

IN MODERN DAYS

Ways of Doing Things Have Systematically Changed—The Science of Medicine, Especially Has Made Rapid Advances

"Few things have developed as rapidly during the past few years as the science of medicine," said a well-known practitioner recently. "And the most striking phase in its progress is in the treatment of the blood."

"In the old days symptoms were treated and the blood disregarded. Now it is the root of the disease that is attacked, and the most important development of modern medical science has been in discovering that in most diseases, this lies in the condition of the blood."

"We must therefore so define patriotism that it will include those manifestations which show the man's patriotism in peace as well as those things which prove his patriotism in war."

"That is a partial patriotism which gives a little and withholds the rest. That is real patriotism which gives the body when the country needs the body, which gives the head when the country needs the head, and gives the heart when the country needs the heart."

BRYAN IN MASSACHUSETTS

Honored by Sensible Men of all Parties—His Eloquence Entrances the Cultured Inhabitants

The recent visit of Hon. Wm. J. Bryan to the east has brought out very distinctly two facts. First, that the remarkable hold he had gained among democrats as the result of leadership in the two most memorable political campaigns in history has in no way been diminished; second, that the circle of his influence is perceptibly widening among political economists, students and thinkers of all classes."

"No better evidence of the truth of these statements need be submitted than a report of the non-partisan demonstration in Mr. Bryan's honor at Boston on the 9th inst., at which time he was the guest of Massachusetts' most prominent citizens of all parties."

"If there had been any doubt in the mind of Hon. William J. Bryan that he could have the centre of the stage when coming to do a turn in the theatre of politics in Massachusetts, it must have been dispelled by the general and continual interest shown in him yesterday afternoon and evening. True, he did his turn to non-partisan music, and perhaps that let in some who would otherwise have turned away; but to William J. Bryan as a man the demonstration of which he was the centre from the time he stepped off the train at 3 o'clock, through a big reception and banquet, and a round of speeches, until he retired late at night, was more or less of a tribute."

ments erected to the memory of patriots who have sealed with their death the devotion of their lives, and yet, my friends, it would be sad indeed if patriotism could only be displayed in time of war.

"For, if we hope, as we all do, that wars will be less and less frequent, that arbitration will be more and more adopted; if we look forward to the time when nation shall rise up against nation no more, and when there shall be universal and perpetual peace—if we look forward to that time, would it not be sad to think that with the coming of that glorious day there should be lost forever the opportunity for man to show his love of country or to prove his title to the term patriot?"

"I regard the duties of peace as imperative as the duties of war. I regard the nation's calm upon a man's intelligence as imperative as his claim upon his flesh and blood."

"How little is the sacrifice required! When I tell you that your country demands—that our country demands—the highest intelligence we can bring to our country, the best conscience we can devote to our country, I am not asking for sacrifice at all."

"I am not sure but I ought to give another definition of patriotism and say that it is that intelligence which enables the man to see that his own highest good is served when his country is served. (Applause.)"

"A senator from Georgia once gave expression to this sentiment in words so apt that I cannot improve them—who saves his country, saves himself, and all things saved do bless him; who lets his country die, lets all things die, dies himself ignominiously, and all things die with him."

"It is true that patriotism is an intelligent selfishness. I do not expect to take selfishness out of mankind. I do not expect that we shall reach a day when there shall be no selfishness. Why, when the Master condensed into one commandment the Ten Commandments, he did not say that you should love yourself, he simply said, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' and I believe that when he gave us that commandment he not only gave us the fundamental principle that determines our religion so far as our dealings with our fellows are concerned, but he gave us a sound philosophy and he expressed the highest, the broadest and the most enduring self-interest. The man who respects the rights of his neighbor is building the surest fortress for himself. (Applause.)"

"The man who is willing to abstain in hours of temptation from doing wrong is giving to himself the greatest protection that he can, and I repeat that it is an enlightened selfishness that leads a man to do things of his country which at the time may seem a sacrifice to himself, but which, in the end are really for his own good. Our country demands our intelligence, and I have no patience with the materialistic view expressed by some that there is no higher purpose in education than to enable a man to get ahead of his neighbor in the business world."

"I read some advice given by one of the eminent business men of this country who told the young men whom he was addressing that if a man or boy would leave school at sixteen or seventeen and go to work he would get such a start over the boy that continued to go to school, when he was twenty-one, that the latter would never catch up. I do not care whether the boy who leaves college at twenty-one ever catches up with the man or boy who leaves school at sixteen or not in the business world. The man who has no higher idea than the making of money has not reached the level where he can be called a man. (Applause.)"

TIMBER FOR NEBRASKA

The U. S. Bureau of Forestry Declares That the Sand Hills, if the Fires are Kept Out, Will all Grow up to Trees

Recent statistics show that the regions in the north and northwest which have furnished the white pine have become almost exhausted, and the forests of the United States almost everywhere are rapidly disappearing. This will not only result in a great scarcity of lumber, but it will long continue in a change of climate. If we do not wish to turn this last fertile region of the world into a desert like the forsaken plains of Palestine we must go to preserving and planting trees, not a few here and there, but in a systematic way under government supervision. The Independent is glad to know that this state is likely to become the first to profit by this new order of things. The sand hills of the state, now almost worthless, are an ideal region for a government forest reservation. Everyone in the state should lend whatever aid he can to converting those desolate regions into a forest that will be an incalculable benefit to the state, both in its climate and commercially. A bulletin was issued January 19 by the bureau of forestry at Washington on this subject. It is as follows:

The investigation of Nebraska forest conditions by the bureau of forestry, begun early in the summer of 1901, has been brought to a close. Much valuable information has been secured concerning the natural growth, and the proper species for planting. The investigation covered principally the Platte river and its tributaries, the Pine Ridge district, and the sandhill region. The agents of the bureau in making this examination traversed more than forty counties.

In the eastern part of the state and along the Platte river the natural timber was studied with reference to its character and tendency to extend its area. An examination was also made of the growth of planted timber both on bottom and upland soil. Special attention was paid to the rate of growth, reproduction, and extension of the timber in Scott's Bluff, Sioux, Dawes, and other northwestern counties. In the sandhill region the purpose of the investigation was to determine the general adaptability to timber growth.

As a result of the investigation the bureau officials are satisfied that if the proper species are selected, the growing of forest trees in Nebraska can be made a paying investment, especially in the eastern part of the state and along streams in other parts. The agents of the bureau of forestry have found that the natural forests of the state tend to extend over new areas rapidly when protected from fire and grazing. This is as true of the pine in the western part of the state as it is of the deciduous timber in the eastern section.

It was also found that the rate of growth of the young natural timber in the western half of the state is fairly rapid. This was already known in regard to the timber in the eastern part of the state, but the recent investigation determined this fact for the pine in the western section. Many measurements of young trees of 10 to 12 inches diameter in Scott's Bluff, Banner, Sioux, Dawes, Sheridan and Cherry counties showed an average annual diameter in growth of one-sixth to one-quarter inch—a rate fully equal to that of the same species in the Black Hills.

The officials of the bureau are convinced that the sandhills can be protected, and made to produce valuable timber. The tendency of the sandhills to increase in woody growth is regarded by all who have studied them as strong evidence of their adaptability to timber. Natural timber has been found growing on them in a number of places. For example, both pine and cedar are growing in typical sandhills along the Niobrara river, and wherever the growth is protected from fire and stock it increases in area year by year. At other points in the hills even remote from streams clumps of both pine and hackberry, experimental plantations of pine in the sandhills have grown with great vigor, during recent years.

The forestation of the sandhills has seemed so feasible to those who have studied the question that for several years a proposition for the national government to reserve large areas in the sandhill region for forest planting has been gaining many advocates. This plan is supported by many of the public men of Nebraska, including the members of the United States senators and representatives from that state, and members of the faculty of the state university, and at an early date it will be laid before the secretary of the interior. So thoroughly has the bureau of forestry become convinced of the practicability of foresting the sandhills that it is adding the efforts to secure the setting aside of a tree-planting reserve in the sandhills to its list of projects. To ascertain whether public land is available for the proposed reserves, the bureau has collected data from the different land offices of the state for the preparation of a map showing the exact area and location of the vacant land. This map will be of great value in making the reserve.

The movement for a tree-planting reserve in the sandhills is generally approved by the people of Nebraska. If the reserve is established, early preparation will be made for planting on such a scale as will be of great benefit to the entire state. In any event the results obtained in this investigation will be of great value in determining future plans for the improvement of the forest conditions of the plains region.

Editor Independent: I wish to submit a plan that I believe will put a stop to the South African war. Millions of voters of all parties are ready to sign the following pledge: "We, the undersigned, do pledge our sacred honor to work and to vote against President Roosevelt for his offering within the gift of the people if the furnishing for the English army of horses, mules and other munitions of war is not at once stopped. Let Boer clubs be formed all over this nation to get signers to the pledge."

do his sworn duty. Otherwise the blood of thousands of men, women and children may be upon our heads.

Let every lover of liberty go to work. I write this to you because I believe The Independent is a true friend to the oppressed. Yours truly, FREDERICK SPINK, Kearney, Neb.

Poultry Show

The State Poultry association has had an exhibition during the week at the auditorium. It was a sight to see. There were chickens, black, white, buff, speckled, with long tails, short tails and no tails at all. Little chickens with red gills, white gills and no gills at all. There were big geese, white geese, black ducks and white ducks, Belgian hares, pigeons, incubators, buff eggs, white eggs, big eggs and little eggs and about four hundred to posteriors of all breeds and sizes, each one trying to outdo the other. There was also a cage or two of blooded cats. Whether they are really "poultry" or not the label did not reveal. Nebraska is a great country for chickens. The dry climate and pure air brings every breed to the very top notch. Many women in this state are making money breeding poultry.

BUYING PAPERS

A New Scheme of the g. o. p. National Committee—How to Make It Prove a Boomerang

The Independent has received news so often from parties in the country telling of the purchase of populist papers and negotiations an attempt to purchase them that it has come to the conclusion that there is a concerted plan on the part of the republican national committee to get hold of every one in that way that possibly can be purchased. Populist editors have fought a great fight against great odds. They have never had any subsidies of any sort and the big advertisers have almost universally refused to advertise in such papers, even when it was apparent that it would be to their interest to do so. Again when the populists have carried a county in which the republican paper has always had all of the public printing, the populist authorities have many times let the printing to the best bidder in which case the republican paper, or those back of it, would come in and bid it off below cost to prevent the populist paper from getting it. In other cases the public printing has been distributed equally between all the papers of the county of both parties. All these performances have made the life of the country populist editor a life of poverty. Having regarded these editors to that condition by the aid of the populists who have been elected to office, the republicans now come to the man who has fought for reform for many years and make him a tempting offer in cash for his outfit and it is made a republican paper. Is it any wonder that some of these men, with all the old wrongs fresh in their memories, finally come to the conclusion that to fight for reform is not only to lead a life of hardship and poverty, but that sacrifices made receive no recognition and that they are not appreciated. While in that state of mind they sell out, and the paper appears as a republican organ. At first for a few weeks it is complimentary to the populists—telling them that they are leaders in reform, that they have been sold out by their leaders who only wanted office and were trying to drive them into the old democratic camp. They say: "Come back into the republican party, attend the primaries and you can get real reform there, not the shams that have been imposed upon you. The Mark Hanna leaders see great returns for the money spent in that way. If in every case the populist county authorities would see to it that a copy of The Independent was sent to all the subscribers of the bought out paper the Mark Hanna plan would prove a boomerang."

There has been a new deal made at Kearney, Neb. The populist paper has been consolidated with the republican paper under an agreement that two columns shall be devoted to the interest of reform, but the title reads: "The Times-Tribune, A Republican Newspaper." The two columns are to be written by Will M. Maupin, a member of the staff of Mr. Bryan's Commonwealth. He starts off by giving a statement of principles which The Independent fully endorses. Especial attention is called to this statement to the readers of The Independent who reside in the eastern and other states and especially to the numerous new subscribers, many of whom have written that they are anxious to become more fully acquainted with populist principles. Mr. Maupin says: "This department is edited in the interests of the democratic and populist parties. It will advocate the principles of the Kansas City and Sioux Falls platforms and staunchly oppose the financial, colonial and protective tariff principles as espoused by the leaders of the republican party. The department has been called into existence by the consolidation of the Times and Tribune, and is the result of an agreement entered into before the final completion of the consolidation."

Mr. Maupin gives his first article the title of "Our Platform," and it is as follows: "We believe in equal rights for all; special privileges for none. We believe in human liberty, the just inheritance of all men, everywhere. We believe that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We believe that government in which the people governed have no voice is unjust. We believe that the American flag is an emblem too sacred to float over a people who will not die in its defense. We believe that taxation without representation is un-American, in contradiction to the Declaration of Independence and a violation of the constitution. We believe that this government can not exist half free and half subject. We believe that any public policy which fosters monopoly, builds up

ARMSTRONGS Wonderful Values Wonderful Remodeling Sale Wonderful Selling

Time, and the grand opening of the Lilliputian Bazar, wait for no man. The days are slipping by, and the end of the great Armstrong Remodeling Sale is in sight. So also is the end of the lines, to unload which this sale was inaugurated. Never was there a more successful sale. Thousands of customers have been benefitted by it. We'll pay you a premium to find one single dissatisfied person among the entire number. You will avoid vain regrets by being prompt to purchase. Such tempting offers permit no refusal. If you don't take them, someone else will. You might as well be numbered with the lucky ones. This is a personal invitation for you to do so.

In the Men's Clothing Department We Offer Without Reserve

Table listing clothing items and prices: All the remainder of the men's finest dress and business suits... \$13.98, \$11.78, \$7.48, \$6.98, \$4.95, \$3.50, \$2.98, \$4.95, \$6.98, \$7.48, \$11.78, \$13.98

ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO. 1221-23-25-27 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

TARIFF FIGHT ON The House Sneaks Out of it and Leaves Every Thing to the Senate—Hanna Snubs Roosevelt Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—The various interests which have always rushed to the front clamoring for protection when a tariff bill is under consideration in the United States are watching the proposition touching the Philippine and Cuban tariffs. Under the rank decision of the supreme court a high tariff wall will be erected between the Philippines and the United States. The Philippine commission declares that 50 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates would be ample for the revenues of the islands and this meets President Roosevelt's views, but the house wants the whole Dingley rate administered and leaves to the senate as usual the task of reducing the barriers some 25 per cent. Cuba is loudly calling for free trade, especially on sugar and tobacco, in exchange for similar concessions on American machinery and other products. Again the house is indisposed to do anything, but the senate is in a more reasonable frame and will either by amendment or the acceptance of a reciprocity treaty give Cuba a 25 per cent rebate on her principal products. This will be of essential advantage to Cuban planters, who are slowly recovering from the effects of the war, although the sugar trust will largely benefit from its enormous investments in Cuban sugar lands. The American beet sugar growers are making a sturdy fight against this concession, but are badly handicapped by their own glowing prospectuses of recent years in which they set forth enormous profits for the beet sugar industry. Rathbone and Neely, the Cuban postal looters, seem about to receive their just deserts at the hands of the Cuban courts. But in effect there is not much difference between the two. Mention The Independent when

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

IN ORDER TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE LILLIPUTIAN BAZAR WE ARE MAKING THE MOST TREMENDOUS SACRIFICES. WE DON'T WANT TO CARRY A SINGLE GARMENT INTO THE NEW QUARTERS. 50 doz. boys' apron overalls that we sold at 25c, going in this sale for... 13c An honest value knee pants, values that are a present day wonder... 16c About 25 doz. choice patterns of knee pants that sold at 40c and 45c, going at... 25c All of our 50c, 60c and 65c knee pants in this sale for... 39c In sizes 11, 12, 13 and 14 only we have a very choice lot of boys' unlaundered mothers' friend waists that we sold at 35c, 50c and 75c, going in this sale at... 21c A few Rough Rider suits in tans and blues in sizes 4 to 8, that sold at \$1, going in this sale at... 49c Boys' knee pant suits that we sold at \$3 and \$2.50, in all sizes from 2 to 15, about 80 of the choicest patterns left, going in this sale at... \$2.40 Boys' long pant suits that we sold at \$6, \$6.50 and \$7.50, they come in blue and black serge, browns, grays and blue mixtures, plain, stripes and check effects, going in this sale at... \$4.95

BASKET BARGAINS

Slaughter in the Furnishing Department. 50c and 75c lined gloves and mittens, a pair... 39c Odds and ends shirts, including all linen... 21c Odds and ends negligee shirts... 21c 35c East India wool work shirts... 19c Vice president suspenders, 25c values... 19c Genuine French web suspenders in cantah, leather and cast off ends... 19c Heavy wool seamless sox, extra long, double heel and toe, improved round heel, a pair... 12 1-2c Fancy half hose in stripes, a pair... 10c Fancy Half Hose in colors, a pair... 7c Fremont mills hose, browns and blacks, a pair... 5c Small lot bows... 5c Celluloid collars... 5c Good handkerchiefs, each... 2c Colored collars, handsome patterns... 1c Turkey red bandanas... 1c

Twentieth Century Medicine.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic are as far ahead of ancient pill poisons and liquid physic as the electric light of the tallow candle. Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, roc.

How to Aid Boers

Editor Independent: I wish to submit a plan that I believe will put a stop to the South African war. Millions of voters of all parties are ready to sign the following pledge: "We, the undersigned, do pledge our sacred honor to work and to vote against President Roosevelt for his offering within the gift of the people if the furnishing for the English army of horses, mules and other munitions of war is not at once stopped. Let Boer clubs be formed all over this nation to get signers to the pledge."

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