

# We Can Supply all Your Needs in the Home or on the Farm.

PAGES TAKEN FROM OUR LATEST CATALOGUE.

THE LINCOLN SUPPLY COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB. CATALOGUE No. 2.

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## DESCRIPTION OF HIGH-GRADE Buggy with Rubber Tire Nos. B245 and B247.

The description given below applies to either of these numbers, except in top. No. B245 has full leather top while No. B247 has leather quarter top.

**WHEELS.** High-grade selected hickory, tired with the celebrated Kelley-Springfield Rubber Tire, the highest grade rubber tire on the market, and far superior to other makes. We can furnish with 3-inch wheels, 36 and 40 inches high, or 4-inch wheels, either 36 and 42 inches high or 40 and 44 inches high.

**AXLES.** The celebrated 1500-mile axle, fitted with absolutely dust-proof Collings collar. The axle is made from the finest tempered steel; size, 1 inch. Can also give arched axles when desired, without extra charge.

**GEAR WOODS.** Selected second-growth hickory. We do not use elm or other white woods as do some of our competitors. All scrolls hand cut.

**SPRINGS.** Springs are made of highest grade steel, tempered in oil, and in addition to the two end springs, there is an additional longitudinal spring running from front to rear axle and attached to body in center. A very valuable attachment to an end-spring buggy, especially where used in mountainous or hilly countries. It prevents the body pitching backward or forward.

**FIFTH-WHEEL.** Celebrated Dayton wheel, which has a world-wide reputation. The kingbolt is in rear of axle.

**CLIPS AND BOLTS.** Of the finest grade wrought iron; no malleable used.

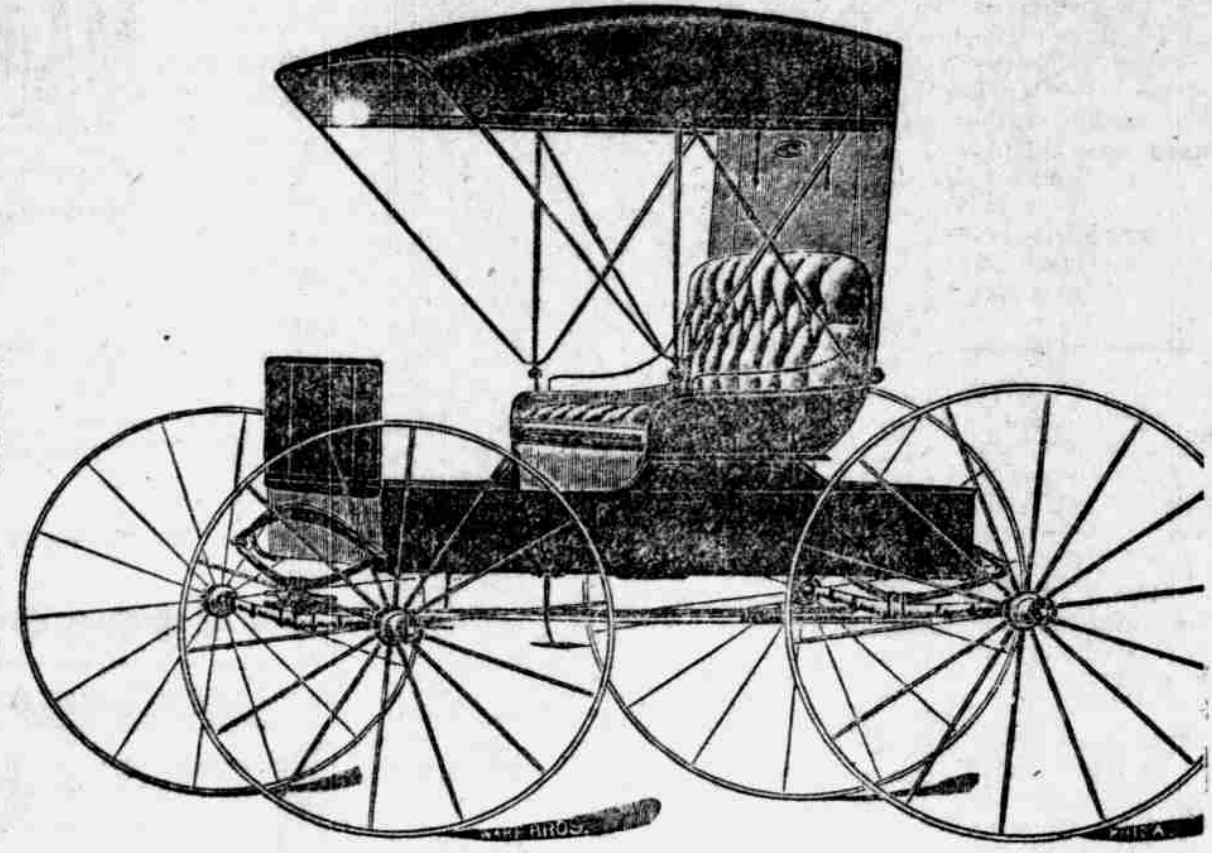
**BODY.** Finest yellow poplar panels, with ash sills, thoroughly seasoned, screwed and plugged; 53 inches in length, and either 16, 20, 22 or 24 inches in width.

**SEAT.** Full width, for two persons.

**TRACK.** Either wide, which is five feet one inch, or narrow, which is four feet eight inches. Always mention which is wanted. Do not order standard track, as there is no such thing as a general standard track.

**BODY LOOPS.** The celebrated Bailey patent. The latest thing known for fine buggies.

**CUSHION AND BACK.** Made from high-grade, machine-buffed



leather throughout, with open bottom spring cushion and an extra high, solid panel spring back. Can furnish in either dark colored red, or light tan leather, or 16-ounce all-wool cloth.

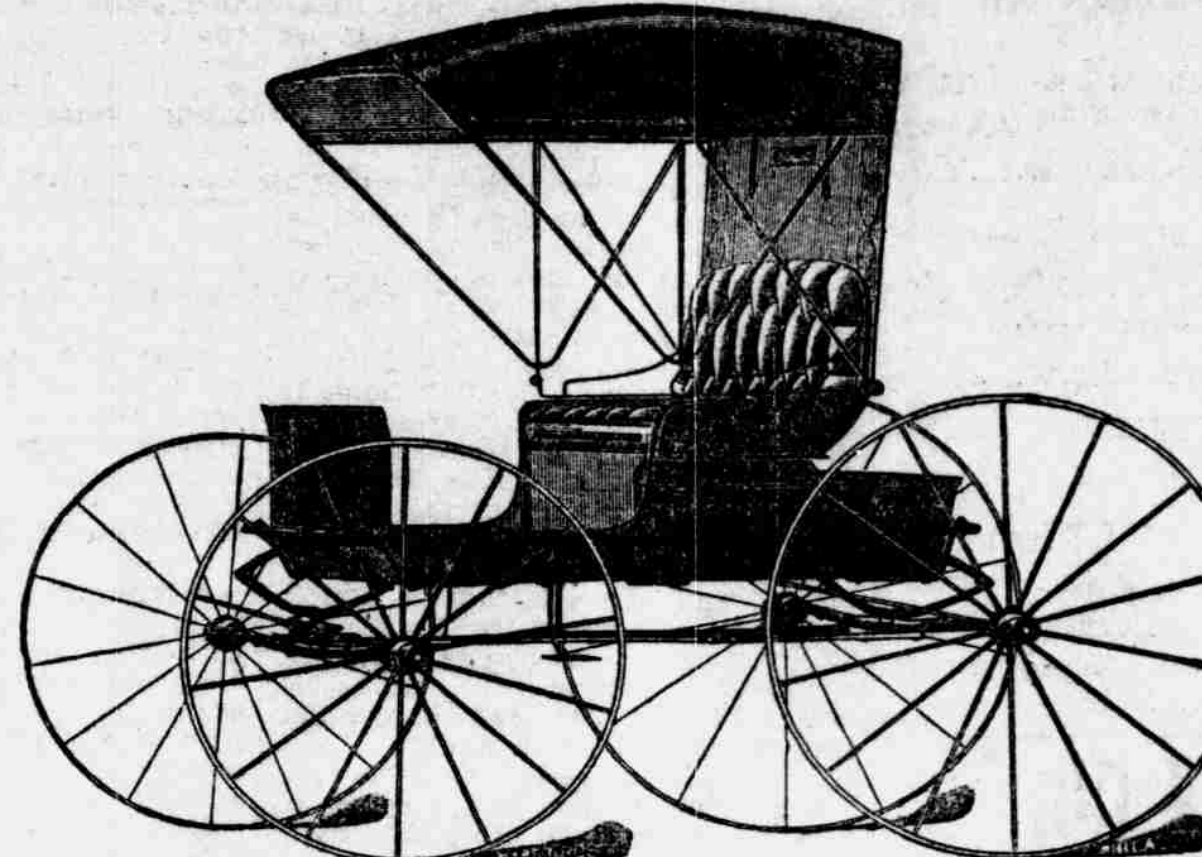
**TOP.** Either 3 or 4-bow, heavily lined throughout with extra heavy wool top lining. On the No. B245 we use a high-grade, machine-buffed leather throughout, except in side curtains, which are rubber, and on No. B247, machine-buffed leather quarters and back stays.

**PAINTING.** The painting on this buggy is of the highest order, the body having twelve coats of paint and the gearing six, giving it a very high grade finish, and nothing but the best materials that can be obtained are used.

B245 Full Leather Top and Rubber Tires. Price, only.... \$91 50  
B247 Leather Quarter Top and Rubber Tires. Price, only.. \$86 50

Note.—If this job is wanted with steel tires, instead of rubber, we will make price same as Nos. B255 and B257.

## Description of Our Standard Road Wagon With Top Nos. B487 and B489.



No. B487 has genuine leather quarter top, cushion and back. Price, only..... \$44 75  
No. B489 has imitation leather top, cushion and back. Price, only..... \$42 50

**WHEELS.** Selected hickory; 4, 4 1/2 or 1-inch; bolted between each spoke; Sarven pattern.

**TIRES.** One-quarter inch thick, round edge; Bessemer steel.

**AXLES.** Finest tempered steel; double collar. We use the celebrated one-piece axle, 1 inch square. The axle has no weld in the center to break or give down, and is far superior to

the old style that is welded in the center. Can give arched axles when desired; no extra charge.

**GEAR WOODS.** Selected second-growth hickory. We do not use elm or other white woods as do some of our competitors. All scrolls hand cut.

**SPRINGS.** All springs made of the highest grade spring steel, tempered in oil.

**FIFTH-WHEEL.** Celebrated Dayton wheel, which has a world-wide reputation. The kingbolt is in rear of axle.

**CLIPS AND BOLTS.** Of the finest grade wrought iron; no malleable used.

**BODY.** Corning style, as shown in cut, 24 inches in width only. Finest yellow poplar panels, with ash sills, screwed and plugged.

**TOP.** Canopy pattern, as shown in cut, complete with curtains for sides and rear.

**SEAT.** Full width, for two persons.

**TRACK.** Either wide, which is five feet one inch, or narrow, which is four feet eight inches. Always mention which is wanted. Do not order standard track, as there is no such thing as a general standard track.

**BODY LOOPS.** Full length, japanned.

**PAINTING.** In painting we excel, as we use the highest grade of paint on the market, putting ten coats of paint on the body and five on the gearing, applied by the highest grade of skilled labor to be obtained. The body is painted a jet black and the gear can be furnished either dark Brewster green or carmine.

## DESCRIPTION OF OUR Special High-Grade Standard Buggy Nos. B365, B367 and B369.

No. B365 has leather top, genuine leather, broad cloth, whipcord or fancy plush cushion and back. Price, only..... \$49 50  
No. B367 has leather quarter top, with genuine leather, broadcloth, whipcord or fancy plush cloth cushion and back. Price, only..... \$44 50  
No. B369 has rubber drill top, with imitation leather cushion and back only. The best of all descriptions is the same. Price, only..... \$39 50

**WHEELS.** Selected hickory; 4, 4 1/2 or 1-inch; bolted between each spoke; Sarven pattern. All 1-inch wheels are built 40 and 44 inches high; 3-inch wheels, 36 and 40 inches high, but 3-inch wheels can be furnished either 36-40, 38-42 or 40 and 44 inches high.

**TIRES.** One-quarter inch thick, round edge; Bessemer steel.

**AXLES.** Finest tempered steel; double collar. We use the celebrated one-piece axle, 1 inch square. This axle has no weld in the center to break or give down, and is far superior to the old style that is welded in the center. Can give you arched axles when desired; no extra charge.

**GEAR WOODS.** Selected second-growth hickory. We do not use elm or other white woods, as do some of our competitors. All scrolls hand cut.

**SPRINGS.** All springs made of highest grade spring steel, tempered in oil.

**FIFTH-WHEEL.** Celebrated Dayton wheel, which has a world-wide reputation. The kingbolt is in rear of axle.

**CLIPS AND BOLTS.** Of finest grade wrought iron; no malleable used.

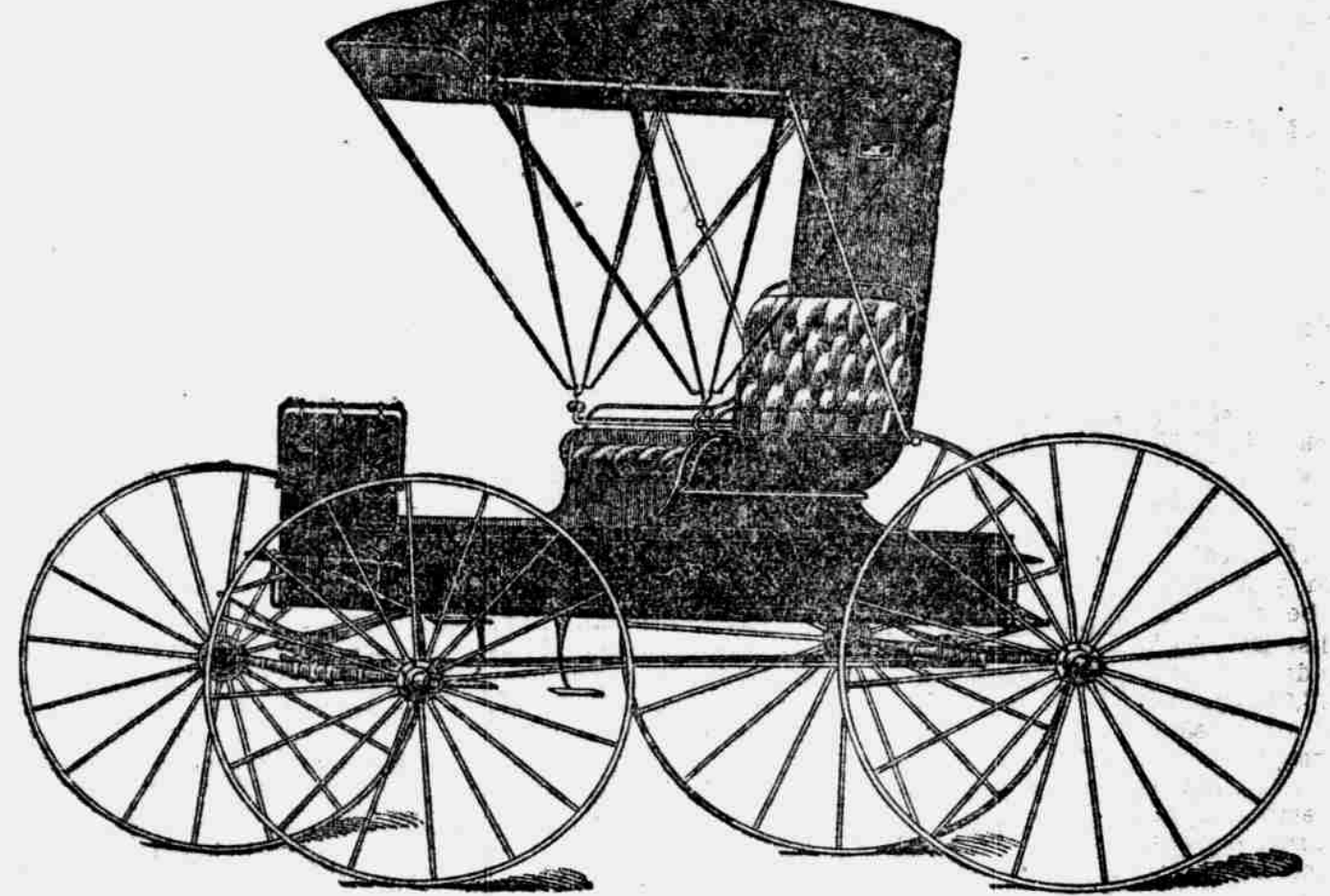
**BODY.** Finest yellow poplar panels, with ash sills, thoroughly seasoned, screwed and plugged; 53 inches in length and either 17, 18, 22 or 24 inches in width.

**SEAT.** Full width, for two persons.

**TRACK.** Either wide, which is five feet one inch, or narrow, which is four feet eight inches. Always mention which is wanted. Do not order standard there is no such thing as a general standard track.

**BODY LOOPS.** Full length, japanned.

**PAINTING.** In painting we excel, as we use the highest grade of paint on the market, putting ten coats of paint on the body and five on the gearing, applied by the highest grade of skilled labor to be obtained. The body is painted a jet black and the gear can be furnished either dark Brewster green or carmine.



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## DESCRIPTION OF OUR SPECIAL ROAD WAGON Nos. B491 and B493.

No. B491 has genuine leather cushions and back. Price, only..... \$36 50  
No. B493 has imitation leather cushion and back only. Price, only..... \$32 50

**WHEELS.** Selected hickory; 4, 4 1/2 or 1-inch; bolted between each spoke; Sarven pattern.

**TIRES.** One-quarter inch thick; round edge; Bessemer steel.

**AXLES.** Finest tempered steel; double collar. We use the celebrated one-piece axle, 1 inch square. This axle has no weld in the center to break or give down, and is far superior to the old style that is welded in the center. Can give arched axles when desired; no extra charge.

**GEAR WOODS.** Selected second-growth hickory. We do not use elm or other white woods as do some of our competitors. All scrolls hand cut.

**SPRINGS.** All springs made of highest grade spring steel, tempered in oil.

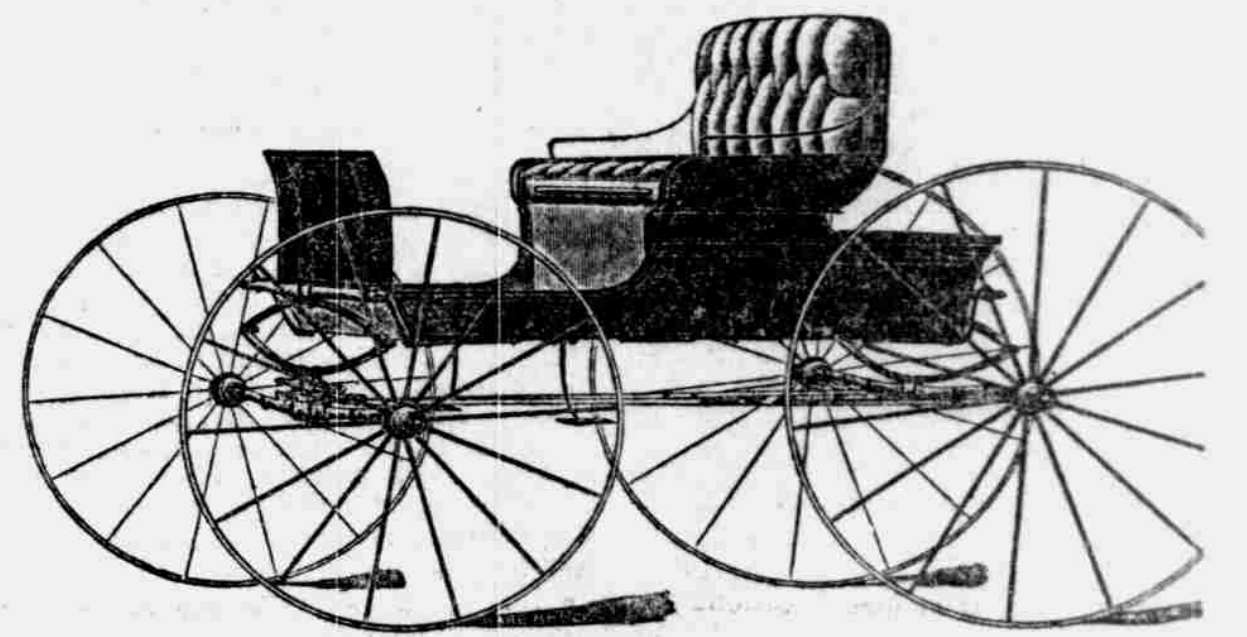
**FIFTH-WHEEL.** Celebrated Dayton wheel, which has a world-wide reputation. The kingbolt is in rear of axle.

**CLIPS AND BOLTS.** Of the finest grade wrought iron; no malleable used.

**BODY.** Corning style (as shown in cut); 24 inches in width only. Made of finest yellow poplar panels, with ash sills; screwed and plugged.

**SEAT.** Full width, for two persons.

**TRACK.** Either wide, which is five feet one inch, or narrow, which



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**BODY LOOPS.** Full length, japanned.

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Lincoln Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.: Gentlemen.—Received folding bed, mattress, and kitchen utensils in good condition and the articles are No. 1 goods. My wife says these are the first things I ever bought that suited her. I shall give you more orders if I need anything more in your line. Wishing you success, I remain,  
Yours truly,  
A. ARMANN.

MARTELL, NEB., August 6, 1901.

# LINCOLN SUPPLY CO., 122 North 10th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

## FUNCTION OF THE STATE

An Address by O. W. Meier Before the Labor Lyceum, Lincoln, Nebraska, May 4, 1902

(Continued from last week.)

Individualists emphasize the importance of the individual man. They say that the state which governs least, governs best. They contend that the state should only perform those functions which pertain to the existence of the state itself, which might be termed essential functions, such as the exercise of police power, defending the people against foreign invasion and preventing individuals from injuring one another. The individualistic doctrine is based upon the theory that self-interest is a universal principle in human nature; that each individual knows his own interests best and will follow them if not restrained by external force; that in the absence of outside restraint free competition will exist, and that free competition will always develop the highest possibilities for man.

But can we say that all men act from a spirit of self-interest? I think that men are often prompted to do things solely for the pleasure and comfort they afford others, regardless of private interests. We even say that a man acts upon the promptings of his better nature when he forgets himself and risks his life to save others. I would not like to live in a community where I believed that men were working solely for their own private interests without regard to others. It would, indeed, be a cold world if this were true.

As to the idea that the individual will know his own interests best, this I emphatically deny. It is very often the case that those individuals who most need instruction along the lines of education and direction for their own sanitation, and the like, are the very persons that have to be coerced to comply with these demands.

The contention that without external restraint by the state, free competition will exist, may not always be true. Free competition is possible only where the contending parties possess comparatively equal strength. Without this equality there can be no competition, but there will be a crushing out and the destruction of the weaker

party. The state therefore may render conditions more equal between contending parties and may even promote wholesome competition. Finally, are we ready to say that the ultimate effect of competition when carried to its extreme is most beneficial? This brings us to a discussion of the application of the so-called struggle for existence and survival of the fittest theory to social and political man.

This doctrine of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest is the principle through which nature operates in the development of plant and animal life, and individualists maintain that the same law applies to human society. They contend that organized society cannot interfere with the free play of these opposing principles under which the different species have developed into such fitness for the various modes of life and through which they perpetuate their kind, without great danger and ultimate disaster.

The operation of the law of nature is the most extravagant process. Nature is the most practical and yet the most prodigal economist. Nothing is produced which has not the element of utility, at the same time nothing is spared in accomplishing even the smallest result. In the brute kingdom the lower forms of life are created for the higher forms to feed upon; the stronger, the more active and the more cunning prey upon and devour the weaker and less capable. In this struggle for existence the fittest survive. The lion preserves his life because of his strength, the deer because of the fleetness of his foot, and the fox because of his cunning traits. It is this same doctrine that individualists seek to apply to social man. This brute struggle for existence is not only too wasteful, but it does not always lead to the survival of the fittest in the highest sense of the word. The operation of such a principle as this in human society is positively abhorred. It has never been allowed to operate undisturbed. Organized society has from its beginning struggled against this iron law of nature. All progress that man has made has been accomplished by conquering nature and making the elements subservient to human will. In the physical sense we have accomplished this insofar as we have chained the forces of nature and harnessed them through mechanical

vention, and the result has been higher civilization.

A leading economist has said that every implement or utensil, every mechanical device, every object of design, skill and labor, every artificial thing that serves a human purpose, is a triumph of mind over the physical forces of nature in ceaseless and aimless competition. The cultivation and improvement of economic plants and the domestication of useful animals involve the direct control of biological forces and the exemption of these forms of life from the operation of the great organic law of nature which dwarfs their power of development. All human institutions, religion, government, and law, together with the innumerable other modes of regulating social, industrial, and commercial life, are, broadly viewed, only so many ways of meeting and checkmating the principle of competition as it manifests itself in society. And finally, the ethical code and the moral law of enlightened man are nothing else than the means adopted by reason, intelligence, and refined sensibility for suppressing and crushing out the animal nature of human beings, which raises civilized man onto a plane higher than that of a mere struggle for existence in which only the so-called fittest survive.

The difference between mankind and the lower forms of life is that plants and animals have to conform to their environment while man transforms environment to comply with his needs as well as adapts himself to his environment, and thus mankind has raised itself into a higher sphere than the natural biological law through which we have overcome many of the painful and prodigal methods of nature. The greatest difficulty is, and always has been, in making our laws and outward forms comply with the needs and actual conditions of progress. The gigantic combinations of capital which have formed themselves into trusts and which characterize our industry of today are the result of effort to overcome competition. The question now is whether or not these aggregations of capital are fitted to serve the general welfare.

The refutation of the individualistic doctrine necessitates the assumption that there are some functions which the state may perform which may not

that the state ought to perform functions which do not pertain solely to its own existence, then we must admit that some of the functions which the state should perform are non-essential. These non-essential functions I wish to designate as common welfare functions, and those who contend that the state ought to exercise these so-called non-essential functions I would call followers of the utilitarian theory. This view is a kind of happy medium between individualism and socialism. The functions which the state should perform under the utilitarian doctrine will vary according to the needs of the people. It will not be constant, but as society develops and becomes more and more complex the interests which affect the people in general will become more numerous and more important, and utilitarians contend that interests of individuals will have to yield or become subordinated to the common weal. The activities of the state will have to be extended in order to promote the general welfare and in order to protect the common interests of all. Instead of the government becoming less important it will become more and more important as we become higher and higher developed and more complex in our social organism. This I believe to be the true doctrine. Among primitive men the chief, and probably the sole, function of the state was to exercise police power, but as civilization advanced the common interests of the people demanded that each individual yield some of his personal rights and individual freedom in order to advance the common interests of all the people. The state gradually assumed those functions of administration which pertain to the common welfare and general good of all, and all such functions which though necessary for the development and happiness of the people as a whole, might not be done if left to private hands, or very poorly performed by the members of society as individuals.

(To be continued next week.)

## CROWDER'S REPORT

Attorney-General Refuses to Give Decision—General Pearson Denied a Copy—Philippine Debate Still

Washington, D. C., May 19, 1902.—(Special Correspondence.)—The flood of oratory on the Philippine question has again broken out in both houses of congress. For several days last week there was an ominous calm. It was the calm before the storm. The republican managers in both branches of congress exerted themselves to the utmost to bring about some state of affairs by which a vote could be had on the Philippine bill and thus shut off debate. The democratic minority were assailed with every possible argument to induce them to keep quiet. The republican managers did not hesitate to admit in private conversation that they were seriously alarmed at the course of events. The democrats, however, see no reason why the public, irrespective of party, should not have the fullest possible information on so important a matter.

The republicans themselves are thoroughly disgusted with Roosevelt for not assuming a stronger attitude on the matter. There is nothing to prevent him from disclaiming any wish to further a cruel policy. From a political point of view, his party managers think that he should not attempt to justify army "mistakes" even by equivocal silence, but should have courage enough to express regret for past errors and promise reforms for the future. The party leaders who know that this would be good policy are afraid to take any definite stand in congressional debate for they know by bitter experience that that will be a signal for their erratic chief at the White house to take action diametrically opposed to their own.

The only administration speech on the Philippines worth mentioning in the past ten days was that of Senator Foraker. It was about as milk and water a defense as could be imagined. The only moral it pointed was that Roosevelt was going out of his way to offend your uncle Hanna by making Foraker the administration mouth-piece instead of Lodge or Beveridge. These two gentlemen have, however, displayed such a capacity for putting

had to be chosen. The whole trouble with Roosevelt is that like most blustering, swaggering men he lacks courage to squarely face a difficult situation. He has thus far only opened his mouth to say that our flag will "stay put" in the Philippines. So he practically indorses the "kill and burn" order and all the unspeakable cruelties which our army has practiced on the Filipinos.

Senator Tillman caustically remarked when the republicans were trying to divert attention by discussion of the negro problem in the south "that the republicans were perfectly willing to have the negro govern the white population of the south, but were very much afraid to let the Filipino brown man govern himself." That puts in a nutshell the attitude of the majority in congress. The democrats propose that the whole question shall be fully discussed in house and senate even if congress has to sit all summer. The opening speeches in the house a few days ago gave the democrats decidedly the advantage. The republicans thought when they accused the democrats of "making an attack on the army," they had closed the whole subject. The democrats promptly and emphatically replied that if the army was guilty of barbarity and cruelty they should not hesitate to attack those responsible for this policy.

A retail butcher in Washington hangs up a placard in his store with the prices of meat set forth and adds in big letters underneath—"PLEASE DON'T BUY."

The retailer makes no profit under the advanced prices and dares not protest to the trust agents or his business will be wiped out so he appeals to the consumer to apply the boycott and help him out. This is another case where Roosevelt lacks courage to tackle the situation. He made a bluff of directing the attorney general to look into the matter and bring suit if anti-trust law was being violated. Whatever may be the result of the litigation there is not the slightest prospect of any immediate relief.

The one sure and immediate remedy is ignored. If congress were to take the tariff off of beef cattle and dressed meats it would deprive the trust of one of its greatest advantages. It has no intention of doing

campaign the republican candidates will have the pleasure of attempting to justify the beef trust. Their task is not an enviable effort to get even a copy of the report. Roosevelt puts him off by declaring he is too busy to give the matter attention. General Pearson says he almost decided to appeal to the courts to force the administration officials to act.

The truth is that the administration does not want to embarrass the British because it hopes to see the Boers forced to accept terms of peace soon.—D. P. B.

## Murdering Prisoners

Editor Independent: In yesterday's issue of the Boston Post, on the same page that had Lodge's speech, there was an interview with a minister of Lynn who has charge of some school that fits folks for missionary work. He gave part of a letter from his son, who is in the Philippines. Said he would not give it all, but spoke of our troops killing 300 in an engagement and taking 1,000 prisoners. Could not possibly keep the prisoners as the troops could not feed them, nor could they set them free as they would be sure to fight again. So they were shot after making them dig a trench. Nice work for American troops. Where this business is going to stop knocks me. It is a shame. GEORGE B. BROWN

## DON'T TOBACCO SMOKE

Your Lifeaway! easily, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor by taking **NO-TO-BACCO**, that makes weak men strong. Money refunded ten pounds in ten days. Over **500,000** cured. All druggists. Care guaranteed. Book let and advice FREE. Address: **STURTEVANT**