

A STRANGE WOMAN

She Made a Prophecy Which Has Come True

Over Four Years Ago She Told a Young Girl What Would Come to Pass and Gave Her a Piece of Advice

"More than four years ago, and I am an unknown lady came up to me and told me something which has made me very happy," said Miss Mary Lyle McLachlan of No. 72 E. Third street, South, Salt Lake City, Utah, to a reporter.

"Yes, it was a prophecy and it came true and I shall always be grateful to her for the advice she gave me," she continued. "From the time I was thirteen years old until shortly after I saw this woman I was miserable. Every month I suffered horribly and I became weak and run down. My head ached, I couldn't eat and I had a very severe cough all the time. I could scarcely stand, and took fainting spells and was always dizzy and tired. Besides this my liver and kidneys were affected."

"You can readily see," she went on, "that I couldn't get much pleasure out of life. Then this lady, whom I never saw before or since, came up to me and told me that she knew how I felt and advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, for they had cured her daughter who had been in a condition like mine. I took the pills and was better before I finished the first box. I am entirely well now, but I always keep them on hand and take them whenever I do not feel as good as usual."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only cure cases similar to that of Miss McLachlan, but, containing as they do, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, they have proved efficacious in a wide range of diseases. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; six boxes, two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

WILL HAVE NONE OF IT

Republicans Have Rejected Their Platform on Reciprocity—That Was Made to Catch Votes

There is no denying the fact that there is an uproar in the republican camps from one end of the country to the other. So many men are dissatisfied with the enormously high tariff rates even among those who have always voted the republican ticket that the leaders are frightened. What has been done? The republican platform, noticeable before the last republican national convention and to ally it, the reciprocity section was placed in the platform. Now that chicken has come home to roost, and the tariff grabbers refuse to recognize it, boldly declaring that it does not belong on their premises at all. Mr. Kasson negotiated several reciprocity treaties and they were sent to the senate and never have been heard of since. It was a patriotic effort to increase our commerce and gain an outlet for the production of American farms. But as soon as the successful effort to make these treaties became known to the tariff grabbers, they sent up a frightened cry from one end of the land to the other. Manufacturers asserted that the reduction on cotton knit goods meant irreparable injury. A paper factory in Lee, Mass., was in an agony of despair at the prospect of a reduction in the paper schedule. The gentle shepherds from Ohio, pasturing sheep on 100 an acre land and of the Rocky mountains, where government ranges can be had for nothing, raised a mighty shout at the enormity of 20 per cent reduction on wool. Under the Dingley act the finer Andean fleeces were practically prohibited, and the reduction would be welcome to manufacturers. California protested because West Indian fruits were to compete with her own.

The most amusing objection came from novelty factories in Providence and Attleboro, which are supported by kindly disposed customers who charitably tax themselves some 65 per cent. They addressed the New England congressmen as follows: "Should the French treaty be ratified, the home market will again be crowded with foreign-made goods, and to compete with the same labor, which enters largely into the production, must necessarily be the sufferer. In 1897 we petitioned for a tariff of 75 per cent. The enactment of the Dingley bill fixed the rate at 65 per cent, which does not fully reach the point of equalization. "To now infringe on that percentage even 1 per cent would be a blow at labor and the persons dependent on the jewelry industry. We earnestly appeal to you to use your utmost endeavor to have the treaty rejected."

The Home Market Club, our industrial Mentor, not believing that President McKinley was guilty of such heresy until his last message to congress, began to pass resolutions. I thought that the wool reduction was an outrage, for the wool schedule was arranged after a long conference "between the growers and the manufacturers." It is not apparent from this statement that the discussion of reciprocity was scattered all over the field. Broken wagons and panic-stricken horses and mules made a scene of indescribable confusion. Not until General Delaney came in person was anything like order restored.

STATE COMMITTEE

Meeting Called for March 19—General Conference Also to be Held—Reformers Invited

Members of the people's independent party state central committee are hereby notified that a meeting of said committee will be held in the city of Lincoln on Wednesday, March 19, 1902, for the purpose of determining, if deemed advisable at such time, the time and place of holding the populist state nominating convention; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such committee.

C. Q. DE FRANCE, Chairman, Lincoln, Neb. In addition to mailing a letter to each member of the state central committee, containing in substance the call above, Chairman De France has sent letters of invitation to a large number of energetic populists over the state asking them to attend the meeting, including the chairman and secretary of each county central committee, populist editors, and those who have been foremost in the party councils in the past. Besides the committee meeting proper, which is set for 3 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, it is expected that a general conference of populists and democrats will be held (Chairman Hall and Vice Chairman Scott of the democratic committee having called a meeting of their committee for the same day) some time during the day. No definite line of action is mapped out for this conference, but it is expected that arrangements will be made for some needed work to be done between now and the time of the state conventions, especially in the way of strengthening the reform papers of the state.

It is expected that the populist editor in attendance will meet and effect the temporary organization of an editorial association and fix the time for a future meeting when the association can be made permanent. Chairman De France has made application for reduced rates on the railroads, but the request has not been granted at this writing. Although the rate fixed may be a little too late in the spring to expect the best attendance, The Independent hopes to see a large number of the old guard present and believes that much good can be accomplished by discussing the situation generally and perfecting as far as possible plans for the coming campaign.

HOW THE BOERS FIGHT

Ride Down and Overwhelm the British—The American Mule Takes a Hand in the Rumpus

Telegrams received from Klerksdorp describing the attack upon and capture by the Boers, February 24, at a point southwest of Klerksdorp, of 467 British soldiers, who were acting as convoy to an empty wagon train, show that General Delaney laid his plans with consummate care and precise knowledge of the ground. The third Boer attack upon the convoy was delivered from various points, and was most determined. By sheer recklessness they sought to ride down and overwhelm the British defense. The British guns shelled the charging Boers, but nothing stopped their onslaught, which was delivered with unusual impetus. The convoy of mules was subjected to a heavy fire and, deserted by the native drivers, the mules stampeded, putting many of the defenders temporarily out of action and causing the wildest confusion. For two hours the British held out. They then divided and were overwhelmed. A few minutes of cautious fighting and all was over. The Boers galloped along the line, firing at every man who showed the slightest tendency to resist, until they reached and captured the guns. In the excitement the Northumberland Fusiliers, who had been cut off succeeded in fighting their way out for some distance. When their ammunition became exhausted they charged with bayonets, but were speedily overpowered. By 7 o'clock in the morning all resistance was at an end. The dead and wounded were scattered all over the field. Broken wagons and panic-stricken horses and mules made a scene of indescribable confusion. Not until General Delaney came in person was anything like order restored.

The Latest Wonder

Signor Marconi's three dots sent across the Atlantic without wires elicited much technical criticism, but his latest exploit in sending a six-word message over 1,551 miles of intervening space is not open to the same sort of objection. If six words may be thus transmitted, why not 6,000. Who is to set bounds to a system of intercommunication so cheap in operation, so elemental in construction and installation? This latest wonder in electrical transmission is, in effect, but a single unfamiliar phase of the vast question of modern electrical development. The earlier telegraph instruments have gone out of date; why should telegraph wires and cables in-

A STAUNCH HOME COMPANY

ORGANIZED IN OMAHA: OFFICERED BY NEBRASKANS: INVESTMENTS IN NEBRASKA SECURITIES.

THE BANKERS RESERVE LIFE

Has Demonstrated the Value of Building Up Nebraska Institutions in Nebraska.

B. H. Robison, president of the Bankers' Reserve Life association, when interviewed by a Bee reporter in the elegant home office of the association in the McCague building, after showing with some pride a dozen applications for new policies received in a single mail, said: "We founded this company upon a theory which I believed was sure to win. Having been actively identified with life insurance in the west for more than a quarter of a century, I saw plainly that the principle upon which our people were operating was fundamentally wrong. "Life insurance companies are saving institutions. The funds of these companies are the surplus savings of their patrons. They are not only the largest trust companies in the world, but their earnings and reserves belong to the policy holders. They cannot honestly be diverted from the single purpose of indemnity and kindred dividends."

"Now, I saw from the reports of the department of insurance that Nebraska was contributing \$1,500,000 a year to non-resident corporations for a little over \$300,000 a year indemnity. In other words, while beneficiaries received \$300,000, the people at large were every year piling up \$1,200,000 in eastern money vaults, never to be returned. "It therefore occurred to me that the prosperous, intelligent people of Nebraska would see at once the importance of stopping this debilitating draught upon the commercial vitality of the state. There is only one way to put an end to this state of affairs: Build up home companies. "Therefore the Bankers' Reserve was organized and it immediately appealed to our own people to aid in the purposes of its organization. The alien companies quickly apprehended the danger and they have unremittingly fought its progress at every step. "Nevertheless, our growth has been steady, rapid, phenomenal, our death losses, owing to the extraordinary care taken in accepting risks, has been far below that of any American company. We have passed the \$4,000,000 mark and last year we had a premium income of over \$100,000. "The people have shown the appreciation of the efforts of the management. Our advisory board of 400 of the best citizens of the state is a source of power and a conservative element in our progress and a protection from imposition."

"We are very grateful to the loyal people of this state for their cordial support and they will be glad to know that we are reaching out into other states. By the end of the year 1902 we shall have from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 at risk and a premium income of \$200,000. All our investments are made in Nebraska; our securities are deposited with the insurance department at Lincoln and we are directly under the supervision of the department. "I can give profitable employment to 100 good underwriters. The company is a pronounced success. It is one of the financial forces of the state. "We wish to push its business with all the energy possible. We invite the continued confidence and co-operation of the people and we promise to merit their approval month by month and year by year. "We desire to engage ten special, general and state agents to organize new states. Will give active, successful producers or experienced organizers good territory and extra liberal terms. Address, BANKERS' RESERVE LIFE, OMAHA.

IMPERIALISM DANGEROUS When Congress Assumes Power Not "Granted" in the Constitution a New Form of Government Arises The question of retaining the Philippines seems to be closed so far as the present administration is concerned. Against much strenuous argument and opposition the administration and congress have persisted in their purpose to make our hold upon the islands secure. Whether this policy shall be abandoned or not will depend upon the future action of our people in the exercise of their sovereign right to rule. Just now two very practical questions are demanding a thorough and careful consideration, viz: May we, under the federal constitution and consistently with our ideals and form of government, rule the Philippines as colonies, or must we first organize them into territories preparatory to ultimate statehood? And, secondly, how may and ought we to deal with those islands in order to accomplish the most for the Filipinos and ourselves? Hitherto but one course has been followed with reference to acquired

ing to the original thirteen states at the time of the adoption of the constitution. All our acquisitions have so far been organized into territories, with forms of local self-government, with two exceptions. Indian Territory is still governed by congress. But it has its courts and county and municipal organizations and much of the machinery of self-government has been created, it only remaining to provide for a legislature and a delegate in congress, when the territorial government will be complete. On June 19, 1890, congress declared it to be its policy to establish a full local government for the territory and this policy is sure to be put into effect at an early day. Alaska, of all our acquisitions, was, perhaps, least fitted for a territorial government and as a consequence, its government was retained by congress from the date of the treaty of purchase in 1867 to May 17, 1881, when self-government was given, excepting that no legislature was created and no delegate in congress was provided for; but, inasmuch as all the laws of the state of Oregon so far as they were applicable and not in conflict with those of congress relating to the territory, were extended over Alaska and made operative therein, no urgent need of a legislature exists. As the territory shall become more generally populated, thus affording material for a law-making body, this branch of a territorial government will naturally come into existence. In the natural course of events a territorial government will be followed by one or more states. Immediately following the purchase of Alaska, to wit: July 27, 1868, the laws of congress were extended to the then unorganized territory. No act of congress was adopted at any time, extending the constitution to Alaska, presumably because it was never deemed necessary. Congress, a creature of the constitution, could not consistently assume the power to make laws in a territory outside of the pale of the constitution, creating it. It would be futile for the creature to attempt to enlarge or extend the scope of its creator's power. Yet that is what congress has recently been trying to do, assisted by the supreme court. Yet in the case of Alaska it has never been asserted by any respectable authority that the constitution did not "follow the flag" into that territory without any act of congress so declaring. But it does not "follow the flag" into the Philippines, for there free speech and exercise of the right of petition are high treason, while the right of trial by jury is denied. It was left to a modern supreme court, influenced as it is by the imperialistic tendencies of organic territorialism, to uphold the remarkable doctrine that Porto Rico is domestic for many purposes, but foreign for some; under the constitution for some purposes, but outside of it for others; yet that congress has plenary power to govern the island, and may even enact a valid extra constitutional tariff system for her. Congress has created a body, higher than the constitution, possessing powers over territory and people not subject to the constitution; yet congress was created by that same constitution; a clear case of the creature being greater than its creator. There is yet more ancient evidence of the existence of a firmly established policy to first organize territories and then states out of territory not within the original thirteen members of the union. The ordinance of July 13, 1787, for the government of the Northwest Territory provided first for territorial organization, intended to be temporary, and after for the creation of not less than three and not more than five states and that whenever any such defined territory should have a population of 60,000 free inhabitants, it should be entitled to admission into the union of states upon an equal footing with the original states. The fundamental principles of many of the important features of the ordinance were perpetuated by the federal constitution. (Art. VI.) By act of congress in 1805 the people of the territory of Orleans became entitled to all the rights, privileges and advantages secured by the ordinance to the inhabitants of the Northwest Territory. But the supreme court has held that the provisions of the ordinance became inoperative when the territories became states. (3 How., 539.) To the Louisiana purchase (1803) and the Spanish cession of Florida (1819) was extended the same policy. Territorial organizations were formed as speedily as circumstances required and in due time the territories became states in the union. By the third article of the treaty ceding Louisiana the inhabitants of the country became entitled to the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. The treaty ceding Florida contained the stipulation that the inhabitants "shall be incorporated into the union of the United States as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution and admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States." Under Art. VI of the constitution, all treaties duly made, became part of the "supreme law of the land." In order to carry these treaties into effect but one course was open to congress in dealing with these earliest territorial acquisitions. They were entitled to the same treatment as had already been provided for the territory previously ceded by Great Britain in the treaty of 1783 to the original states and by them to the federal government later. The fundamental thought underlying the government of the inhabitants of the union was self-government. The idea was to leave each commonwealth as free as possible to manage its own affairs, unrestricted by the federation. Hence the limited powers were granted by the states to the union in framing the federal constitution. Unfortunately the framers of that important instrument failed to foresee the magnitude of our future westward growth and therefore neglected to specifically and in unambiguous language provide for the management of territory to be acquired. All questions that might arise in relation thereto might have been anticipated and provided for in the constitution, but they were not. In short, the grant of power over future acquisitions was and is uncertain and inadequate. Long before this an amendment ought to have

TREATMENT AT HOME.

Dr. Hartman's Free Advice to Women--A Generous Offer to The Afflicted.



Secretary Illinois Woman's Alliance. Miss A. Brady, Corresponding Secretary Illinois Woman's Alliance, writes from 2725 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "Last year from continued strain in literary work I became very much exhausted, my nerves seemed to give way, and I had backache, headache and serious indigestion. One of my friends suggested that I try Peruna. It certainly acted like magic on my system. "Within ten days I felt new life and health given me, and by taking an occasional dose off and on when I feel tired, I keep my system in perfect order."—Miss A. Brady. Miss Millie Baker writes from 290 East Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.: "I suffered for years with weakness

peculiar to women, severe bearing-down pains, and continual headache. "After using five bottles of Peruna I was as well and strong as ever."—Miss Millie Baker. Mrs. Nellie Blyler, 670 W. Twentieth street, Chicago, Ill., President of the Ladies of the G. A. R., has the following to say about Peruna: Gentlemen—"I recommend Peruna especially for women as it promptly cures the weakness of our sex and will always be sure to give satisfaction."—MRS. NELLIE BLYLER. Mrs. W. A. Allison, Assis. Matron of Peoples' Hospital, 758 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have had frequent opportunities to observe the wonderful curative ef-

fects of Peruna. It alleviates pain and soreness, increases the appetite and so tones up the entire system that the patient quickly regains strength and health."—Mrs. W. A. Allison. Free Home Advice. In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge. Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

ery emergency. Then no perplexing tangle would have been encountered over Porto Rico and the Philippines, leading to an unsatisfactory decision by a divided court and to the usurpation of power by congress. We have been prone to consider our constitution perfect. But there is danger in this omission to specifically provide for the government of acquired territory. There is too much room for construction and the claiming of inferential powers by congress. There is danger when congress assumes powers not expressly granted or incidental to express grants of power. W. L. HAND. Kearney, Neb.

The Boers' Prayer God of the few who dare to stand Defending here their native land, Their homes and all they love so well, Against the powers of death and hell, Be with us in the desperate fight, And give the victory to the right! Lord! bless the flag we have unfurled Against the robbers of the world, The fleets and armies of the strong, Who come to do Thy people wrong, To rob our freedom of their lives, Enslave our daughters and our wives! O Thou who wert our fathers' shield On Leyden's walls, on Irvy's field, Grant that their sons may still be free! Aid us in our extremity! O Lord and Father of us all, Let not the cause of freedom fail!

SLANDERING LINCOLN The recreancy of the republican party to its old principles and character is nowhere more glaringly shown than in the attempt to prove Lincoln false in the Declaration of Independence, in conducting a war to keep the south in the union. Senator Platt of Connecticut the other day tried to establish a political kinship between himself in the Philippine subjugation and Lincoln in the civil war, and now comes the Omaha Bee with the following, which is being admirably quoted by republican organs in the east: "The ignorant spouters and blather-skites quote Abraham Lincoln as the typical champion of the declaration that the consent of the governed must be the condition precedent to the annexation of any new territory and government of its people. If this principle was repudiated by Abraham Lincoln in dealing with the people of the confederate states, whose ancestors had signed the Declaration, helped to establish American independence, and were instrumental in framing our constitution, what right has any one to

The Favorite Schiller Matthews Piano Co. LINCOLN, NEBR. Ware room 1120 O Street. The Schiller Piano has always been the favorite with people wishing a really good Piano at a moderate price. In short, it has not a single equal at the price. Their success along this line has inspired the company to attempt something higher. The new High Grade Schiller is the result. This, like the medium grade, is the best yet produced for the money. The price is necessarily some higher, but just as low in proportion to quality. Write for description and prices to the

acted the consent-of-the-government principle in dealing with the semi-savage population of the Philippine islands? Is it not about time for the inspired ignoramus to give us a rest on Lincoln as champion of the consent of the governed?" Even such a loyal and semi-imperialistic southern paper as the Atlanta Constitution feels compelled to rebuke these republicans for making an utterly false and baseless comparison. For such, of course, it is, as anybody with a mind to the truth can see. Lincoln had to deal with a faction among the people which was living in full allegiance to the American government by birth or volition, and which enjoyed with all other white people equal representation in the government. He even disclaimed any purpose to coerce the south, going so far as to say that where in any locality hostility to the government was so general that postmasters and other federal functionaries could not be found among the people there the activities of the federal government might suffer temporary suspension in that locality. He was intent chiefly upon holding possession of the federal property in the disturbed district. He regarded the secession movement as the work of a faction among the whites, as it was, even though finally he was drawn into the movement. He regarded the negro as a man, and when Wendell Phillips declared that the principles of the Declaration of Inde-