FOILED DEATH

Doctors Told Mrs. Wake That She Was Doomed to Quick Consumption—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

To lie at the point of death for months, to be told by the physician that there is no hope of recovery and then to be restored to health and strength by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, was the experience of Mrs. W. H. Wake, of No. 84 Broad street, Rahway, N. J. To look at her now one would think it hardly possible that she had ever had a serious illness. Speaking of it she says:

"About three years ago I was in a condition generally known as run-down. I was miserable indeed; lifeless and languid. I had no strength at all, all desire for food had left me, I was terribly nervous and could not sleep. What was worse I did not improve, and my weight went down from 135 pounds to 96. I was under the care of a physician for thirteen months but still I grew worse. He said my blood had almost turned to water. I was so weak that I was obliged to lie down all the time; if I tried to stand or even to sit up I would faint away.

"Finally the doctor told me that unless I began to get better within two weeks I was doomed to quick consumption. Then I gave up all hope.

"But about this time a friend, who knew something of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, advised me to try them. I did so and, after taking the third box, I began to feel better. I continued using them faithfully until I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful remedy for persons afflicted as I was and I shall always recommend them."

The disease from which Mrs. Wake suffered was anaemia. It is characterized by a palid complexion, pale lips, dull eyes, tongue and gums bloodless; shortened breath on slight exertion—such as going upstairs; palpitation of the heart, feeling of impending death, weakness, loss of appetite and ambition; irregularity and pain in the natural functions of women.

The only remedy that has proved itself a specific for anaemia is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Populist Prosperity

(Continued from Page One.)

prived of their power to hurt, and then of life itself. It is unnecessary and disastrous even to abolish the tariffs on trust goods, whether those tariffs are put up for revenue only, or revenue and protection, especially since the trust goods have grown to such an enormous amount. Nothing is better established by experience than that tariffs should be stable, that is, not subject to frequent or unlooked for changes, so that manufacturers and wholesalers may not fear to stock up largely.

By an abundant money circulation Americans would fast recover their lost merchant marine without any government subsidy, and this fourteen billion of foreign debts as also some billions of home debts would cease to grow and be put into process of fast payment.

The railroad and telegraph corporations, made up mainly of foreign stockholders, pay high salaries to their officers for their skill in defrauding the people and thus making large dividends of profit, and the people are made to pay both the high salaries and the large dividends. An abundant money circulation, such as necessary to give the aforesaid English prosperity, would enable the government to say to the railroad and telegraph companies, we will give you so much for your respective lines, and pay you in newly issued full legal tender paper money, or otherwise we will build new lines thus and so and run them at cost of running. In this way the government would fast become the owner of the American railroads and telegraphs as the populist platform calls for, the people would get the benefit of them for about half the present expense, and we would get rid of this pernicious foreign influence meddling in our domestic affairs.

THE REASON WHY.

The reason an abundance of money circulation is so all powerful to work all the foregoing results is that by its abundance it has a very great power and tendency to create competition in all business, which is the direct and death-dealing antagonist to monopoly and is the one great leveler to maintain fairness in business and protect the weak against the strong.

HOW MUCH PER CAPITA WILL IT TAKE?

The report of the treasury department for the first of this month, April, 1902, states a per capita circulation of $28.50. The actual circulation is not more than about $25 per capita. If the populist party should come into power, I expect it would increase the circulation as early as convenient to $50 per capita at least, and then to give the country that measure of English prosperity of 1797 to 1819, and achieve the results above stated, I think it would require the circulation to be increased from time to time as expedient to about $75 per capita.

The populist platform also requires the doing away with the national banks and a substitution of full legal tender government paper money in circulation to take the place of national bank notes, which will be an immense saving to the people from the expensiveness of our present money system. And the democratic platform harmonizes with the populist platform in the requirement of doing away the national banks.

A WORD TO OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

Fairbury, Jefferson Count, Nebraska, March 22, 1902.—This is to certify that Marvin Warren of this city has been an earnest supporter of every democratic, populist, fusion ticket, national, state and county, that has been voted here since such fusion voting was inaugurated years ago.

W. F. CRAMB,
Chairman of the People's Party County Central Committee of Said County.
F. A. CARMONY,
Secretary of the Same.

To You, the Friendly Democracy: Allow me to say, I think the above showing entitles me to a short, respectful hearing by you. For ages past plutocracy has enslaved the world, and the leading rudiment in their science of enslavement has been and is coin redemption of paper money. You think if you come into power, you will first restore silver to free coinage at 16 to 1, and that then coin redemption will lose its power to enslave. I beg leave to say this is your fatal mistake. It will make no material difference in that respect, although I am for the free coinage and always have been.

But bear in mind, please, that in 1865 when Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch began his terrible contraction of our currency we had free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and had it for 31 years next previous. And yet, even with the free coinage of silver a most terrible contraction had to be made in order to get the coin redemption. Here is what the secretary said in his December report, 1865, just after commencing the contraction: "The first thing to be done is to establish the policy of contraction. When this is effected, the secretary believes that the business of the country will readily accommodate itself to the proposed change in the action of the government and that specie payments may be restored without a shock to trade."

That contraction went on most of the time for seven and a half years, all in time of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, in which time the currency was contracted about $1,200,000,000, all for the avowed purpose of coming to specie payments, but with specie payments apparently as far away as ever.

Your platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, reaffirmed and indorsed at Kansas City in 1900, requires that all paper money "shall be issued by the government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin." The British plutocrats virtually own and control all the coin in this country now and will for years to come, free silver to the contrary notwithstanding. If your party goes into power and adheres to that platform provision, you will never be able to increase the money circulation one dollar unless by the voluntary permission of the British plutocracy. And the probability is that the British American plutocracy will co-operate in such management of the coin, keeping it from you to such extent as to run the circulation much lower than it is now, just to show the people how little we demopops do know.

Moreover, your platform does not state that all paper money shall be a legal tender to pay all debts, public and private, as it should state to make sure that it will not depreciate below the parity of coin.

Hon. Champ Clark says that the Philippine question is the most important subject now before the American people. He is mistaken. The object that our government had in getting in upon the Filipinos and treating them as it has in a manner, not only unconstitutional, but barbarous, uncivilized and inhuman, was, and still is, to force upon them this same coin redemption slavery that we are under here. Let us get the control and emancipate ourselves from it in the home country first, then surely we will have the power and excellent facilities to do justice to the Filipinos.

MARVIN WARREN.
Fairbury, Neb.

OLD LINE INSURANCE

Mr. Taylor Relates His Experience With the Kind of Insurance "One Doesn't Have to Die to Beat"

Editor Independent: I may be treading on forbidden ground; but I have had an experience in life insurance lately, that I think is of interest to the general public as there is nothing people are more interested in that life insurance, and few things for which so much money is annually expended. The hope that others may benefit by my experience is my only excuse for writing.

About ten years ago, while considering the relative merits of old line and fraternal life insurance, an agent of the Mutual Life of New York called on me, and, while sounding the praises of his own company, made all manner of sport of fraternal insurance—called it "graveyard insurance, that one has to die to beat," and said "he represented a company that all a person had to do was live to win," etc. He offered me a joint policy of $5,000 each, for myself and wife, on the 20-year distribution plan, for an annual premium of $266.50, till my wife reached the age of 48, however, an extra risk (maternity risk he called it) of $25 per year would be charged, making a yearly payment of $291.50. If we both lived, at the end of 20 years, he assured me, we would get back all the money we paid with at least 4 per cent (perhaps 4½ per cent) compound interest added, nearly $8,000. He also assured me that after three payments were made the policy would have a cash relinquishment value, would be as good as a government bond and negotiable at any bank. If either of us died in the meantime the survivor would receive $5,000 and the policy lapsed. The investment plan caught me, and I did not care much about the amount of yearly payment, so long as I was sure of it all coming back with interest.

I took out such a policy dated February 1, 1892, and for ten years paid them annually on that date $291.50, which, with interest, would have been worth to me about $5,000. I often thought I ought to have something more than the agent's say-so, for the amount I would receive at the end of 20 years, and when I received statement for the eleventh payment and it was still for $291.50, (I was 44 years old when the policy was taken out, and my wife lacked 26 days of being 38) I thought it a good opportunity to find out what kind of people I was dealing with, so I called their attention to the fact that the $25 should no longer be required, as my wife only lacked 26 days of required age, if they insisted, however, I was willing to pay pro rate, but there could be no good reason for me paying an extra $25 for a 26 days' risk. I also cited them to the fact that all reputable companies had long since realized that there was no such thing as a maternity risk, and it was no longer charged by any company, not even the Mutual Life, and as I had already paid them $250 for a risk that never had any existence, they could afford to put a liberal construction on the matter, I also insisted on knowing the amount (approximately) I could expect at the end of 20 years. My letter, sent to Omaha, was referred to Des Moines, Ia., and from there to a man bearing the classic name of McCurdy, in New York. Mr. McCurdy was so busy taking photos of the million dollar check his company had to pay the heirs of Mr. Peavy that it was a long time before my little matter received any attention. When the answer finally came it was to the effect that he was sorry(I can see the great tears rolling down his cheeks) but as I had been getting my insurance so cheap (Ye Gods) he would have to insist on me paying the $291.50 this year also. After another long wait I was finally informed that if I kept on paying for 20 years I would be sure of getting $2,215.16 with a chance of a "rake-off" out of some imaginary profits.

To say that I was indignant but feebly expresses it. I felt that I had been "buncoed" by false representations and I determined I would pay them no more money, that I might better lose what I had paid than have any further dealings with them. I wrote them asking the cash surrender value of my policy: I was told it had none. I then asked the cash value (no more payments made) at the end of 20 years, they had no offer to make. To my charges of false representation on the part of their agent, they never intimated that he had exceeded his authority, so that I take it he was acting under instructions in the promises he made; but in every case, they referred me, with cold-blooded Shylock brevity, to the wording of my policy. As the policy says but little, and that so worded that it is capable of various constructions, I sent it in for them to do with as they chose, and I have it now with an indorsement that some one will be entitled to $1,507 after I am gone. How is that for "graveyard insurance?" Had I gone into one of the fraternal insurance companies, at the same time, and my wife joined an auxiliary society, we would have had $4,000 protection at a yearly cost of $32 to $35; but suppose it had cost $41.50, this would have left $250 a year to invest as a reserve fund for old age. This in 20 years at 10 per cent would have amounted to $15,750; at 7 per cent nearly $11,000, instead of $2,215.16, and the protection only $1,000 less; for you notice, $5,000 is all the New York Mutual could have had to pay, even if we both had died inside of the 20 years. The amount of premium I was paying the insurance company, if kept up for 20 years, would have amounted to $18,364 at 10 per cent; $12,826 at 7 per cent, and $9,021 even at 4 per cent, and in return I was to receive the munificent sum of $2,215.16, and yet they say I was getting cheap insurance.

The only reason these people can get any business, the only reason they are allowed to do business in the state is because people don't stop to figure the enormous profits they make (the victims are generally dead before settlement, and so there is no "kick"). If the prospective victims of these smooth-tongued gentry would figure with a dollar paid in each year for 20 years, would amount to at, say 7 per cent, they never would invest; for instance, one dollar a year for 20 years at 7 per cent amounts to $43.87, multiply this by the amount of yearly premium asked, and you will be surprised at the result. Some one has said, "The American people love to be humbugged." That this is true, and also that there is more truth than poetry in the following doggerel:

"Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum."

is proved by the fact that the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York is securing an extra amount of business by exhibiting the photographic copies of a million dollar check given to pay a loss they incurred by the death of Peavy, the elevator king of the northwest, in less than two years after the policy was taken out. Now if people simply insured for protection, it would be well to be in a company that was able to pay a million dollars on the death of one man; but as nine out of ten insure as an investment of some kind, i. e., insure and expect to share in profits; such a transaction ought to prevent them getting any business. Thinking men will doubt the business sagacity of any company, that will insure any man's life for a million dollars. It required all the money they got out of me, and all their other victims in Nebraska for a long time, to make up what they lost on this deal, without leaving any profits to be divided. Fraternal Insurance companies wisely restrict the amount any one may carry, as the incentive to beat the company is less. Had Mr. Peavy expected to live to a good old age, he never would have paid a premium of $38,000 a year on his life. As it was he paid two premiums and his heirs collected a million dollars of the mutual life people. Profligates who live fast and die early, and men who by over-attention to business sometimes their lives are the only beneficiaries of old line insurance, and they are poor risks, and these losses are paid by the ordinary steady going citizen who is fool enough to make up the deficit. The man who has squandered his inheritance, perhaps that of his wife, when he has strong inward promptings, that the candle he has been burning at both ends will soon go out, or perhaps has a "tip" from his physician that he is threatened with an incurable disease, as a last resort takes out all the insurance he can carry, pays a few premiums and the chapter is ended.

Since writing the above a young man from Omaha carrying a Mutual Life policy told me he had a policy that was good at any bank. I told him what I now say to anyone having that kind of a policy, "Just take it to a bank and see how much cash you can get for it without any other security." Another Omaha man tells me he has a friend who has a 20-year policy maturing in June and he is certain of getting all the money he paid in with 4 per cent compound interest added. I will make him, or anyone else, a handsome present for proof of this. From these reports, however, it is evident the company is still working the old "gag" they worked on me, viz: Promise anything to get business.

In conclusion, I agree to make a nice present for proof that anyone ever made anything out of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, except (like Mr. Peavy) by dying in a hurry.

W. H. TAYLOR.
Exeter, Neb.

"The Monarchs of Industry"

The monarchs of Trade in the saddle today—
Rough-riders, indeed, on the people's highway—
Tax, or take tribute, with unlimited hand
And the more they receive—the more they demand.

These tyrants of Traffic, in untrammeled greed,
Combine and conspire, till they clutch all we need;
Control and collect with a high, mighty hand,
The products and profits of our boasted, free land.

These monarchs of Trade—with invisible crowns,
Are one with those Judges in black, silken gowns.
The national finance, they hold in their hand
And armies rush forth at their beck of command.

These monarchs of Money—like sovereigns, supreme—
While kinglets, annointed—as phantom, or dream—
A figure—a cipher—a tool to command—
A puppet to dance when the Trust moves a hand.

These despots of Finance are exploitters, sharp;
They play on the people, like strings of a harp.
See them worship the Flag! Such devotion and zeal!
Their Charities flaunt and their pliant knees kneel.

Still, monarchs of Money rate highest of all—
Kings born in the purple seem meaching and small—
Like lackeys, retainers who serve and obey
The all-grabbing Trusts in their unbounded sway.

Once robbers and butchers and killers of men
Were lauded and crowned by the sword and the pen;
Their children grew heirs to the kingdom and crown;
Thus royalty rose and the people bowed down!

A greater than royalty rises at last—
Belittleing the looters of ages long past—
Discounting the sacking and pillage of old,
By millions and millions of eagle-stamped gold.

These rulers of rulers are rising today;
Bow, blood-handed czars—you are passing away!
The products of Labor—they tithe and control
And the masses beguile, by the promise of dole!

These monarchs of Greed, with a smile, or a frown,
Take tribute alike from the country and town.
Since laws may not reach, nor statesmen resist—
We meekly submit, while the screws turn and twist.

LYDIA PLATT RICHARDS.
Pasadena, Cal.

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

Preliminary Work Being Done for Third International Live Stock Exposition.

The Independent is in receipt of an announcement from Mr. W. E. Skinner, at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, relative to the Third International Live Stock Exposition, which may be of interest to live stock growers of the central and western states. Mr. Skinner states that plans have been made for the erection of a handsome three-story brick building on Exchange avenue, "to be dedicated to the needs of the live stock record associations of the continent." The announcement follows:

Editor Independent: For reasons which were deemed to be in the best interest of the future of the International Live Stock Exposition, a meeting of the executive committee to pass upon the classification for the 1902 exposition was delayed until the end of last week, and the management now announces that the preliminary work of the third exposition has been fully completed, and from universal information obtained the exposition this year will come nearer filling the original intent then either of its predecessors, especially in point of quality and preparation of stock and its entire educational environment.

The business interests of the city of Chicago have become aroused to the value of the exposition.

The breeding associations will be found by the classification to be taking hold of the exposition with more vigor along the line of live stock improvement throughout the country, in fact, such an awakening has there been that the third exposition will surprise even those who have become familiar with its greatness by a visit to the two former expositions.

The executive committee have substituted the following for rule 66 in last year's classification: "The ages of breeding cattle shall be computed from the 1st day of September for senior classes and from the 1st day of January for junior classes, and from the 1st day of September for steer classes and sheep and swine." In rule 68 a change was made where the words appear "Such cows must have produced a matured calf," the word "matured" will read "living," which does away with a good deal of last year's objections.

The large beef breeds have put less money on their breeding divisions for this exposition than for the former, putting more money in the fat divisions and carloads. This is the direction in which the encouragement of the exposition is needed. The exposition therefore eliminates the fourth premium in the breeding division of the larger associations and the second premium from the Devons, taking the money and increasing the steer premiums in all the breeds and grades and crosses proportionately, creating an additional class in the Grand Champion of a lot of three Grand Champions of the show with a premium of $100. The carcass premiums are increased and a class added.

Free Martins, or barren cows, will not be accepted this year for entry in the steer and spayed heifer classes.

Rule 76 of last year in the compulsory slaughter matter has been eliminated and the following substituted: "All compulsory slaughter tests are abolished, but in order to encourage the exhibition of animals fitted to win both on foot and on the block prizes awarded any animal that wins in both classes will be duplicated by the exposition association."

In the breeding division of the sheep the ram two years or over and ewe two years or over are eliminated, changing the flock to consist of one ram under two years, two ewes under two years, and two ewe lambs; this will take the words "any age" out of the champion ram and ewe classes, and the same as in cattle, the fat divisions are increased with one or two exceptions.

The car load sheep are now divided, there being premiums for sheep bred east of the 98th degree of longitude, and a separate class for sheep bred west of the 98th degree of longitude; equal prizes for both and then a grand sweepstakes premium in competition.

In the breeding end of the swine division Rule 102 is added, which reads: "Exhibitors will not be allowed to make but two entries for each class, and such entries must be of a high order of merit." No pens will be furnished for the sale of hogs other than those in which the associations have public sales. In the breeding division the 4th and 5th premiums will be taken from Berkshires and Poland Chinas, and the 1st, 2d and 3d premiums of Berkshires. Poland Chinas, Chester Whites and Jerseys will be like increased by the sums of money taken from the 4th and 5th premiums. The classification of last year for other distinct breeds competing together is eliminated. In the car lots of swine all competition is limited to swine exhibited by feeders.

In the draft horse breeding classes all Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire are to have the same classification if the three associations make the same amount of money specials.

The classification for the colleges will remain the same as last year. Should the colleges not desire to manage their own students' judging contest, the contest will be continued under the management of the exposition.

The preliminary classification is now being printed and will be ready for distribution by the time you publish this announcement. Anyone writing for it will receive a copy.

Hardy's Column.

The fact that every millionaire east of the Mississippi is fighting Bryan is conclusive evidence that he stands with and for the common people, such opposition speaks volumes for the man and the doctrines he advocates. We despise standing with millionaires as much as we did standing with slave drivers.

We never have heard so much about labor strikes as at the present time. It must be the effect of republican prosperity.

What would your property sell for is the only question an assessor should ask. Every valuation should be assessed at its selling value. Neither cost value or renting value should influence the assessor one penny. What the property is worth, and no dividing it into tangible or franchise portions should be the rule.

Equal suffrage has been extended to women in Australia so far as electing members of parliament and government officers. All of the provinces have granted the same excepting two. Bixby ought to go over there and rip them open on the back.

We hear of many cases of heart failure in these days. The heart always fails when a person dies and so do the lungs, too. It is all right for doctors to call it heart failure when they do not know the cause of death.

Susan, why don't you marry? There are lots of men who would jump at a chance to marry me, but if they should ask me to marry them I should jump the other way. I can support myself and I am not inclined to support a man for the sake of having a husband. Most of the men drink, chew and smoke. I never will marry such ruinous, filthy habits and if they should come, after marriage, I would go.

Some republicans express fears that the Cubans will fall out with each other and commence fighting just as we did in the early sixties. That is generally the case with mean men. They do not like to have other people duplicate their own meanness. That is one of the strongest arguments against letting the Filipinos govern themselves. They will go to fighting each other, say imperialists, as soon as we stop fighting them.

Read this paper carefully and then hand it to a neighbor. Ask him to subscribe; or better send for a block of five "Liberty Building" Postals and get up a club of subscribers. There is no other way in which you can do so much to advance the cause of good government.

SEASONABLE GOODS at Greatly REDUCED PRICES

Ladies' Sacques, Waists, Skirts, Robes, Wrappers, Etc.

Special prices on all our Peau de Soie and Taffeta Silk Skirts, on all styles that sold from $25.00 to $45.00, at ..... ONE-HALF OFF
The above Skirts are exceptionally good values.

New Wrappers, extra sizes, for bust measures 44, 46, 48, and 50, at $1.47

New Light Weight Percale Wrappers in red, blue, black and white, and gray, made extra wide, with capes and ruffles over shoulders, Bishop sleeves gathered full on yokes and trimmed to match, easy ironed, our price only $1.25

Millinery Department

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Will be Children's Day

We offer big values in trimmed Leghorn Hats. On SPECIAL TABLE at fully one-fifth off. Prices 85c and 65c

Special table of Ladies' Hats, fine assortment of styles, both black and colors, $5.00 and $6.00 values at $2.50

White Goods

Our line of White Goods embraces all the new and popular weaves, and is (without doubt) the largest collection under one roof in the entire west.

We shew a choice line of fancy striped Madras, splendid values, at 45c, 30c and 20c

An immense line of Mercerized Goods in fancy stripes and figures, unusual values, 45c, 35c, and 25c

Damask effects, very effective patterns, at 45c and 35c

Piques in a beautiful range of patterns and qualities, Exceptional values from 85c down to 15c

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES—A pretty range of Fancy Striped Lawns, 10c values 7½c

A better quality, in a choice assortment, 20c values, at 14c

A large lot of Fancy Lawns in 2 to 6 yard lengths, were 15c and 20c, now 9c

Plain Lawns, in Mill Ends, 36 inches wide, worth 25c, at 11c

Buy Your Men's Furnishing Goods of Us. It Will Pay You

MEN'S SHIRT WAISTS in a great variety of grades and beautiful patterns, at from $2.00 down to 75c

Men's fine Night Shirts, well made and nicely trimmed, with collars or low cut necks, at $1.00, 75c and 50c

New novelties in Men's Neckwear, all the new colors, shapes, etc., at 50c and 25c

Beautiful assortment of Men's Fine Fancy Shirts, handsome patterns, at $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 75c and 50c

Men's handkerchiefs at 25c, 25c, 15c, 12½c 10c and 5c

Men's Fancy Socks in black, brown, blue, or red, usually sold at 12½c and 15c, here, 3 pair for 25c

Wash Goods

We quote a few interesting items from our Popular Wash goods department.

For three days we will offer our entire line of Irish Dimities, best quality, choice assortment of styles and colorings, never sold for less than 25c, at 18c

Silk Ponginettes in a beautiful line of popular styles, at only 25c

We offer a line of Lace Striped Etamines in good patterns, worth 60c, at 37c

Black Lawns in pretty stripes at 35c, 25c, and 20c

Just received, a new lot of Black Mercerized Grenadines —exceptional values at 50c

A large lot of mill ends in Plain Black Lawns, 15c values, at 9c

Buy Hosiery This Week

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose, double heels and toes, this week only 8⅓c

Ladies' Fine Fast Black Hose, double heels and toes, with extra double soles or drop stitch fronts, at 12½c

Ladies' Black Lace Hose, assorted patterns, three pairs for 50c, per pair 17c

Ladies' Fine Black Lace or Fancy Colored Hose, beautiful assortment at $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 35c and 25c

Children's Good Fast Black Ribbed Hose, good wearers at 25c, 17c, 15c, 12½c and 10c

Large line of Garters and Supporters for Ladies and Children.

MENTION THIS PAPER

H. Herpolsheimer & Co. Lincoln, Neb.

THE TWO STATE TICKETS

WILL SHORTLY BE ANNOUNCED BY THE TWO GREAT POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THE BANKERS RESERVE LIFE

Is Not in Politics, But Ventures to Suggest That Home Enterprises Must Receive Fair Treatment.

If the two state conventions are wise they will not ignore the importance of encouraging our home life insurance companies and other home enterprises. It will be folly for the nominee for auditor of either party to overlook the strength of the home mutual companies. They are close to the people, as are also the stipulated premium and old-line organizations which are striving to build up their business in Nebraska.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT must not be an adjunct of the alien life insurance trust or any foreign system of indemnity. Alien institutions seeking the privilege should be treated fairly, but when they devote themselves to the destruction of our own companies they should be invited to seek new fields.

THE BANKERS' RESERVE LIFE has an advisory board in nearly every county in Nebraska. It is close to the hearts of the people. The state needs just such an institution as this young, successful Omaha company. Men in public offices who are hostile to home enterprises will be retired to private life and candidates for office should not overlook the importance of this statement.

B. H. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT of the Bankers' Reserve Life Association, is organizing Nebraska into a great club for home protection. In nearly every county its advisory boards are composed of the very best of our citizens. They are loyal to the home and will not tolerate malignant attacks upon home institutions. It is suggested, therefore, to all who seek honors at the state conventions that they put thinkers on record on this important matter.

The new Gold Bond Policies are great sellers. Every delegate to the conventions should examine the plan and policies of the BANKERS' RESERVE LIFE ASS'N.