seems, should be made. The populist legislature of 1891 enacted a depository law, designed to prevent state treasurers from unlawfully speculating with state funds. It was intended that every dollar of state current funds not actually needed for immediate use should be deposited in regularly designated depository banks, such banks having given bond in twice the amount which could legally be deposited therein. The republican party was then in control of the state treasury and, as has been done so often in this state by republican officials, attempted to hold the law in abeyance by ignoring it. State ex rel First National Bank, Creste, vs. Bartley, 39 Neb. 353, was an original action in mandamus brought in the supreme court to compel the state treasurer to deposit a portion of the state current funds in that bank, it having complied with the law and being a regularly designated state depository. The writ was allowed, but the court held that "A portion of state funds, under the provisions of the law, amounts to a loan or investment of the funds so deposited," and, in view of the constitutional provision that the educational trust funds may be invested only in United States or state securities or registered county bonds, further held that these funds were not subject to the depository law and could not legally be placed in depository banks pursuant to the law, because such deposit would be in effect a loan or investment of the funds. The effect of the depository law, where it is duly complied with, is to relieve the state treasurer of responsibility for such funds as may be from time to time on deposit in such banks. But the effect of the decision in the case mentioned, so far as regards the educational trust funds was and is that the state treasurer is at all times (with his bondsmen) personally responsible for the safe keeping and proper turning over to his successor of the same. These funds are the permanent school, permanent university, agricultural college endowment, and normal endowment funds. The foregoing facts should be kept in mind because they have an important bearing on the present subject and may be necessary to a proper understanding of the subject of the state treasurer's report of the whereabouts of state funds.

though the fact has not been clearly proven), shortly prior to the Capital National bank failure, about \$180,000 of trust funds deposited in that bank. He was disobeying the depository law with reference to his current funds at that time, and not a dollar of state funds were deposited in depository banks. The officials of the bank knew that a crash was coming. If the bank failed, Treasurer Hill and his bond would be responsible for the trust funds lost in the crash. So an attempted and pretended depository bond was fixed up, containing the largest possible amount of "straw," it was not, in fact, a bond at all, viewed in a legal light. Governor Crouse, who then occupied the executive chair, approved the pretended bond of the Capital National bank as a state depository and Treasurer Hill pretended to deposit in that bank about \$180,000 of sinking funds. Beyond a doubt no deposit of such funds was ever made, but the bank simply transferred the trust funds it was holding for Treasurer Hill to the sinking fund account and pretended that it had received a deposit of sinking funds. In any event, not long after, the bank failed and the state lost \$180,000 of its money, supposed to be sinking funds. Litigation grew out of these transactions, but it is not necessary at this time to go into details regarding it, further than to say that it was not determined at the time the republican legislature of 1895 convened. Here was a chance to do some smooth work under cover of doing what appeared on the surface to be a proper act. Although the \$180,000 had been lost in the Capital National bank failure, yet the state up to that time denied that it had lost anything; if any state money had been lost the state treasurer had lost it, and he was responsible. No proper depository bond having been given by the Capital National bank, the treasurer could not fall back on that as a defense. The money was not in fact lost in a state depository, because the Capital National bank had never complied with the law and was not a duly authorized state depository. Accordingly, several smooth republican lawyers lobbied through an amendment to one of the appropriation bills, appropriating enough money to cover the amount lost in the Capital National Bank failure. The appropriation was for \$180,161.75 out of the general fund to "reimburse the state sinking fund" for money "tied up in the Capital National bank." Here was an official recognition that the state had lost some money; hence Treasurer Hill was guiltless. And the supreme court records show that this appropriation was the key that released him from responsibility.

any interest or principal on state bonds. Hardly was the ink dry on the governor's signature to the appropriation bill which contained this \$180,000 item when Treasurer Bartley had a voucher made out in his individual name as claimant of the \$180,000; the deputy secretary of state approved it, and Deputy Auditor Hedlund audited it and drew the warrant. Then Bartley high himself to Omaha to sell the trust funds lost in the crash. He had no necessity of drawing a warrant to make this transfer from the general fund to the sinking fund, or, if a warrant were drawn, it should have been immediately registered in the name of the sinking fund and held in trust by the treasurer until it should be called for payment, at which time both interest and principal should have been taken from the general fund to swell the sinking fund. But Bartley wanted to sell the warrant. He had ideas. It wasn't such a warrant as could be bought by any little warrant broker or bank and he had to go to a big bank. This he did. Now, the World-Herald may not have overdrawn its picture of Senator Millard. Again, it may. He doubtless has a great many friends over the state. He doubtless has a good reputation, aside from the questionable dealings in this particular transaction. But there are several things about this warrant transaction which do not throw any large-sized halo about his head. The warrant was drawn in the name of J. S. Bartley. That was all. Not Bartley, treasurer, but plain Bartley. If issued at all it ought not to have been drawn in his name, but simply to "sinking fund." That is another evidence of republican incompetency--or worse. Mr. Millard runs a big bank, but not so big that he would cash an \$180,000 warrant with giving it more than a passing glance. The warrant reads as follows: State of Nebraska. No. 95241. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts Lincoln, Neb., April 10, 1895. Treasurer of Nebraska. Pay to J. S. Bartley or order one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and one 75-100 dollars for to reimburse the state sinking fund in accordance with legislative appropriation approved April 10, 1895, and charge general fund. EUGENE MOORE, Auditor of Public Accounts. P. O. HEDLUND, Deputy. Countersigned: J. S. BARTLEY, State Treasurer. Now, Mr. Millard could have had but one of two ideas about the warrant at first: Either the warrant belonged to Bartley as an individual, or it was held by him in trust as state funds. If the

former, then the most natural thing would be to inquire what services Bartley had rendered which entitled him to such a large sum. Further reading of the warrant itself showed that it did not belong to Bartley personally; and the court has held that Mr. Millard was charged with notice that it was state funds. It is quite likely that he had no suspicion that Bartley had made up his mind to steal the whole amount; but after the state had been negotiated with the New York bank and Bartley had deposited the amount of face and premium in Mr. Millard's bank to Bartley's personal account, Mr. Millard knew that he was assisting Bartley to violate the state depository law and was aiding Bartley to defraud the state out of its rightful interest on the amount deposited. He certainly had the suspicion of it, and it is very evident that it doesn't require even common horse sense to build up a big banking business. As to the circumstances surrounding the sale of the warrant, the populist plank errs technically regarding the "indorsement." As this word is technically understood, it would mean that Mr. Millard signed his name as indorsee on the back of the warrant, which he did not do. On the back of the warrant is Mr. Millard's name written by somebody else and in light pencil. That is all, save for Bartley's own signature in ink. And that is the dark feature of the whole transaction. Ordinarily, and in perhaps every other case except this, when the payee of a warrant sells it to a bank, he indorses; then if the bank transfers to another bank, the indorsement usually with rubber stamp as is customary with nearly all banks; the final purchaser has the warrant registered, if that has not been done before, and holds it until called for payment. Then the custom is for the bank holding the warrant, if an eastern bank, to make a rubber stamp indorsement to some bank in Omaha or Lincoln and send to that bank for collection; the receiving bank also stamps its indorsement and presents to the state treasurer, who pays the warrant and retains it on file in his office. But this big, stolen warrant is an exception to the almost invariable rule. There is nothing on its back to indicate that any other person than J. S. Bartley ever had it in his possession, so far as legal indorsements go. The lightly pencilled name of J. H. Millard on the warrant's back was the only clue which finally brought the whole transaction to light. Mr. Millard, when confronted with the facts, told the whole story--and he is to be complimented for his frankness, at least. Why did the Omaha National bank and the New York bank so carefully avoid indorsing the warrant? Take a look at the cancelled warrants in the state treasury. You will find thousands of them with their backs literally covered with bank stamp indorsements; warrants which were sold by the payees, passed from one bank to another in the course of business, perhaps were registered and held by a bank; later, when called for payment, rubber stamped and forwarded for collection through one or more other banks to the state treasurer. This

But there was no good reason why the current funds, that is such as are paid out upon warrants in payment of maintenance of state government, should not be deposited in depository banks. For a long time, however, the republican officials wilfully disobeyed the law. The then state treasurer, Hill, had, as there is good reason to believe (al-

Educate Your Bowels. Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic train your bowels to do right. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic train your bowels to do right. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.