Bargains For Boys

We sell Boys' Clothing on the same small profit basis as Men's Clothing. Our boys' Department is three times as large and three times as attractive as ever before. We show stylish, up-to-date suits for boys 4 to 14 from 98 cents up and good honest dressy long pants suits from $3.75 up.

If you have boys to clothe write at once for new catalogue showing samples of cloth and describing some of our choicest styles of boys' suits. We are sending out Boys' Suits in all directions by express and we can please and fit YOUR boys as well as other peoples. We are sure you will like our Mail Order Service both for Men's and Boys' wear and we want you to always remember you are under no obligation to keep anything you do not like.

We are as anxious to please you as you are to be pleased and in this spirit we fill every order that comes to us.

Mayer Bros.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

tem that taxes them according to what they eat, drink and wear.

At the next national democratic convention the Free Trade league will be there with banners, with "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" inscribed thereon. The fifteen vice presidents of Massachusetts will be there with Charles Francis Adams II. at their head, if not in body, certainly in spirit. The vice presidents of the other seventeen states of the union will be there; if not in body, certainly in spirit. J. Sterling Morton, vice president for Nebraska, will be there. Besides Massachusetts and Nebraska, the vice presidents for Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia will be there. Besides the officials of this organization, many politicians and statesmen of the Northern states will be there, though not members. David B. Hill of New York will be there, Grover Cleveland, if not in body, certainly in spirit, of New Jersey, will be there. David B. will be New York's candidate for president of the United States. They will exhibit their banner, inscribed with "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," but all that they will ask, to be inserted in the platform, will be "Tariff for revenue only." These men will be told by the convention that such a tariff is a special privilege for the rich to be exempt from taxation according to their wealth; and that the party cannot indorse such a doctrine as "pure" democracy; that an income tax must be inserted in lieu of a revenue tariff; and that "revenue reform" means the commencement of an agitation for income taxes instead of further agitation for revenue tariffs. They will probably be reminded that in 1896 the democratic party pronounced for an income tax and that the party cannot recede from this position, that tariffs for revenue only are inconsistent with income taxes and that the two systems cannot stand together. If they cannot accept this as "Equal rights to all," they can go to the republican party, where they can at least find congenial company in advocating a single gold "standard." If they find that they can not agree with the republicans as to protection, they can agree with them on the money question, keeping the mints open to free and unlimited coinage of gold, which will allow a few owners of gold bullion to take their private property to a public mint, built at the public expense, and have it converted into coin without cost to the private owners; and in having the sovereign power of the national government annexed to the coin, so that everybody is obliged to accept it in payment of all debts; and in allowing the national banks to issue circulating notes to be used as money. They can do all this and call it consistency. They have done it before and they will do it again. It is quite evident that these "free traders" believe in a "tariff for revenue only" as a mere political expedient; they do not believe that it has anything to do with justice or equal rights and they think that there is a number of democrats in the northern states, who, joined with the democrats of the south, can nominate a democratic candidate for president and elect him and thereby get possession of the national government and divide the spoils of office among themselves. In all this they do not show good political sense, because it is no longer possible to nominate a revenue reformer of the free trade kind in a democratic national convention, and, if it could be done, it will be impossible to elect such a candidate.

The "free traders" are gold democrats, as they call themselves. They can believe in free coinage of gold without believing in free coinage of silver. They can see that free coinage of silver is wrong, but they cannot see that free coinage of gold is equally wrong.

When we had free coinage of silver dollars and the private owners of silver bullion were putting 371¼ grains of pure silver in each dollar at the public mint, silver bullion was worth $1.29 per ounce by law, because 480 grains made an ounce and every ounce of silver made as much money as 371¼ went times into 480, which was one and twenty-nine and over, and every time anybody brought silver bullion to the mint, they received silver coin dollars which were a legal tender for all debts, and thereby silver bullion was $1.29 per ounce by a legal tender law. Silver could not be lower than that, as long as the mints stood open to free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars. After the mints, however, were closed to free coinage of silver and the government was obliged to go into the market, in order to buy silver bullion for coinage of silver dollars, silver fell to about 60 cents per ounce and the silver in each silver dollar cost the government about 50 cents in gold. Then the gold democrats and others raised a hire and cry about a 50-cent silver dollar and called for a suppression of further coinage of such dollars. They could not endure free and unlimited or even a limited coinage of silver dollars They lost their reason to such an extent, that they could not remind the people, that what cost the government 50 cents in gold, was paid as equal to a 100 cents in gold.

The mints still stand open to free and unlimited coinage of gold, although closed to free coinage of silver. The private owners of gold bullion are allowed to take their gold to the mints and have it coined at the public expense, putting about 24 grains of pure gold into each dollar, and as long as 480 grains make an ounce and 24 grains of gold are put into each dollar, gold bullion will be $20.00 per ounce by law as anybody can see by dividing 480 by 24. This is partly because the mints are open to free coinage of gold, partly because all gold coins are a legal tender for debts. Gold cannot fall below $20.00 per ounce as long as the mints are open to free coinage of this metal and gold coin dollars are a legal tender for debts. One of the first results, then, of free coinage of gold is to fix an arbitrary government price for gold, without regard to its value. If gold should be a hundred times as abundant (without increased demand its PRICE would still be the same, although its VALUE might be a hundred times less. On the other hand, if gold should be a hundred times as scarce and its value a hundred times greater, its price nevertheless would still be $20.00 per ounce. This is one of the special privileges which free coinage of gold confers. It is a fixity or unchangeableness of price by statute law without regard to value. Whoever makes the law makes the price. We have never tried closing the mints to free coinage of gold, in order to compel its owners to go into the market to get a price for their commodity, as the owners of gold have compelled the owners of silver to do.

Gold democrats can see great wrong in free coinage of silver, but they cannot see any wrong in free coinage of gold. Their reasoning is as erroneous on money as on tariff. They ought to fall into the ranks of some political party and be led, instead of trying to constitute themselves leaders of public opinion. Whoever consents to be led by them will certainly go astray. It is dangerous for those who have eyes to follow those who have no eyes. Any man who can see great wrong in allowing the owners of silver mines to take their product to the public mint and have it coined as public expense into money and cannot, at the same time, see equal or greater wrong in allowing the owners of gold mines to take their product to the same mints and have it coined, on the same terms, into money, must certainly be blind.

If the democratic party adopts the program of the gold democrats, it will put itself in the position of being opposed to protection merely without an objective point or single affirmation. They will not be at liberty to advocate revenue tariffs, because a large majority of the people in the north are opposed to them and not a single northern state can be carried on such an issue. They will not be at liberty to advocate an income tax, because it will not be in the platform and nobody will trust the party on the issue. Nor will they be at liberty to advocate free coinage of silver, because free coinage of gold will be in the platform without free coinage of silver. Thus the party will stand upon a single negation, and that will be opposition to protection, with no definite policy as a substitute.

It is time for the democratic party to be for something instead of being against everything. Since the civil war it has been in the objective mood, merely opposing such measures as the republicans proposed and seeking to make issues by opposing whatever they do, and then, perhaps, afterwards adopting what they have done. This was the history of the party until 1896, and it is time to go further on, instead of going backward.

JOHN S. DE HART.

Jersey City, N. J.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A DEMOCRATIC COUP

(Continued from Page One.)

how the fusion members are getting along. He sits just a little to the front and left of the four fusion members from Nebraska and he has cultivated a new side glance to watch Stark, Shallenberger, Robinson and Neville. During the Cuban debate, Burkett was busy watching the other five members. He had to keep first looking to the left to watch the only David and then quickly turn his face toward the fusionists. That side glance of his is unequalled and it is wonderful that he has not appealed to some other member to trade seats with him so that he could watch the other representatives from Nebraska. It will be noted that Burkett and Mercer first voted to sustain the chair and later broke on the record vote.

WILLIAM W. BRIDE.

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

THE POWER TO TAX

(Continued from Page One.)

a state shall be party." "In all the other cases before mentioned (in Par. 1, Sec. 2) the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make." The Eleventh amendment restricted the judicial power of the United States by providing that "the judicial power of the United States to extend shall not be construed to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state."

Slowly but surely, however, the federal courts have been usurping the functions of both the legislative and executive departments. As The Independent has many times pointed out, the government of the United States devolves upon five men—a majority of the nine judges of the supreme court—both congress and the president in many senses being more auxilliaries. It is needless to recite much history of the encroachments of this branch of the government upon the functions of the two others, more important branches—the instances have been discussed innumerable times.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people." So says the Tenth amendment. It is as much a part of the supreme law of the land as it ever was. A rational, reasonable construction of it, in connection with the other parts of the constitution, is as desirable today as it ever was. The exereme position on the one hand, held so tenaciously by the people of the south, making state sovereignty the substance and the federal government a mere shadow, was never tenable. The question of at least one state's "right"—the "right" to secede—was pretty thoroughly thrashed out in the civil war and decided adversely to the "right." But that decision did not abrogate the Tenth amendment. It is still part of our supreme law, although each succeeding decision of the federal court—where the question is involved—whittles away a portion of the amendment and enlarges the scope of that paragraph of the constitution which empowers congress "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

An absolutely "strict" construction of the federal constitution is just as undesirable as a "liberal" construction carried to extremes. A mere league of all-powerful states and a weak general government is not an ideal government. On the other hand, the present trend of judicial decisions is to build up an all-powerful general government and deprive the states of the powers reserved to them by the tenth amendment—and this is just as undesirable as the other extreme.

The federal constitution provides that "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government," that is to say, a representative democracy, where the laws are enacted, enforced, and interpreted, by officers elected by the people of the state—in other words, local self-government is guaranteed to each state by the federal constitution. In this local self-government each state is supreme, and reserved to it, "or to the people," are all powers not delegated, expressly or impliedly, to the United States.

Now, local self-government implies local taxation and must include not only the power to tax for local purposes but also the power to enact laws prescribing how the assessments and levies shall be made, by what officers, and the power to elect or appoint such officers. Taxation is the chief attribute of sovereignty. When the power to tax is denied any state then its sovereignty is gone. As Thomas G. Shearman says: "Government implies taxation, as truly as the existence of animated nature implies food. Taxation is the indispensible condition of all government. Taxes are the food upon which it lives. Without taxes it must die. If all offices of government were filled gratuitously, it would none the less be maintained by taxation, although the only direct taxpayers would be the officeholders."

Of course the Grosscup-Humphrey decision is not final. It will doubtless be taken on appeal to the supreme court of the United States. Just what the outcome there will be no man should risk his reputation guessing. Yet there is no doubt that even the supreme court of the United States has its ears to the ground and that if popular disapproval of the Grosscup-Humphrey decision is strong enough, there is yet some hope that it may be reversed. Not only are the people of Illonios vitally interested, but the people of every other state. If the decision is good law, then in Nebraska any attempt to compel the railroads to bear their just share of the taxes must result in failure. Governor Savage and his associates may make the railroad assessment as high as they please—the railroads if not satisfied will simply enjoin collection of the taxes levied against them on the ground that the Fourteenth amendment has received a severe strain.

It is interesting to note, however, that the United States supreme court does not agree with Judges Grosscup and Humphrey regarding the market value of stocks and bonds. Just as well say that the market value of cattle, wheat, corn, or hogs is "fictitious" because these are the subject of speculation and gambling. The fact is that every railroad that has ever been sold as an entirety has always brought from five to fifteen per cent higher price than the market value of smaller portions of its stocks or bonds.

"It is a cardinal rule," said Mr. Justice Brewer, in Adams Express Company vs. Ohio, 166 U. S., 185 and 220, "which should never be forgotten, that whatever property is worth for the purpose of income and sale, it is also worth for the purpose of taxation. What a mockery of substantial justice it would be for a corporation, whose property is worth to its stockholders for the purpose of income and sale $16,800,000, to be adjudged liable for taxation upon only one-fourth of that amount. The value which property bears in the market, the amount for which its stock can be bought and sold, IS THE REAL VALUE. Business men do not pay cash for property in moonshine and dreamland. They buy and pay for that which is of value in its power to produce income, or for purposes of sale."

WEAK MEN—Is your health worth a 2-cent stamp? If so, then write us at once, enclosing a 2-cent stamp, for our absolutely free offer. We will send absolutely free our Perfection Electric Belt, the most unique and perfect Electric Appliance in the market for the cure of nervous and sexual diseases. This offer is made in good faith for the purpose of introducing and advertising our methods of treating all chronic diseases.

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PROVIDENCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW YORK BANKERS

They Inflate Their Credits to Encourage the Gamblers—Government Should not Only Control Money but Credits Also

Editor Independent:—During the ten weeks ending December 10, 1901, the Comptroller's Abstract of the Condition of National Banks (No. 26) showed an aggregate increase of less than $19,700,000 in loans and discounts, while the New York banks had decreased their loans over $13,000,000. This shows an increase in other banks, principally country banks, of over $32,000,000.

In my last communication I suggested that there were indications of an attempt on the part of the New York banks to revive the drooping stock gambling by a large inflation of credits.

No. 27 of the Comptroller's Abstracts, covering a period of fifteen weeks, ending March 25, has just reached me. The enormous increase of loans and discounts during that period by $90,371,647 is startling. It is particularly so when it is known just where this increase occurred. Most of it was in the central reserve cities, as follows:

42 New York Banks	$67,889,027 79
12 Chicago Banks	12,816,165 28
7 St. Louis Banks	130,429.50
Total	$80,835,622.57

For the first time by reason of the increase of loans the Chicago banks show an aggregate shortage of reserve. St. Louis has been continually short for many months. This time the abstract shows two out of three of the central reserve cities and twelve out of the twenty-nine reserve cities short in their resources. It must be remembered that a bank cannot be short in its cash reserve without being short in its lawful reserve. I have a letter directly from the comptroller which distinctly states this.

It will be seen that the 61 central reserve banks increased their loans and discounts by $80,835,622.57. This leaves the increase in the 269 reserve city banks and the 4,027 country banks at $9,536,034.83. Examination and calculation disclose that the 269 reserve city banks, in the aggregate, really decreased their loans and discounts by about $6,000,000. It must be, therefore, that the 4,027 country banks made an increase of about $15,000,000, or less than half, during the fifteen weeks of what was their increase during the preceding ten weeks.

There appears to have been an increase of deposits in the New York banks of about $98,948,658.86 between December 10, 1901, and March 25, 1902. At the same time, the individual deposits in these banks decreased $16,225,563.89. There must have been an increase from some other source than individuals sufficient to cover the net increase of deposits and the loss of individual deposits shown by abstract No. 27, or an actual increase of $115,174,222.78. Almost this entire amount was the result of transaction between banks. It is made up of the difference between what the New York banks owed other banks and what other banks owed them. What one bank owes another is a deposit liability of the bank owing the debt. If there is a reciprocal account betwen them, then the difference only must be counted as a deposit by the bank owing the difference.

Between the dates mentioned the New York banks increased their liabilities to other banks over $57,000,000, and decreased the liabilities of other banks to them almost as much. In the fifteen weeks the New York banks took from other banks throughout the country, and consequently out of the business of the country, this large sum. This accounts for the large increase of credits by the New York banks, the loss of credits in the aggregate by the 269 reserve city banks, and the unusually small increase of credits by the 4,027 country banks.

It is an alarming illustration of the power of less than half a hundred banks in New York City over other banks, and over the business and industries of the country. These few banks have it in their power at any time withing forty-eight hours to create financial conditions that would wreck half the industrial and commercial interests of the country. During the ten weeks ending December 10th, they withheld credits and contracted the volume over $13,000,000. During the next fifteen weeks they made the enormous increase shown by this last abstract.

The American people will learn after a while that the power of these banks over credits is a grave danger not only to commercial transactions, but to our institutions. There can be no reasonable doubt that the power to issue money should rest in the hands of the government. It will be seen sometime, possibly when too late, that the power to create bank credits should be exercised by the government also in the interest of all the people.

FLOVINS J. VAN VORHES.

Inianapolis, April 15, 1902.

A NEVER CEASING FIGHT

A Sample of the Way The Independent is Treated by Country Republican Postmasters

Every inch of ground that The Independent wins must be fought for and when a position is gained it must be fortified and guarded or it will be driven from it in short order. It must constantly fight the devil and all his republican imps and office-holders The country postmasters are all republicans and agents for every republican paper. A good deal of their efforts are expended in increasing the circulation of plutocratic papers. But when it comes to The Independent they are often not even delivered to paid subscribers. The law requires that when a person who has been receiving a paper refuses longer to take it from the office, the postmaster must inform the publisher of that fact. Postmasters have sent so many such notices to this office where subscribers have not refused to take the paper from the office that such notices are no longer of any value. In fact, they are a great cost in the way of increasing expenses for postage and stationery, for whenever such a notice is received, instead of relying upon it, a letter is written to the person from the office. The following is a copy of the correspondence in one such case:

No. 1528.

POSTMASTER MUST FILL THIS OUT IN FULL AND LEGIBLY.

Postoffice at—Ceresco.
State—Nebraska.
Date—Apr. 9, 1902.

Sir:—Pursuant to instructions from the Postmaster General, I beg leave to inform you that your paper addressed to T. R. Fraley is not taken out, but remains dead in this office. You will please discontinue the same.

J. S. LWISAY, P. M.

Reason—Refused.

Lincoln, Neb., Apr. 17, 1902.

Mr. T. R. Fraley, Ceresco, Neb.

Dear Sir:—We have received notice from the postmaster at Ceresco stating that you have refused to accept The Independent from the postoffice. We think there must be some mistake about this, as your subscription is paid in advance to Jan. 21, 1903.

Please let us know whether you wish the paper until that date, and oblige yours truly,

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

Ceresco, Neb., Apr. 19, 1902.

Editor Independent, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 17th inst. received, stating that you had received notice from the postmaster at Ceresco that I had refused to accept The Independent. In reply will say that it is absolutely false and I would rather receive it every day than to refuse it once. The Independent and the Commoner I expect to take as long as I live or they are published, if I can raise that much money each year. I think they both should receive the entire support of the common eople and all who are opposed to being ruled by corporation and trusts. I like The Independent because it is independent and can't be ruled or controlled by the money power. I like the Commoner because it is edited by W. J. Bryan and advocates the best principles for the common people, and until you receive a notice of refusal from me, please let it come every week.

Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours truly,

T. R. FRALEY.

The Independent wishes to say to its subscribers that if they want their paper stopped for any reason that they should send a postal card to this office and not rely on any postmaster or other person.

THE "WATER CURE"

One of the Most horrible and Cruel Tortures Ever Invented by Man or Devil

A correspondent in the Philippines writing to the New York Evening Post after describing other means of torture which are constantly applied to the Filipinos, describes the "water cure" as follows:

But the water cure! If the tortures I mentioned are hellish, the water cure is plain hell. The native is thrown upon the ground, and while his legs and arms are pinioned, his head is raised partially, so as to make pouring in the water an easier matter. An attempt to keep the mouth closed is of no avail, a bamboo stick or a pinching of the nose will produce the desired effect. And now the water is poured in, and swallow the poor wretch must, or strangle. A gallon of water is much, but is followed by a second or third. By this time the victim is certain his body is about to burst. But he is mistaken, for a fourth and even a fifth gallon are poured in. By this time the body becomes an object frightful to contemplate, and the pain agony. While in this condition speech is impossible, so the water must be squeezed out of him. This is sometimes allowed to occur naturally, but is sometimes hastened by pressure, and "sometimes we jump on them to get it out quick," said a young soldier to me, with a smile—a young soldier, a mere boy, hardly ten years out of his mother's lap. I did not wonder when an officer, in answer to my question how often he had seen it, said, "Not often, my feelings too much revolted." Does it seem possible that cruelty could further go? And what must we think of the fortitude of the native, when we learn that many times the "cure" is twice given ere the native yields? I heard of one who took it three times and died.

How often is it given? is a natural question. No one knows. A sergeant told me he had seen it taken by 200 and 300, by as many as twenty sometimes a day. Another had seen 80. An officer saw four, but knew of its happening 200 times.

Another phase of the subject merits our attention, the effect upon the American. The unconcerned way in which the soldiers, and civilians, too, speak of the water cure, the exulting way in most cases, is the saddest phase of all. The officer's pity for the native undergoing the treatment is the only expression of sympathy for the Filipino I have heard from the lips of a soldier—the only one. These things are not lovely, but they are true.

Very Low Rates

Every day during the months of March and April, 1902, the UNION PACIFIC will sell Colonist one-way tickets at the following rates:

FROM MISSOURI RIVER.

$20.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City.

$20.00 to Butte, Anaconda and Helena.

$22.50 to Spokane.

$22.50 to points on the Great Northern Ry., Spokane to Wenatchee included, via Huntington and Spokane.

$25.00 to points on Great Northern Ry., west to Wenatchee, via Huntington and Spokane.

$25.00 to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

$25.00 to Ashland, Oregon and intermediate points, including branch lines on S. P. Co. south of Portland, via Portland.

$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles and other California points.

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Postmaster Palmer

of So. Glen Falls, N. Y., describes a condition which thousands of men and women find identical with theirs. Read what he says, and note the similarity of your own case. Write to him, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, and get a personal corroboration of what is here given. He says regarding

L. D. Palmer.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure:

"I suffered agonizing pain in the left breast and between my shoulders from heart trouble. My heart would palpitate, flutter, then skip beats, until I could no longer lie in bed. Night after night I walked the floor, for to lie down would have meant sudden death. My condition seemed almost hopeless when I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, but it helped me from the first. Later I took Dr. Miles' Nervine with the Heart Cure and the effect was astonishing. I earnestly implore similar sufferers to give these remedies a trial."

Sold by all Druggists on guarantee.

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DON'T TOBACCO SPIT and SMOKE Your Lifeaway!

You can be cured of any form of tobacco using easily, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor by taking NO-TO-BAC, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 500,000 cured. All druggists. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and advice FREE. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York. 427

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Is a new invention that promises to revolutionize the Suspender trade. The web is of the best quality; the notched tips are of firm, oak-tanned belt leather; the fastenings of first-class calf, very soft and flexible. Adjustable front and back, they will not slip off the shoulders or tear off buttons. There is no metal to rust, break, or cut the clothing—the only adjustable suspender made without metal. It will outwear any suspender made. While for men of heavy work it has no equal on account of material and wearing qualities, yet it is dressy enough for anyone, making it a desirable suspender for all classes. Less value is received in the purchase of the ordinary suspender than in any other item of dress. The best is the cheapest.

Ask your Dealer for "THE NEW MODEL"

and take no other, or send 50 Cents and we will mail you a pair postpaid. Regular lengths 30, 33 and 35 inches, special length made to order. Give length when ordering.

All of these goods are made out of the very best material. We believe the people will appreciate the value they get at these low prices.

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Reduce your fat and be refined. Refine your fat and be reduced. "Reducto" is a perfectly harmless vegetable compound endorsed by thousands of physicians and people who have tried it. We send you the Formula, you make "Reducto" at home if you desire, you know full well the ingredients and therefor need have no fear of evil effects. Send $1.00 for receipt and instructions—everything mailed in plain envelope. Address

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104 North 10th St.

We say "Roy's" drug store—as a matter of fact it is EVERYBODY'S drug store almost. Roy only conducts it, buys and keeps to sell the goods, and meet and force competition. Our patrons do the rest. We want to remind you of seasonable goods, viz: Garden Seeds, Condition Powders, Lice Killers, B. B. Poison, Kalsomine, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.

We make a specialty of all kinds of Stock and Poultry Foods, etc. Don't miss us.

Rovs' 104 No 10th

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$1.00 Wine of Cardui	65c
$1.00 Stuart's Dyspeptic Tablets	65c
$1.00 Pinkham's Compound	65c
$1.00 Kilmer's Swamp Root	65c
$1.00 Scott's Emulsion	65c
$1.00 S. S. S.	65c
Syrup of Figs	19c
Meadows Malted Milk	33c
Castoria, Dr. Pitcher's Formula	12c

To each purchaser of $1 worth of goods we give a substantial present—there is no prescription too difficult for us to fill and we'll save you money. Come in and get acquainted.

Add 25c for boxing where goods are shipped.

Riggs Cut Rate Pharmacy

12th and O STS., Lincoln, Neb.

HALF RATES.

Via Wabash railroad to Harrisburg, Pa., and return—on sale May 14 to 19—good returning June 30. Half rates will also be sold from Harrisburg to points in Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia on May 21 to 24.

Stop-overs allowed at Niagara Falls. Think it over and ask your nearest agent to route you via the Wabash railroad. All information at Omaha city office, 1415 Farnam street (Paxton hotel block) or write

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