

# Our Great July Clearing Sale

Is now on and will be continued during this month. All our Summer Goods have come under the influence of wonder-working prices.

## One-Fifth Off.

On Colored and White Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Silk waists, Umbrellas, Parasols, silk Mitts and gloves, Dress and walking Skirts.

## 30 to 40 Per Cent

Discount on odds **Shoes & Slippers** and ends in Special discount on our regular line of Shoes during this Sale.

## Table Oil Cloth

30 pieces going at **12C** per yard

## 20 Per Cent Off.

On Underwear, Negligee Shirts, Straw and Crash Hats, Tam O'Shanter, Knee Pants, Men's Pants in worsteds, Cassimeres, Cottonade, Jeans and Corduroys.

## Ladies' Belts

Choice of 50 different styles.

25c quality.....**18c**  
50c quality.....**37c**  
75c quality.....**58c**

**FRED SCHMIDT AND BRO.**  
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LINCOLN-NEBRASKA

## New Idea

## Patterns

Which we sell at **10c** and guarantee equal to any 25c pattern made.....

## Wash Goods Clearance

5c Scotch Lawn, per yard.....**2 1/2c**  
6c and 7c Wash Goods in one lot.....**4 1/2c**  
12 1/2c and 15c Wash Goods in one lot.....**9 1/2c**  
30c and 35c.....**22c**  
And all other Wash Dress Goods in proportion.

## Domestics

1600 yards Simpson's Prints, mill lengths, 4 to 10 yards in a piece, in gray and black and white, worth 6c, sale price per yard.....**3 1/2c**  
3000 yards choicest Indigo Blue Prints, 6c quality, Sale price, per yard.....**4 1/2c**  
1000 yards Dwight D 4-4 Muslin, Mill lengths, worth 6 1/2c, sale price, per yard.....**3 1/2c**  
1100 yards our Pride R. Muslin, regular 7c, sale, per yard.....**5 1/2c**

before was darkness and gloom, and we stand forth forgetful of self, and happy in the belief of the brotherhood of man. Thus being honest with others we honor ourselves, and point the way to a brighter future. We would have them know of the landing on Plymouth Rock and the why of the landing; have them know that it was not the tax on the tea that caused its destruction in Boston Bay, but the manner in which the tax was levied; of the Continental congress, and who composed it; of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and what it meant in bravery, hardship, success and hope; learn of the nation's growth and development, and firmly impress upon their minds that this nation's mission is freedom; and, above all, read and re-read the Declaration re-echoing in their hearts. If these truths self-evident; that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. Among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And to obtain these governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That a right to life means more than a simple right to exist, a right to labor and a right to retain sufficient of the remunerations of such toil to make life comfortable; and that you should have these before being called upon to assist in maintaining the government; the intention being that all should, and can have this, in this fertile and productive land of ours, before any need pay to the taxpayer, and still the nation be supplied with an abundance of goods. The administration, economically administered. Then we are guaranteed liberty: Liberty of speech and liberty of action; the right to be heard, and our unbiased will expressed at least at the ballot box upon every public question, and an unbiased choice of religious, political and economic questions; the right of petition and the right to assemble and discuss, if desired, every important subject, being a government of the people, these will insure it being also by the people, and the pursuit of happiness will necessarily follow. Now, if we

government is instituted for these purposes, a vigilant watch should be kept to see that the harmony of this independence is not marred by the greed and avarice of designing persons. The fountain head, the source of all power, the people, should be kept pure; strict and enlightened integrity maintained. All orders and directions should emanate from below, at the hands of the voter, and not from above through the voter's agents. The people should instruct their servants and demand obedience. Political dictation should be spurned and the dictator dethroned at the ballot box. An ever watchful and intelligent people need not be legislated against, or permit such acts to remain a part of their laws. You would not retain a private servant you did not want; why make a different rule for public servants? If the ballot is the shield of your rights you should commence the same as you would to raise a crop. In the latter it is important that you select sound and promising seed, and you see to it with care. Just as important in the raising of the political crop (public servants) that you select sound, honest and capable men. If in either case you sow the wind you will reap the whirlwind. One great danger to our institutions is the almost criminal neglect of the honest voter to attend the primaries. You would not, if you are a merchant, trust strangers to select your help or select your goods, and if a farmer, you would not permit such to conduct the farm and sell the crop; then why will you, on the more important matter, trust to those who, at all times unknown to you, for too often you pay no attention, and most times many of them with selfish ends in view, to run the governmental side of your business. A day at the primary and the election is worth more, and means more towards your financial success than a week in the store or shop or on the farm. Then you all claim to be honest and criticize others for being false to their trust, when at the same time you hold the most sacred of all trusts, the maintenance and perpetuity of this nation, handed down to you and for posterity, and are criminally negligent and careless in regard to that trust. If you were private servants the law would mulct you in damages. Duty, duty, thou art made to measure all others, but never to be applied to self. To self a phantom, to self's enemies the brand of Cain.

Would that I could awaken anew the patriotism of old, and could break every one would realize that this is his and her government; a trust as precious as life to each, and that through it more can be accomplished than through all other instrumentalities. We all owe duties to posterity, this being the unwritten law of nature, and one of which is that each tomorrow shall find our civilization farther advanced than today. As to how well we have fulfilled these obligations the pages of our history will tell. The nation, under the guidance of its trustees, has grown from thirteen weak colonies to forty-five majestic states and four territories. Sweeping from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to gulf; from three million inhabitants to near seventy-seven millions; from a few millions in wealth to untold millions. In science, literature and art, without a peer. And, above all, the greatest test of our accomplishments in this line, we have proven that a free people are capable of self-government, and that if wrongs were overlooked in laying the foundation that we are strong enough to rectify these wrongs ourselves, without any outside assistance. Have swept slavery from the land, and made the Declaration a truth in fact as well as in theory.

As the shackles fell from the limbs of these bondsmen and women, and standing in the sunlight of liberty, we declared equal that all men and women are born equal, not in beauty or in strength, not in wisdom or the ability to acquire it, but equal as to the right to life, the right to liberty and the

right to the pursuit of happiness. Nature's laws immutable, unchangeable. Not applicable to the lands of the sunny south alone. Not alone in the fields of cotton and of cane, but on the farm, in the workshop and in the mine; in the north, in the east and in the west, wherever mankind is found. Ours at our birth, not by reason of man-made law, but by right divine. The Declaration of Independence being but a reassertion of this eternal truth. "To secure these, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Thus the legend of the divine right of kings, the divine right of one class to govern another class, of one people to govern another people, by birth, by force, by purchase or by conquest, should find no advocate in a "government of the people, for the people and by the people." It was not the negro that freed himself, it was the free men of one race freeing another. The slave had grown to be a part of the system. Whether his lot was the frown and the lash, or the smile and the caress. As the drop of water wears away the stone so had his condition sapped his love of freedom. Its shame and its narrowed limit had vanished, in too many cases, or been forgotten as the generations passed away. There was a system, and he was a part of it. He had ceased to dream of broader fields or greener pastures. He had forgotten that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. His life was a Belshazzar feast or a Lazarus famine. In the one he saw no handwriting on the wall as a warning, at the top of the fulfillment of the promise of the other. Might we not here gain a valuable lesson as to our danger, as well as to our duty? There is no place in this active world for the sloth or the sluggard, it is vigilance, vigilance, or decay and oblivion. Frequently new lessons may be learned from old books. New truths from old truths. Our duty to our country and its institutions today may be gleaned from the teachings of the fathers. The minister calls the attention of his hearers to the old teachings of thousands of years ago that the world may not wander away from the true foundation of Christian faith, and spiritual duty. Should we not, if we would perpetuate this nation, as frequently return to the principles upon which it is founded, and thus drink of the spirit that has nurtured its every noble act, and caused it to stand among nations the greatest in all that is good, and in all that is inspiring.

Our growth has been because of the observance of these principles. Our future supremacy depends on rigid adherence to them. In these days, when great national questions, questions of far-reaching influence, confront us, how necessary it is that we should forget party and party advantage. Recurring again and again to our early history with the same lack of pride of opinion as characterized the framers of the Declaration and the writers of our constitution. Today is a patriotic day with all of Columbia's people. War with its miseries and woes; with all its loss of life and money is passing away. Yet war sometimes has its silver lining. It drives out self. It broadens the mind and quickens our affections; draws attention from business and directs it to the rights and wrongs of nations and of men. It wipes out bitterness and hate at home so that every one is not only your neighbor, but your friend. If this land has known sectionalism, and imaginary boundary lines have heretofore, like a will-o'-the-wisp, sprung up, they are gone. May they not return with the blessing of returning peace. But may we— "Let the dead pass bury its dead; "Act—act in the living present! "Heart within, and God overhead!" The Cuban war was one new in history. Wars have been waged for glory and self-aggrandizement, for conquest and power, to right some personal or national wrong. Not until the Cuban war has one been waged solely for humanity's cause. It was the fruit of our

civilization. A part of the duty entrusted to the American people by the fathers of our common country. It is but the natural sequence of our birth and traditions; a partial fulfillment of our mission. To have waited as we did may have been right, but to have waited longer would have been to make ourselves participants criminals in Spanish butchery. To permit a bloody Nero to set foot on this continent in the 19th century was a national disgrace; to have permitted his outrage to have gone unpunished would have been national dishonor. It must have been the dawning of a new era when back of an army of invasion was food and clothing for the invaded. When the flag of a conqueror was held by the conquered while they fitted their people and their land for one of their own. The hardships of all the past were repaid when the stars and stripes were lowered by loving hands and the Cuban flag, the emblem of a new nation raised in its stead by and with the consent of the governed. Froud the day knowing that Columbia's sons had done their duty, and in recognition thereof, through the veil of a century, reaching back through the shadows of the past, by the light of the spirit of 1776 we can behold Lafayette shaking hands with the spirit of the immortal Washington.

This unparalleled beginning, with its smiles and its blessings, should be the star that lights our pathway unto the ending. May the memory of our nation's founders never cease to prompt her sons to know, to dare and to do. Thus ever presenting to the world an example of the blessings of human liberty. An intelligent, patriotic nation, ruled by the consent of the governed, cannot perish from the earth.

## THE LAWS ENACTED

Results Unsatisfactory in View of the Long Session—Little Statesmanship Exhibited—Several Vicious Bills Held Till After Election

Washington, D. C., July 7, 1902.—(Special Correspondence).—With the close of the session of congress, the longest in the history of the country, it is possible to sum up the record of what has been accomplished during the past seven months by the nation's lawmakers. It is true that the session has been marked by a good deal of business activity, and many questions of great and far-reaching importance were considered, and yet, after all, the results are not such as to warrant particular commendation.

No marked feats of statesmanship were performed in either body, the proceedings in the house being distinguishable for the inexorable tyranny of the rules and those in the senate being enlivened by spasmodic resorts to the rules in vogue in the prize-ring. Among the larger measures to receive legislative sanction was the isthmian canal bill, linking together the waters that wash the eastern and western shores of the country, after a memorable fight that lasted during 25 sessions of congress against the most powerful railroad lobby that ever debauched a law-making body or trailed the ermine of the bench in the dust of dishonor. This bill involves a greater sum of money than was ever before expended in a single enterprise, with the exception of the expenditures of the government to fasten upon an unwilling people the yoke of colonial vassalage and compel their acquiescence in the brigandage of carpet-baggers from other lands. The Philippine tariff and civil government bills are others of far-reaching

ing, it may be said, of international importance. These extend to our far-removed island possessions a system of internal civil government, together with tariff, coinage, currency, banking and corporation, timber and homestead laws. These laws are repugnant to the American spirit and intended to crush the spirit of the Filipino. Intended as an inducement to imperialism abroad they cannot fail to lead finally to despotism at home. History falls to find any parallel for such treatment from a republican form of government to another intending to become such. There is a precedent for the case in Sir Warren Hastings' rule in India and it is safe to predict that the scandals from the Philippine islands in the months to come will fully measure up to those which caused the great trial in the history of English jurisprudence.

Other general laws enacted may be enumerated, thusly: The repeal of the war revenue taxes, amounting to \$73,250,000, because of the agitation and demand of the democrats in congress, backed up by the people. The law to extend the time of the operation of the Geary Chinese exclusion law. The law to extend for 20 years the charter of national banks. The law to establish a permanent census bureau. The oleomargarine law to place a tax of 10 cents per pound on substances colored in imitation of butter. The law to provide a diplomatic and consular service for Cuba.

The most important of all to the west is the irrigation act, which creates an irrigation fund in the United States treasury, into which is to be paid from the sales of the public lands in the arid states. This fund, in turn, is to be used in storing water and establishing irrigation systems, the irrigated sections to be open to homesteaders, who are to be charged a proportionate share of the cost of improvement. This measure received almost solid democratic support from all over the country and was strenuously opposed by every republican leader in the lower house.

Nebraska nationalists are to be especially congratulated upon the part played by their representatives in congress, led by Mr. Shallenberger, in promoting the agitation and securing the passage of this, the only measure of general importance to the welfare and development of the western country. It means thousands of dollars will be expended in this state every year. It means, too, that the people of the state make no mistake in sending representatives to congress who will labor for the interests of their people at home rather than squandering months of time in enacting laws to make subjects of an alien race and furnish a prey for the adventurers of all races.

The anti-anarchy bill goes over until some future time, because the house and senate could not adjust their differences in conference. The bill to admit Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma into the union as states was defeated because the party in power was fearful lest the democrats might win a majority of the members of congress in both branches to which the trio would be entitled.

The ship subsidy bill passed the senate, but did not pass the house for the reason that the republican party did not dare to face the country upon a question involving the actual theft of millions from the public treasury to bribe vast combines to engage in an already profitable business.

This is also true with respect to the Fowler bill, a financial measure of the most importance ever introduced in congress and whose tendency is so monarchistic as well as monopolistic as to receive the condemnation of the small bankers all over the land. These two bills will be enacted into law if the party in power is indorsed at the fall elections.

The bill to create a department of commerce, to codify and improve the immigration laws, to establish a Pacific cable, to provide for pure food regulations, to define the meaning of conspiracy in injunction cases, all repose peacefully in the legislative graveyard.

The measure to elect senators by a direct vote of the people, in favor of which the sentiment of the country is so universal, was passed in the house, but defeated by the republican majority in the senate.

The following measures of minor importance were also passed by both houses: To prevent the sale of firearms, opium and intoxicating liquors to certain natives of the Pacific islands; to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service and provide for the retirement of its officers; to refund the duties paid in Porto Rico on articles imported from the United States during military occupation; appropriate \$200,000 for the relief of the volcano sufferers in the West Indies; authorizing the erection of Y. M. C. A. buildings on government military reservations; regulating the introduction of eggs of game birds for purposes of propagation; providing for the protection of game in Alaska; refunding the amount of legacy tax paid by charitable, benevolent and eleemosynary institutions.

The total number of bills introduced in the house during the recent session was 15,380. Three committees of the house handled two-thirds of these bills—the committee on war claims having 2,488 of these; the committee on invalid pensions 6,500 and the committee on military affairs 2,335.

The present congress has been one of the most extravagant in the history of the country. The appropriations approximate one billion of dollars, much of this being expended in the interest of exploiters who rob

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the people between campaigns and contribute a share of the swag to perpetuate the system which makes the robbery possible.

Not only has the republican party failed to enact any measures of relief for the people from the rapacity of the trusts, but has actually placed more clubs in the hands of industrial marauders and the representatives of predatory wealth.

The honor of the nation and the honesty of the people has been sacrificed by the party in power upon the altar of protection. Cuba has been denied justice, at the demands of the sugar trust, while the American people have been denied the security which reasonable trade regulations guarantee. This, in brief, is the record of the republican party during the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress. It is a continuation of the practice for the last eight years, and in the very nature of things it cannot be else so long as the country consents to be ruled by an agent of the protected interests.

"A full dinner pail" and "Let well enough alone" cries of the republican party have now been succeeded by the admonition "Don't eat meat." Strikes in all parts of the country and in all lines of business for living wages do not harmonize well with a shout for "reciprocity."

A government which does justice to every man in every walk of life, which promotes contentment at home and peace abroad; whose civilization is a safeguard to the nation's honor and the best protection to her security of place among world powers, and whose righteousness of conduct is the inspiration of just mankind everywhere, is the real destiny of this republic. That measure of destiny cannot be fulfilled until the people themselves remove from power and authority the republican party. H. W. RISLEY.

## SPECIAL MARKET LETTER

FROM NYE AND BUCHANAN CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

July 9, 1902.—Fat cattle firm. A few grass cattle are beginning to arrive. Are pretty soft. Sell from \$3.00 to \$4.25 for cows and heifers, according to fat. Stockers and feeders bring from \$3.00 to \$5.00; quality and flesh needed for top price. Feeder demand better. We quote best 1250 to 1500-lb. heaves at \$7.40 to \$7.85; 1050 to 1350-lb. \$6.40 to \$7.40; 900 to 1050-lb., \$5.50 to \$6.40; choice corn fed cows and heifers up to \$6.00; poor stuff and canners, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Hog receipts have been light this month and prices climbing up, being the highest ever in month of July. We topped the market Monday for D. B. Neifert, of Casey, Ia. Range of prices \$7.00 to \$8.05.

Sheep are 10c to 20c higher for the week and prospects are better. We quote prices as follows: Yearlings, \$3.50 to \$3.80; wethers, \$3.10 to \$3.60; ewes, \$2.20 to \$3.20; and lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.75.

## THE DIVIDING LINE

Louis F. Post Points Out the Dividing Line Between Socialism and Municipal Ownership

Great ado has been made recently by the Chicago Chronicle over what it is pleased to call "socialistic" tendencies in the democratic party. It alludes to the municipalization of public monopolies, such as the street car system. But the Chronicle proves itself to be more socialistic than the municipal ownership democrats at whom it fires that epithet. In one of its anti-socialist editorials it says: "If we municipalize the traction companies, we ought to be consistent and municipalize everything." Now, that is precisely the way a socialist would look at the matter. Like the Chronicle he sees no difference between public ownership of public monopolies and public ownership of private business. But precisely at that point lies the dividing line between socialistic aspirations and true individualism. The latter distinguishes the differences between public monopolies and private businesses. The former do not. They bundle them all together, just as the Chronicle does. The only difference is that the Chronicle would have public monopolies privately owned, whereas the socialist would have private business publicly owned because public monopolies ought to be. The true individualistic principle is that of the law books, illustrated by the leading railroad condemnation case which we summarized at page 166, and recently approved by the interstate commerce commission, a business which in its nature requires a concession or delegation of power from the public is a public and not a private business—The Public, Chicago.

## Casing a Watch

Ordinary watch works may generally be made effective timekeepers by careful and strong casing. The finest grades of watch works require very strong casing to protect their delicate mechanism. The best of all cases for either class is the Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Case.

This is a gold case stiffened in the center with a plate of hard metal to prevent it getting thin and weak and bending down on the works, as a gold case does after a few years' wear. The outside plate of gold is very heavy, much more than the ever worn solid gold case and much more than can be worn off in a third of a century's hard service. In fact this outside plate of gold is a quarter of an inch thick when the process of rolling down commences. At any rate, the Jas. Boss case is guaranteed 25 years, and none was ever known to wear out.

These cases everywhere keep a full stock of these elegant cases—they have sold more than 7,000,000 of them in the last 25 years. Ask your dealer to see them, or for the book showing why a Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold case is better than a solid gold case, write to the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.

Remember that we need all the funds we can raise to push the construction of Liberty Building. If your subscription is delinquent please remit.

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