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A NEW STORE with a brand new stock of the best and most durable and fashionable clothing. We have come to stay. We know that the only way to hold your confidence and your patronage is to deserve it. For this reason we offer you a stock of splendid New Fall and Winter Clothing at the very lowest prices. Talk is cheap—so we let our bargains tell their own story.

Bargains--Clothing. Mens fine suits, plaid, plain or striped.....\$3.95 Mens fine wool suit, all colors..... 5.00 Mens Cheviot suit, plain and fancy..... 6.50 Mens black and colored Clays..... 8.50 Mens suits, tailor made, of all kinds.....10.00	Bargains--Overcoats. Fine Ulsters and Dress Coats.....\$3.95 Mens Beavers, blue, grey and black..... 5.00 Fine Beaver Dress Over coat, Hub price..... 6.50 Latest style blue & black Meltons..... 8.00 Fine Tailor-made Kersey all shades.....10.00	Bargains in Youths and Childrens Clothing. A fine child's suit.....\$1.00 A fine child's suit with vest..... 1.19 Finest grades with vest from..... 1.50 to 4.50 Young mens long pants suits, fine quality..... 3.50 Young mens best grades made from.....4.00 to 6.00	Bargains in Gloves and Mittens. Six styles leather working Gloves..... 25c Asbestos and other fine makes..... 50c Genuine Plymouth, Buck horse hide and others..... 75c Fine Dress Gloves of all kinds.	Bargains in Underwear. Heavy Shirts and Drawers each..... 25c Fleeced lined, natural wool, camels hair, Hub price..... 50c Fine knitted wool underwear..... 75c Heavy home spun all wool, Hub price..... 1.00	Bargains in Childrens OVERCOATS. Fine childrens cape Overcoats.....\$2.25 Novelties—Cap Coats—Hub price..... 2.75 <i>Boy's Ulsters at ridiculous Low Prices.</i> ==The "HUB."==
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Money Refunded if Goods are not Satisfactory.

EDITORIAL COLUMN

FACTS ABOUT HAWAII.

(Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post.)

Hints of their observations by members of the American commission to Hawaii and the attaches who accompanied it do not go to make up a highly alluring picture. If their formal report reflects fairly the impressions gained by the commissioners, it is likely to prove very disappointing to those Americans who have looked in the direction of our newly annexed territory in the Pacific ocean as opening a field for American labor and American enterprise. The visitors say that the only advantage this country has gained by the annexation is a military one, and even that is open to some question. In case of a foreign war, it is claimed that the possession of Hawaii would be a strategic point of value, but one member of the party admits that it is going to take a much larger number of soldiers for garrison purposes than has been supposed.

Serious warnings have been issued by the lodges of Free Masons and Knights of Pythias in Honolulu to their American brethren not to come to the islands seeking employment or professional opportunities unless they bring with them plenty of money. Americans began flocking to the islands as soon as annexation was assured and about 2,000 of them reached there before the flurry ceased. They are said to have fared very badly and their plight would no doubt have been worse but for the generosity of the natives—a trait, by the way, which every where vastly impressed the American commissioners. The field of labor, skilled and unskilled, is filled almost entirely by Chinese and Japanese. Chinese are said to do work of all kinds, from the very commonest day labor to watch mending. The principal local industries, as is well known, are sugar and rice culture.

Municipal government is unknown in Hawaii. Honolulu is the seat of all government, the depot of supplies and the depository of public moneys, and it is to this capital city of 30,000 inhabitants that all the other towns must look for the necessary funds to carry on improvements. This makes them jealous. The hostility was very marked at Hilo, a town of 1,600 inhabitants, the second largest on the island, which the commission visited. There is one street railway in Honolulu. It is owned by an English syndicate and operated by native employees, and the cars are drawn by mules. There are electric lights and other conveniences, but these are controlled by a monopoly.

The cost of living is much higher than is generally supposed. Attorney General Smith, of Hawaii, testified before the commission that it would average 30 per cent. higher than in California, where he had once spent two years. This is said to be due to the fact that scarcely any of the ordinary articles of American diet grow in Hawaii. Chickens sell for \$15 a dozen and eggs for 60 cents a dozen. The chickens are imported. There are three difficulties in the way of growing poultry on the islands. After hatching the chickens are in danger of having their eyes eaten out by the mosquitoes, which are unusually large. If they survive the mosquito pest they are liable to fall victims to the mongoose. If they successfully run the gauntlet of both mosquito and mongoose, they are almost sure to be swept away by cholera.

One would suppose that fish would be a popular article of diet, and it would, except for the fact that all the fishing rights are monopolized in a strange way. There are said to be eighty varieties of fish along the Hawaiian coasts, and the commission is convinced that this estimate is not exaggerated. The fish wear marvelous names and startlingly beautiful colors. The cheapest and the one which forms the principal article of diet in this line is the mullet, which sells for 25 cents a pound. The devil fish is also used for food, and when prepared looks not unlike smoked sturgeon.

The cause for the high price of fish, already alluded to, was investigated thoroughly by the commissioners, who make some recommendations in their report regarding it. They unearthed a new kind of monopoly—a konihiki—pronounced "conny-hicky." When the land was first parceled out by the crown, the grant of all lands along the shore carried with it the exclusive right to fish in the waters for a mile out to sea. About a mile from the shore are the coral reefs, and the natural fishing ground is between these and the shore. There is deep sea fishing beyond the reefs, but to secure it one must hire a sloop and go out to sea, which is not only inconvenient and expensive, but attended with great risk on account of the frequent and unexpected squalls. The konihiki, who were not slow to realize the advantages they possessed, formed a trust, and today command

their own price for fish. The commissioners will recommend the condemnation of the fishing grounds by the government, in order that the price of this food product may be brought lower and the common people be given a further chance for a livelihood. The remarkable grant made to the konihiki has been tested in the courts of Hawaii and held to be a vested right.

Corn is not grown in the islands, and nearly all the cattle are imported. The largest steers grown there do not weigh over 600 pounds. The fact that cattle do not develop is said to be due to the character of the pasturage, which in a Bermuda grass, sour, and containing no nutrition. The meat supply of the Hawaiian islands is in the hands of a trust—the Metropolitan Meat company of Honolulu. No cabbage is grown on the islands.

Commercial travelers, on landing in Hawaii, are required to pay a tax of \$500 for the privilege of selling goods for one year. On the steamer which carried the commissioners to Honolulu the representatives of two Illinois firms—one in the dry goods line and the other, a man named Johnson, representing a wagon and farm implement firm. Mr. Johnson's misfortunes constituted one of the pathetic features of the trip. With characteristic American enterprise he started out to drum up trade as soon as he landed, without first investigating the matter of license. He was arrested and had an experience which sadly dampened his commercial ardor.

The Japanese continue pouring into the islands in great numbers. The Chinese are restricted under our immigration laws, but the steamer Gaelic, which brought the commissioners back to San Francisco, carried 735 Japanese from Japan to Honolulu, these being only the first installment of 2,000 whom the Oriental and Occidental Steamship line had contracted to transport.

The lands of the Hawaiian islands are generally leased for long terms, the average being thirty years. Some of these leases have proved very profitable. Rice and sugar lands command the highest rental and coffee lands the lowest. The coffee lands are often almost inaccessible, owing to the growth of jungle. Thrifty Americans and other foreigners who have been fortunate enough to get long leases from the government on valuable lands for a few cents an acre have made immense fortunes. Lands, which were deeded to missionary families ostensibly for church, school and mission purposes, went first into the hands of trustees, but were subsequently diverted to private ownership and have formed the basis of many a private fortune.

The visitors were impressed most, perhaps, by the indolence but harmlessness and generosity of the natives. They seemed peaceable and affectionate in their disposition, with no warlike tendencies. They do not work, to any extent, especially where they are able to command even a bare living from the rental of their lands. Whenever the American visitors went they were shown the greatest hospitality, the natives lavishing all sorts of presents upon them. Only one member of the commission as far as can be learned comes back with the idea that the islands offer any promise of development—that is Senator Moran. He looks forward to a great future for Hawaii. His colleagues generally were impressed with the idea that there was nothing in the islands to induce any American to go there, whether he went as a capitalist, a professional man or as a laborer.

PROTOCOL MADE PUBLIC.

The department at Washington has made public for the first time a copy of the protocol between Spain and the United States for the preliminary settlement of the war. Textually the protocol is as follows:

Protocol of agreement between United States and Spain embodying the terms of a basis for the establishment of peace between the two countries. Signed at Washington, August 12, 1898.

PROTOCOL.

Wm. R. Day, secretary of state for the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France at Washington, respectively possessing for this purpose full authority from the government of the United States and the government of Spain, have concluded and signed the following articles, embodying the terms on which the two governments have agreed in respect to the matters herein-after set forth, having in view the establishment of peace between the two countries, that is to say:

Article 1. Spain will relinquish all claim to and the over Cuba. Article 2. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish

sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrone islands to be selected by the United States.

Article 3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Art. 4. Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and to this end each government will, within ten days after signing of this protocol, appoint commissioners and the commissioners so appointed, shall, within thirty days after signing of this protocol, meet at Havana for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and the adjacent Spanish islands, and each government will within ten days after the signing of this protocol, also appoint other commissioners, who shall, within thirty days after the signing of the protocol, meet at San Juan, in Porto Rico, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Porto Rico and now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies.

Art. 5. The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to treat of peace, and the commissioners so appointed shall meet at Paris not later than October 1, 1898, and proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, which treaty shall be subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

Art. 6. Upon the conclusion and signing of this protocol, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Done at Washington in duplicate, in English and French, by the undersigned, who have hereunto set their hands and seals, the 12 day of August 1898.

WILLIAM R. DAY,
JULES CAMBON.

STORYETTES.

City editor, in sanctum, addressing the water-front editor: "Joe, you ought to be pretty well up on etiquette. What do you consider the worst form?" "I don't quite remember, but I think it is either chloroform or iodoforn."

Once at an important function at Marlborough House Sir Francis Knollys came up to the Prince of Wales and remarked: "Some gentlemen of the press wish admission, your royal highness." "Oh," said the prince, "show them in. If they don't come in at the door, they'll come in at the ventilator."

A little boy, named Peter, at a public school saw his teacher faint and fall. In the general confusion it was impossible to keep so many curious heads cool, and the little ones flocked round the prostrate woman and her sympathizing colleagues. But the small boy kept both his color and his coolness. Standing on a bench and raising his hand, he exclaimed: "Please, teacher, can I run home and tell father to come? He makes coffins!"

Prof. Wilson of Edinburgh University, was recently appointed honorary physician to the Queen. On the morning of his appointment he informed his pupils of the honor he had received by means of a blackboard in the laboratory, thus: "Professor Wilson informs his students that he has this day been appointed honorary physician to the Queen." During his temporary absence from the room one of the students addressed the words: "God save the Queen!"

Matches Without Phosphorus.

The government of Belgium has offered a reward of 50,000 francs (nearly \$10,000) for the invention of a match paste containing no phosphorus. The competition is open to citizens and subjects of all nations. It is required that the matches shall ignite when scratched on any surface, including cloth, but that they shall not ignite readily by friction, so as to be dangerous when carried in the pocket.

Justification.

"How dared you strike a woman!" he yelled, indignantly. "Well, there was no man around from whom I could borrow anything," pleaded the culprit. —Philadelphia North American.

Frozen Seven Hundred Feet.

In the famous frozen mines of Yakutsk, in Russia, the frost has finally been passed through a depth of 706 feet below the surface of the earth.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

But few women have time to look like their portraits.

When passenger trains are telescoped the passengers are apt to see the stars.

Time may be a success as a wound-healer, but it seldom removes the scars.

An old bachelor says the average wait of women is until they are asked to marry.

Beauty may be only skin deep, but it invariably manages to get a seat in a crowded car.

It is said that sunlight is of less benefit to a growing crop of wild oats than the electric light.

The bigger the bore a man is the smaller the hole he leaves when his days are numbered.

The courting of an heiress is a business suit, but the courting of a flirt is merely a masquerade suit.

A scientist has discovered that thirst drives 99 per cent of mankind to drink. Science is a wonderful thing.

Many a man who wouldn't think of making a wife of his cook has no scruples about making a cook of his wife.

Nothing disconcerts a girl more than to brace herself to meet the shock of a marriage proposal and the shock fails to materialize.

India's Scourge of Snakes.

Snakes are one of the scourges of India. Thousands of people die yearly from their bite. In the last twenty-two years the number of deaths attributed to this cause has reached the enormous total of 433,239. Snakes appear to be a much more deadly enemy of man than wild animals. In the same period wild animals have only killed 64,234 persons. On an average in India 20,000 people perish yearly by snakes and wild animals. The number of deaths in recent years has shown a marked increase. In 1875 the number was 21,266, in 1893 it had risen to 24,335. Bengal is the most dangerous province to live in, for the Bengalese snakes are responsible for half the deaths from snake bite. The loss of cattle has also been very great. Since 1875 about 1,500,000 animals have been destroyed. Wild animals are responsible for nine-tenths of the cattle killed. In 1896, for instance, 7,143 animals died from snake bite, but 81,397 were killed by wild beasts.

Continuous Steel Pipe.

The West Australian government has taken a contract to lay nearly three hundred and fifty miles of water pipe of a novel character. This pipe is to be made of steel spirals packed in concrete. Sheet steel is cut into strips of the required width. These are fed into a machine and welded into one continuous strip. As the strip is fed into the machine, rivet holes are punched, then the edges of the laps are brought together by machinery and held during the process of riveting, which is all done by compression. The lap is thrown on the outside of the pipe, rendering the inner surface smooth and even throughout its length. A tenacious hydraulic cement is packed around the laps, making the pipe absolutely watertight.

568 Million Miles of Ribbon.

Nearly 1,000,000,000 yards of ribbon of all shades and colors are consumed by the fair sex in general of the continent of Europe every year. Of this huge amount France alone takes one-third, it being a well-established fact that French women are particularly prone to anything of a showy color. Britain comes next, but a long way behind, with 30,000,000 yards, and the rest is divided principally between Spain, Italy, Germany and Belgium, and the smaller principalities. Blue and the higher pinks and scarlet are the favorite shades.

More Information.

Tommy—Paw, what is a heretic? Mr. Figg—Well, a newspaper man who would write a joke about a man going broke advertising might be called one. —Indianapolis Journal.

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Furnished if
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Cook Stoves, from \$10.00 up.
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STOCK TANK,
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Or does your buggy need a new set of wheels or new set of Stubs? Then call on

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BUY A.....

Rockford Watch..

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Time Table C. & N. W. R. R.

EAST BOUND.	
No. 4, Chicago Special.....	8:51 a. m.
No. 16, Carroll Passenger.....	8:18 p. m.
No. 8, Atlantic Express.....	2:16 p. m.
No. 2, Overland Limited (Don't stop).....	7:19 p. m.
No. 6, Chicago Express.....	9:04 p. m.
No. 24, Freight to West Side.....	3:12 p. m.
WEST BOUND.	
No. 1, Overland Limited (don't stop).....	6:04 a. m.
No. 3, Pacific Express.....	1:28 p. m.
No. 17, Co. Bluffs Passenger.....	7:00 a. m.
No. 7, Passenger.....	4:10 a. m.
No. 30, Freight to Co. Bluffs.....	8:45 a. m.
No. 15, Fast Mail.....	1:07 p. m.
No. 5, Colorado Special.....	3:12 p. m.
No. 17, 18, 24 daily except Sunday.	

C. M. & St. P. R. R. at Arion.

TRAINS WEST.	
No. 1, Passenger.....	6:45 a. m.
No. 10, Way Freight.....	9:00 a. m.
No. 3, Passenger.....	9:29 p. m.
TRAINS EAST.	
No. 2, Passenger.....	12:50 p. m.
No. 4, Passenger.....	7:35 p. m.
No. 9, Way Freight.....	8:50 p. m.