

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA

Has Landed in New York City With His Suite, and Has Been Accorded a Hearty Reception.

THE BANKERS RESERVE LIFE

As an American Public Institution Joins in a Royal American Welcome.

Americans have no especial reverence for kings or emperors, for monarchies, or inherited public titles. But the American people rejoice at the opportunity of welcoming royalty to their shores when royalty comes representing a great nation.

ALL SISTER NATIONS.

Prince Henry will find Americans hospitably huzzarding wherever he appears and invites him to carry back to the stalwart nation which honors him as a prince royal a message of amity and genuine friendship.

Germany and America are never likely to engage in any form of warfare involving armies and navies, whatever commercial reprisals and controversies may come into their business relations.

THE BANKERS RESERVE LIFE admires the German character, the German nation and the German loyalty to the German fatherland. Among its policy holders it numbers many of German birth and descent. It claims the right, therefore, to join with Americans generally in the felicities of this occasion.

Should Prince Henry come to Omaha.

B. H. ROBISON, PRESIDENT, will be more than pleased to show the royal guest that here in Nebraska we have built up a life insurance company in four years which ranks among the best in the union for its age. It would probably startle him to know that one of the oldest and strongest eastern companies was sixteen years old before it reached the volume of business carried today by the Bankers' Reserve Life.

PRINCE HENRY IN OMAHA. would be a notable guest. He would say with every other thoughtful person that it is folly to send away \$1,500,000 of savings annually to secure indemnity which can as well be purchased at home.

EDICT FROM HADES

The Hazzard Circular and How the Money Power Proceeded to Enact It Into Law

(The Independent is afraid that some thousands of its readers in the eastern states will not understand many of the allusions in the following letter from a populist farmer and worker in reform residing in this state. The old readers know all about the Hazzard circular and the other things alluded to in the article, but for the benefit of its new readers it will say that the Hazzard circular was a document sent to the national bankers in the sixties outlining the policies that have been pursued by the John Sherman style of financiers in the republican party ever since. It is a fact that the government bonds, when issued, were payable in greenbacks. They were sold to the bankers for forty cents on the dollar and that afterwards in spite of these bonds made payable in specie and then destroyed half the specie money. That was called by the republican leaders "honesty." The plutocratic and subsidized press has kept all these facts from the people and not one of them would dare to print the truth about the matter today.)

Editor Independent: What does it mean? One would infer from reading republican papers (of which a number come to my address labeled paid one year in advance) that the people of this country never knew what good times resembled until the present. In reading them a query is raised in my mind as to what designation history will apply to the present age. Of the past we read of different ages, such as the stone age, etc. The query with me is, will this age go down in history as the soft soap age? It certainly will if these papers have anything to do with the making of history.

One of these papers—my agricultural republican paper—puts in a wonderfully concocted protest and pitiable plea in behalf of the poor farmer over the shipment of potatoes into this country from Scotland and Germany. Being a farmer myself, I would like to get a few of them, if they can be

bought for less than \$1.25 per bushel. But then it is a great hardship on the farmer to have a foreign product come in competition with his in seasons when he does not have the product with which to compete, but on the contrary has to buy or go without, for this competition comes at no other time than that of a crop failure.

But the greatest query to my mind is whether, after all, the nation has a constitution, or something like what some people say of the Bible, can be construed to mean anything. This query is raised by reading republican speeches and late decisions of plutocracy's court. If these are infallible—and one must believe they are or be an anarchist—it is hard to determine whether as a nation we are rudderless or governed by a mystified rope of sand. In this dilemma the writer pleads guiltily to being an anarchist. He has been taught by decisions of the United States supreme court and statements of other days that the Declaration of Independence was the interpreter of the constitution, and that whatever rights that declaration declares are the rights of mankind; the constitution protects them in such rights.

But neither the letter nor the spirit of the constitution nor the rights of humanity have any consideration in those pretended interpretations. It is another, not one, but a twofold consideration. The surface one of which is the spoils to feed the hungry hangers-on. The other one is so old and bewhiskered, vicious and rotten that it would require the writing of volumes to portray it in all of its infamy.

The full text of its first edict from Hades, by way of Lombard street, London, would have to be given in full, known as "The Hazzard Circular," defining the British method of controlling labor. A synopsis of all vicious legislation in conformity thereto in the past forty years, a summary of which is:

The attitude of Great Britain during the civil war.

The "purposely depreciation of the greenbacks," as declared by John Sherman in a report to congress, December 1862. The national bank act in conformity thereto.

The expressed intent by Jay Cook, fiscal agent of the government, to put \$1,000,000,000 of national bank "promissory notes" in circulation—miscarriage of this scheme, and causes thereof. "The credit strengthening act."

The second climax reached. The act of July 14, 1870, to refuse to accept bonds bought with greenbacks and payable in greenbacks, and bought at a cost of 46 cents in specie. The destruction of one-half of the country's specie money by the act of February 12, 1873, and the consequent revolt of the people in 1878. The makeshift silver legislation of 1878 and 1890. And the repeal of that legislation in 1893. The silver standard of and deceptive open surrender of the republican party to the money trust in 1896.

It would seem that a scheme sought to be consummated for forty years without success would be abandoned. But not so. Partial success, and reinforced by a newborn set of pirates, being the existence by laws the most damnable and whose very life blood depended upon conditions inimicable to the propoganda of bond and bank servitude. New fields and greater means of exploitation and the piling up of more national debt, that all might have a slice was devised to further their continued robbing of the people or that robbery would come to a halting place in time, and that an army might be in readiness to protect them in their legalized robberies a war of conquest was resorted to and "outlying possessions seized that would entail the expenditure of billions of money and compel a bond issue for a banking basis. If any truly American understanding looks upon this history, and at and sees present conditions and tendencies in their true light and contrast them with the history of the rise and fall of every republic or partial republic since the dawn of history and does not feel like getting his gun he certainly has lost the patriotism and fire of the fathers of the republic. That they have lost that patriotism and love of American institutions cannot be presumed, but are simply sleeping upon the brink of a vortex, lulled to sleep by the strenuous song of the greatest set of villains that ever cursed a free people since the dawn of history. If the true inwardness of which was clearly seen and clearly understood by the American people and if not abandoned at once a halting place would be in arms in less than six months. But as it is the truth of the assertion of the once Pennsylvania railroad magnate, that he could "hire one-half the fools to shoot the other half," would now prove to be true. I cannot believe it will be true when the people are awakened—as they will be some day—to the enormity of present crimes. I may be a dreamer-pessimist—for it is clear to my mind that the one object sought by monarchial powers is to destroy the revolutionizing effects of past tendencies of American institutions through present entanglements. These have been a protest, if not a menace, to every monarchial system on the globe, and as peoples become enlightened one or the other systems must fall.

I believe it to be one of the immutable things of Jehovah that tyrannical things of his creatures will go down before the sweep of this giant republic. But I also believe that we are now building for the greatest carnage of the world if this has ever seen before that Creator-intended object is consummated. I believe that every monarchial government on earth will be hurled against this republic when all other means of destruction fail. The past teachings and example of this republic has been a menace to every crowned head on this earth—even the poor "half naked" Filipino caught the inspiration. What will the future historian write? Will it be that tyrants succumbed without a struggle—a struggle unto the death? Such is not past history. Then what is our duty as to entanglement with those tyrants? Is it to mask their guns upon our citadel of liberty? That is just what we are now doing.

JONATHAN HIGGINS. Who Commanded? Editor Independent: Your paper of

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which accept my thanks. Please allow me to remark that your comments on my article on the Sampson-Schley controversy are noted—especially where they seem to be foreign to the point of my criticism of the great commanders of our army and navy. I have taken no exception to their opinions—whatever they may be—as regards Sampson's "bad manners" after the victory of Santiago was won, but to the opinions they have expressed as to who was in command in that battle. I fail to see the soundness of their position on that point. The independent says: "The men who fought and won the battle should have been given recognition for the glorious work they did," and further, that "it does not seem strange to The Independent that the two great commanders of our army and navy should hold that opinion." Certainly not! I can heartily agree with The Independent in that, but please don't let it "help itself" at my expense and lug in a point I did not raise, for the reason that it did not affect the question of command and was no factor in the fight. In this The Independent shifted my aim so as to hit its own bulseye instead of the one I was aiming at. But we will let that pass. As papers go now-a-days, I feel sure The Independent is "worth saving," and I enclose a dollar to prove my words. I hope that many others may do likewise, and to that extent that will enable The Independent to still further add to its prestige and influence on the lines it advocates. It is a grand good paper. FRANCIS KEYES, Springfield, Mass.

The above letter contained the following clipping, which is a rather accurate history of the doctrines advocated by the people's party:

Account yourself happy if it be your lot to espouse some noble and unpopulous cause in the beginning; to stand by its cradle, to throw yourself on its broad altar; to see it grow, to help it grow; to see it first aroused curiously, then attention, then contempt, then hatred, then fear, then respect; always growing and growing; until at last, over prejudice and hate and party and old customs and vested interests, the irresistible current makes its way.—Author Unknown.

THAT SOLDIER'S LETTER

A Soldier Fighting Simply to Kill Niggers Should not Howl—He Don't Seem to Know His Place

Editor Independent: I read the letter published in the last issue of The Independent written by the young soldier from the Philippines with considerable interest. His language is more expressive than eloquent, but I suppose that we ought not to be severe in our censure because of that. No doubt he is a republican, if not, he ought to be. No person but a republican ought to go into a business that is so degrading as the Philippine war. I wonder if that man ever heard of the thirteen colonies fighting for their independence, and King George proclaiming that the colonists did not know enough for self-government. I could not help thinking that this young man never heard of the Declaration of Independence much less reading it. There is that old constitution, too, an old state document that a carpet-bag government don't have to respect. He puts up a great wall about sympathy and that all the people say to him that he had no business going to the Philippine war. I think they tell him the truth, and if he lives long enough he will know as much without being told.

He speaks of all the honors and respect being shown to the veterans of the civil war, no wonder they fought, bled and died for a righteous cause and to free a lot of negroes who were as black as this republican administration. They did not say, d—d the negroes. Why should this young man say, d—d the Filipinos who are fighting for their independence. They are doing what our forefathers did and I don't blame them. But I do blame the republican administration for waging war on an alien race that wants independence. The young man who is foolish enough to go into the army to help subjugate those Filipinos and then come home sick and expects a seat in the front row, is simply foolish and he will find it out when it is too late, like this waiting young man.

The old soldier will be honored as long as they live and when they are laid away in mother earth we will place bouquets upon their graves as long as these United States remain a republic. But the man who fights to enslave an alien race and damns the negro because he is fighting for his freedom and native land will be fortunate indeed if he can have a slab to mark the lone spot.

A man who goes to war for an unholy cause is not entitled to honor or sympathy. Why don't those imperialists go to the Filipino wars. They lay claim to the justice of their cause and that God is leading the republican party and dropped the Philippine islands in their laps; and also those preachers in high places that claim that the Declaration of Independence was the biggest lie that ever was palmed off on a credulous people and advocate shooting the religion into the Filipino people will have to get a different kind of religion or they are liable to wake up some morning and find that they have migrated to a climate where palm leaf fans are in great demand.

This war is strictly a republican war and I am willing for those republicans who are anxious to have those "niggers," as they call them, killed to go and help do it. I am sure there would be no objections from the democratic side of the house. I would suggest that all the republican congressmen and senators enlist for four or five months during their vacation and they should be pressed right into

get back to congress they will be more able to judge whether the Declaration of Independence is an old stale rag and has outlived its usefulness or is a more precious document than ever. In order for those fellows to be experts along this line they ought to have at least three months of as hard fighting as the First Nebraska, then I think that every one of them would be able to read and understand the meaning of the Declaration of Independence. There is no use wasting time on such fellows. Their mission is to yell "traitor," "copper-head" and the like and pat the fool mule head on the back (as The Independent calls them). You couldn't pull them into the Philippine war with a span of mules. So don't grieve, young man, if you don't know any better than to enlist in such an unholy cause.

If a man don't know any better than to vote for a republican administration he should enlist at once to kill "niggers." That is the country where Governor Taft says they do not allow the Declaration of Independence or constitution of the United States read, so I think that is a good country for the republicans to go to. They certainly don't like the looks of that old stale rag in this country. What should a common soldier in the Philippine war expect in the shape of sympathy when a brave naval officer like Schley has been condemned as a coward and yet they say that he was in the thickest of the fight and behaved nicely, while Sampson ran away and fighting Bob Evans crawled into the conning tower. Yet Evans and Sampson, according to this republican administration, are the heroes and Schley the coward. A common soldier fighting simply to kill "niggers" should not howl so much, he don't seem to know his place. General Miles and Admiral Togo might tell this young soldier how to bear up under his troubles. I will send him my advice: Now keep out of bad company. M. D. HADDON, Central City, Neb.

THE TILLMAN-MCLAURIN FIGHT

An Account Written by an Eye Witness—No Man of Courage Would Have Done Otherwise Than Tillman

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—(Special Correspondence.)—It has been many a day since the senate witnessed so melodramatic a situation as took place in that august chamber this afternoon. The galleries were filled to overflowing, everyone just at the tension point, when it arrived. The attendance on the floor was remarkable for such a blustery day—in fact, the whole capitol seemed to expect that there was something going to happen. It did.

Perhaps the thing that drew the crowd was the fact that notice was given that Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, the senior senator from South Carolina, would discuss the Philippine tariff bill. He had spoken the afternoon previous and gave notice that he would finish his remarks on Saturday.

The large hands on the senate clock were rapidly making their way towards three, when an event happened that will go down into history to the disgrace of the senate. One senator had called another a "willful liar" and that senator very properly resented it. Senator Tillman had charged that the republicans had gotten the votes on the peace treaty by improper motives, and when questioned he named the man—at least one of them—who had succumbed to a dose of patronage.

It is a well-known fact there has not been in the senate for many a day the equal of Tillman in the forum of debate, and when Senator Spooner had accused him of "padding" things for below their usual sequence by Spooner getting "sat down" on. This riled him, and when Tillman said that he knew that senators had spoken one way and voted another way and that there was one who professed to be a democrat who had done it, Spooner promptly challenged him to name the man. In his reply he said that a senator from South Carolina (McLaurin) had said that he was going to vote against the treaty, but had voted for it, and since that time had charge of the federal patronage of the state. Spooner grabbed his hat and ran after McLaurin, who was attending a meeting of the committee on Indian affairs. During that time, Tillman had finished his remarks, McLaurin came into the room with Spooner and waving a paper, demanded recognition.

Turning to Tillman, he addressed the senate, "that statement which the senator from South Carolina has made against me, I brand as a willful, deliberate and malicious lie." Between Tillman and McLaurin were two unoccupied chairs, and one in which was seated Senator Teller of Colorado. The two senators were seated in two chairs and in less time than it takes to tell it, he had struck McLaurin squarely on the forehead, with such force that in several minutes a welt about the size of a silver dollar could be plainly seen from the galleries. McLaurin swung madly at Tillman and drew the blood from Tillman's nose and the latter promptly swung again and landed on McLaurin's chest. The affray was then stopped by several senators and the assistant sergeant-at-arms. When all was over the senate went into executive session, and remained behind closed doors for two hours and twenty minutes.

Finally the doors were opened and after a lengthy argument, the senators, in the secret session had been placed in contempt of the senate, were allowed to publicly apologize. Tillman arose first and while in no way taking back the statement he had made against McLaurin, he said that "two minutes after the blow was struck he was sorry for it and begged the pardon of the senate." McLaurin, on the other hand, could not see why he had been placed in the position of a contemtor, and said that if he had committed wrong, he apologized.

The two senators were placed in contempt of the senate, which disbars them from all of their privileges as members save that of admission to the floor of the senate. They may enter, but cannot be recognized nor are they allowed to vote except by the unanimous consent of the body. The case has been referred to the committee on

port on the case will clear up the field. Until the report is made, the charge of contempt will remain against the two senators.

The matter is now history, and comment can be made. What gentleman can condemn Tillman? To call one a "willful liar" is surely a most provoking charge, in fact a challenge. What southern gentleman—or, in any man, who is really a man, would allow another to call him a "liar" and be willing to sneak out a resentment, by the excuse that it "happened in the senate?" While it is to be regretted that there should have been any such a thing happen, I cannot but think that Tillman did the right thing by smacking his traducer.

Tillman's tongue may be rough and his gestures lack the "high air" of a school of Delsarte, but within his breast beats a heart that revolts at the battles of truth, with all the vigor that he has. He has convinced republicans as well as democrats that he is as incorruptible as he is vigorous, as true as he is eloquent. If the country had more Tillmans we would not be carrying on a war of rapine and murder in the Philippines nor would the huge corporations and trusts hold such sway in the houses of congress.

During the course of his speech and amongst many interruptions came one from Senator Dietrich. (Let me in passing remark that he must read The Independent, for he was faultlessly attired in a new business suit, with a new cravat and spotless linen.) He arose and said to Tillman: "General Funston is not a bad man. When I was in Manila last summer I attended a ball at which General Funston was present and all of the society ladies danced with him." Tillman commented upon the childish interruption of the senator from Nebraska, which had no bearing on the issue. Poor Dietrich, he is so anxious to say something that he can't help getting into holes.

Before Tillman began his speech on the Philippine tariff, Senator Burrows (rep.) read the Farewell Address of George Washington. It must have been a pretty uncomfortable thing to have had to listen to such quotations from the father of his country as "No entangling alliances" and other condemnations of the same policies that the republican party is now carrying out.

The president has given his final ruling in the Schley case. It in every particular agrees with that of the court of inquiry and states that Sampson was in command of the fleet during the battle. It further states that it was distinctly a "captains' fight" and the only mistake made was by Schley in the "loop" by the Brooklyn. This leaves no credit to Schley further than as captain of the Brooklyn, and then robs him of all the credit by stating that he alone made a mistake. "A captain's fight." Well, we might ask that if that is the fact, why did all the prize money—save a small amount—go to the "hero of pink teas" who was "twenty miles away." If it was a "captains' fight" there should have been a more equal distribution of the "padding" and Sampson would have gotten none. The report then refuses to consider the previous conduct of Schley, in recommending the company of the navy department and the bureau of fabrication. In fact, the whole decision is so tributary to the navy department that Secretary Long has taken it—and justly so—as an approval of the policies of the navy department that he will resign. He has made the announcement that he will retire shortly, and gossip is to the effect that his successor will be Governor Crane of Massachusetts.

The anti-trust league has succeeded partly in its fight against the attorney general. He has been ordered and reluctantly brought suit against the Northern Securities merger. This created a flurry in Wall street, for it was so entirely unexpected from Knox. If the Northern securities company is illegal so is the Standard Oil company, the steel trust, the armour plate trust and all of the other combinations in restraint of trade. So Philander—the lover of men—will have a case to fight against the trusts.

Among the bills passed by the senate was the one providing for a permanent census bureau. The senate also passed the treaty with Denmark providing for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for the sum of five million dollars.

The house passed the war tax reduction bill, and the Indian appropriation bill. In this branch, several replies were made to the speech of Wheeler against the foreign policy of the government, and he in turn eloquently and ably defended himself.

Crown Prince will arrive tomorrow and troops are being marshaled to escort him to the White house. Washington will have a glimpse of royalty for a few days. What a pity he didn't arrive in time to see the Tillman-McLaurin bout.

WILLIAM W. BRIDE.

News of the Week

(Continued from Page Five.)

The final action in the election of a president and vice president for the new republic of Cuba was taken last week when the presidential electors assembled and cast a unanimous ballot for Tomas Estrada Palma and Senor Steves for president and vice president.

There are now two states without representation in the United States senate. If this thing is kept up there will be nobody left but Quay, Elkins and a few other thieves of like standing in that body.

Week before last the dailies were filled with columns of stuff about a revolution in Spain with Weyler at the head of affairs. The Independent paid no attention to it. Long practice has enabled the editor to spot most of the lies sent out by the Associated press. All there was to it was a riot in one or two cities caused by the suffering and starvation of the downtrodden masses. Spain has come to the last stages of imperialism. The United States will get there after a while, if the trusts and imperialists continue to rule. We might as well make up our minds to it. No nation that started out on that

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