

PROFITS OF FARMING.

Some Figures On the Common Every Day Article from a Country Editor

So much space has been given to "boom" figures on farming for the benefit of real estate agents and transportation companies that a few facts showing the shadowy side of average, everyday farming are worth studying. Editor H. T. Wilson, of the Cortland Herald, undertakes to show that making money out of a farm is not one hilarious picnic, even in Nebraska. Here is his article:

"There is a suspicion lurking in the minds of some people that there is a great deal of money made in owning a farm. Well, let us see. A quarter section of land in this vicinity rents for about \$300 per year. It is valued at about \$5,000 and the account would stand about thus:

REVENUE.	
Rent of farm.....	\$300
EXPENSE.	
Interest on investment of \$5,000	
at 5 per cent.....	\$250
Repairs on place.....	75
Taxes.....	30

Total expense.....\$355
Leaving the owner about \$55 behind, to say nothing about losing a part or all of the rent a year now and then when crops fail.

Well, some one will say, a man should own his farm and then it is profitable. Perhaps so. Now and then you will find a farmer who is apparently doing a little better than keeping even, but is it the general rule? Suppose he does own the farm; here is about the way it would figure out:

REVENUE.	
100 acres corn, 30 bushels per acre, 20 cents per bushel.....	\$600
40 acres oats, 30 bushels per acre, 15 cents per bushel.....	180

Total income.....\$780
This leaves twenty acres for the building spot and pasture, and makes no allowance for the income which might accrue from cattle and hogs, which may be explained in another way as below.

EXPENSES.	
Five per cent on investment of \$5,000.....	\$250
Taxes.....	30
Repairs on buildings, etc.....	100
Five per cent on tool investments of \$1,000.....	50
Hired help.....	150
Wear on tools, etc.....	150

Total.....\$730
This last table might be changed materially one way or the other by estimating upon a different crop, but as above given it shows \$50 on the credit side without any allowance for living expenses. Now, it may be said, that most farmers are not stock raisers, but most farmers will tell you that the stock business is all "out of joint," and that very few farmers can now make any money raising stock. The farmers now and then help out the living with poultry raising, but many are not very successful. The above tables are given on a good crop basis, but a crop failure or two will knock these figures into a "cocked hat." Two or three exceedingly good crop years will also greatly add to the credit side, providing he can strike a good market.

Then again no allowance is made for a man's own time, which is the chief thing of all. Managers who work at commercial pursuits do not think of going to work at less than \$1 the way from \$50 to \$200 per month without any capital. How about the farmer who assumes all the risk of conducting a farm and raising a crop? Ought not he to be rewarded? Together with his investment of \$5,000, it surely would be only fair for him to make at least \$1,000 a year clear?

Then there is the tenant farmer; where does he come in? He may be able to tell a different story, but we fear it would be no better.

You will find the date at which your subscription expired marked on this week's issue of your paper. Take notice of it and if you are in arrears you should make a payment at once.

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From this date J. M. Burks has the best line of wheat drills, sulky plows and farm wagons in the market at the right prices. Call and see him at No. 125 and 129 north 9th street, Lincoln, Neb., Aug 9, 1898.

Mind the Measure of the Man.

"If the people of Nebraska could see Judge Hayward and W. A. Poyater standing side by side upon the same platform, neither one to speak a word, and know and fully understand the manner in which both men were nominated for governor, there would not be much hesitancy which to vote for. There were no dickers nor deals to bring about Hayward's nomination. He was the choice of the people."—Neb. City Press.

The editor knows little of human nature who wrote this article above, but what can you expect from a republican but a grunt. I suppose that they would like to get their hands in the state treasury again. Oh! how their hands do itch. It is fun for us boys to hear them on the street corners, what they will do when they get there. Ah! When they get there.

Now as regards that article above I have this much to say as a boy:

"Were I so tall to reach the pole, or grasp the ocean with a span, must be measured by his soul, the mind the standard of the man."—out his size nor his clothes nor his money, but his honesty for the welfare of his great state. Poyater is the coming man. You can lay your corporation lawyer on the shelf, we have no use for him. When we want him we will ask the H. & M. I am only a boy. I shall learn all your republican trickery by and by. There is an honest, brave and patriotic heart beats beneath old Poyater's farmer coat; it would be well for you republicans to take a lesson from it.

Inquirer, Nebroot, Boy.
Nebraska City.

Don't forget the excursion to Boston over the Nickel Plate road, September 10 to 18 inclusive, at rate of \$19.00 for the round trip. Good returning until September 30, 1898 inclusive.

It pays to read the newspapers.

"THE RAILROADS WILL NOT LET ME RUN FOR CONGRESS."

"Many of the pop-dem papers are quoting Judge Hayward as having said: 'The railroads will not let me run for congress.' Now we put it to them fair and square: When, where, and to whom did Mr. Hayward make the above statement? General assertions don't go in this campaign. The people want facts. No more rainbow chasing; tell us all about it or shut up. Generalities don't go."—St. Paul Republican, Aug. 18, 1898.

M. L. Hayward, the republican nominee for governor, made the statement at the Millard hotel in the city of Omaha.

The gentleman to whom Mr. Hayward made the statement was Judge Benjamin S. Baker of Omaha.

The exact language used by Mr. Hayward—in explanation of the reason why he did not exercise his well known preference and remain a candidate for congress—was: "THE B. & M. WILL NOT LET ME RUN FOR CONGRESS."

If the St. Paul Republican desires any further particulars, the World-Herald suggests that it address Hon. Benjamin S. Baker, who will not deny this explicit statement.—Omaha World-Herald.

PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CONVENTION.

The national currency convention will be held in the Auditorium building on the grounds of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, Neb., on September 13th, 14th and 15th, 1898, under the auspices of the National Sound Money league.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13—GOLD DAY.

The convention will be called to order at 11 o'clock in the morning by Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, president of the National Sound Money league, who will preside and deliver the opening address.

Addresses will follow in the following order: Horace White, editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, on "The History of the Gold Standard." Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, on "The Farmer's Interest in Sound Money." H. P. Robinson, of Chicago, editor of the Railway Age, on "The Interest of Railway Men in the Gold Standard." Louis R. Ehrlich, of Colorado Springs, Col., on "The Folly and Futility of Fighting Evolution."

Recess at 12:45 until 2:30 in the afternoon, followed by addresses, mostly short, on the importance of maintaining the gold standard and in opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver will be made by the following speakers and others: Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., on "Legal Tender as a Factor in money;" Hon. J. M. Carey, of Wyoming, on "The Gold Standard From the Standpoint of the Western States;" Judge M. L. Crawford, of Dallas, Texas; Hon. James H. Eckles of Chicago; Hon. John P. Irish, of San Francisco, Cal.

In the evening there will be a general debate in speeches not exceeding ten minutes each in length, on the arguments advanced during the day in advocacy of the gold standard.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14—SILVER DAY.

The convention will be called to order at 11 o'clock and, on invitation of the regular presiding officer, Mr. Morton, Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, will occupy the chair. Mr. Towne will deliver the opening address on "The Coinage and Use of Silver as Standard Money Co-ordinately With Gold." Mr. Towne will designate other speakers to follow him on the silver side. Among them will be Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas; Hon. C. S. Hartman, M. C., of Montana; H. P. Bartine, of Washington, D. C., editor of the National Bi-Metallist; J. R. Sovereign, of Arkansas; Anson Wolcott, of Wolcott, Indiana; James W. Wilson of Chicago; Henry G. Miller of Chicago; Hon. C. N. Fowler, M. C., of New Jersey, will speak in opposition to the bimetallic double standard theory.

The arguments of the silver speakers will be met also in speeches from the single gold standard point of view by the following named speakers, and others: Hon. Platt Rogers, of Denver, Colorado; Hon. Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago; W. C. Cornwell, of Buffalo; J. Adam Bede, of Duluth, Minn.; H. L. Franing, of Ohio. The debate will be thrown open for all who desire to speak for five or ten minutes each, and will be prolonged into an evening discussion if the audience desires. Hon. C. A. Towne will close the discussion.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 15—PAPER MONEY DAY.

The convention will assemble at 11 o'clock. The opening address will be by Hon. A. J. Warner of Ohio, who will advocate a paper currency composed exclusively of government notes. Hon. J. H. Walker, of Massachusetts, chairman of the house of representatives committee on banking and currency, will reply. Hon. Horace Boies, of Iowa, will present his plan for a national paper currency. After the noon recess addresses on "What is the Best Form of Paper Money?" will be delivered by George H. Shibley, of the American Institute of Money and Prices; A. W. Wright of Chicago, on "Banking Without Government Supervision;" Hon. C. N. Fowler, M. C., of New Jersey; L. D. Reynolds, of Chicago; William Dodsworth, editor New York Journal of Commerce; John Phinn, of New Jersey. Speakers invited by the Reform Press Association of Chicago, will also take part in the debate. Among them will be Allen Henry Smith, of Chicago; Hon. J. H. Weller, of Iowa; Hon. N. H. Mottisinger, Indiana; W. S. Morgan, Arkansas; W. W. Clay, Chicago; Ali Reed, Iowa; Hon. Samuel Leavitt, Illinois. Hon. James T. McCleary, M. C., Minnesota, will explain the provisions of the currency bill known as the McCleary bill, reported to the last house. Rebutting arguments will be made, followed by 5-minute speeches on Government Paper Money vs. Bank Money.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

What the Brainy Editorial Writers of Neb. are Saying This Week.

Wayne has a telephone organization of her own and Editor Childs of the Madison Reporter, has the following telling paragraph on the way it is managed:

The telephone exchange rates in Wayne have been reduced to \$1.50 a month for business houses and \$1.00 a month for residences. Contrast with the prices charged for like service by the Nebraska Telephone Co.

Hail storms have been very few in Nebraska this year. Only three or four have come to the notice of this paper and those of not wide area. The Goshen Independent grieves on account of one that mowed a strip through Dawson county from three to five miles in width as follows:

In this strip hundreds of acres of corn were cut off so close to the ground that only a few stubs about a foot in length remained, wheat in the stack and shock was so badly damaged that they do not expect to get a bushel of small grain. G. H. Aden had a barn blown to pieces, twenty stacks of small grain destroyed, and all his corn cut off close to the ground. E. B. Brownfield estimates his loss at about \$2,000; John Ralston had two barns demolished and some cattle badly injured. Jerry Costin's new barn was blown into kindling wood, as was also that of Lou Norton, who lives 12 miles southeast of here, the grove belonging to Mr. Norton is a mass of broken and twisted trees, trees 18 inches in diameter being uprooted and broken off.

The St. Paul Phonograph is sorry Maxwell was not nominated.

In connection with the nomination of Judge Norris for congress to run against Judge Robinson, Editor Post of the Stanton Register, recalls the time when the populists of that judicial district in 1891 supported Norris for judge against Judge Crawford (goldbug democrat) and elected him. The Register says:

"The populists of this judicial district who attended the judicial convention that nominated Judge Norris for district judge in '91 will remember the speech he made there when it comes to voting. Norris endorsed greenbacks and the people's party principles then and now he is asking for votes on a single standard platform. The populist will not stultify themselves by voting for a man who endorsed their principles to be district judge and then proved a traitor by advocating goldbug principles."

Editor Casper, of the David City Press has been "in the war" himself and makes the following comment on the mismanagement at the front which has cost hundreds of the soldier's lives:

The commissary and subsistence departments have tried to run the Cuban campaign like Johnny Allen and his associates used to run the asylum and penitentiary. The contractors drew their money but forgot to furnish the medicine and grub, and the railroads and steamboat companies probably had their vouchers made out and sworn to before the service was rendered.

The editor of the York Teller, who only quit the republican party two years ago, actually won't believe his old associates when they say they've reformed. He says:

"New blood in the republican party. Old wars in the background. So say the republicans. The secretary of the republican state committee is the man who was Gene Moore's deputy. His name is P. O. Hedlund. Don't you suppose Mr. Hedlund knew Gene Moore was short? He knew that \$37,000 came in to the office and that the state was paid only \$9,000. Hedlund knew how to subtract 9,000 from 37,000. If he did he knew Mr. Moore had \$28,000 of the state's money. Mr. Hedlund knew this and yet said nothing about it. This new blood is the manager of the republican state campaign. No wonder many republicans say they have enough of that kind of new blood. A. R. Humphrey, the impeached land commissioner, is the republican candidate for county attorney of Custer county. That is more new blood."

The Cedar Bluffs Standard man has just secured special telephone connection with republican state committee rooms in this city and tells what he heard thus: "All the republicans can rake up about the populists at the state house in Nebraska is the fact that some of them ride on free passes. That seems to be about all they will have for campaign thunder this fall."

No paper can take the place of the local county newspaper in the home. No progressive populist can get along without the local populist paper. It cannot cover all the state and national discussions in its columns, but it can and will keep the fire burning on the altar of local progress in political and social matters. The Franklin Sentinel makes some sound suggestions in this connection:

"The Sentinel is the only populist paper in Franklin county. There are over one thousand populist voters in the county, about three hundred of them are subscribers to the only paper in the county that advocates their interests. We extend a general invitation to the other seven hundred to subscribe. If they don't we shall conclude that they either do not read, or are helping the enemy along, or are determined that the publisher of their paper shall not become a 'platoeak.'"

No explanation has yet been offered by republican journals why Ben Baker was turned down last fall for chairman of their state convention and this year for governor. Brother Richmond, of the Minden Courier, comes to their relief with the following suggestions: It is merely a coincidence and there is nothing to it of course, but supposing that Ben Baker had been nominated for governor and elected, what show would Bartley have of being pardoned? It was Ben Baker who gave him his sentence of twenty years. While Bartley is behind the prison bars it might be that it was his influence that defeated Baker.

Baker has no sympathy with criminals and bootlegers. He has exemplified this trait. Now what trait has Hayward proven? A close and sympathetic fondness for corporations.

The Beatrice Tribune, that old-time exponent of straight populist principles, has been revived by E. E. Ellis & Son and appears a welcome visitor on our table. It has lost none of its former vigor of utterance and will be a valuable aid to the cause of reform in that desert of corporation politics.—Gage County.

The Omaha Bee holds out the glad hand to the hosts of Grover Clevelandism in Nebraska as follows:

"Nebraska gold democrats say they are in a state of suspense, awaiting the reappearance of the real democratic party. Waiting for the spurious democrats to discontinue their allowance with populism is a bad job. The republican party is the only hope for detroning popocracy from Nebraska and the gold democrats will be welcomed in its ranks."

INDIGESTION IS CATARRH

Letter from C. S. McCleary, Spring Hill, Ia., to Dr. Hartman.

"Four years ago last fall my stomach refused to perform its duties and I soon lost strength. Shortly after this I had five sieges of the grippe, covering a period of three years. During all this time food was forced through my stomach by the use of cathartics. Large blind piles bid fair to block all evacuation. My kidneys soon became involved, so that the scant and often painful voidings resembled beefsteak. With flesh wasted away, strength exhausted so that it took all my energy to even get into a bathtub, hopes all gone, I saw Pe-runa advertised in the Iowa State Register. I wrote to Dr. Hartman and received his pamphlets, which convinced me that catarrh had possession of my head, throat, stomach and kidneys. I began to take Pe-runa and Man-a-lin, following advice which Dr. Hartman gave me free. In a short time I ate nourishing food, and the piles, kidney trouble and constipation all disappeared. Flesh, strength, and a splendid appetite returned, and I went to work."

The foregoing letter shows what Pe-runa will do in cases of indigestion when used according to directions. Write to Pe-runa Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for Dr. Hartman's free books on Catarrh. These books explain the nature of catarrh, and make the action of Pe-runa clear to every one. All druggists sell Pe-runa.

"THOU ART THE MAN."

Great reforms are not secured by sitting down at home and waiting, like Micawber of old, for something to turn up. Action is an essential to success. The fight is on. Help to spread the truth. Get a few doubtful voters to read THE INDEPENDENT from now until the result is known. We will send the paper from now on till November 15, to new subscribers, for 20 cents. Don't wait. Strike now. The time is at hand.

LOOK!—We have lowered the above to 15c and will mail a copy of Warren's Money Chart to any one sending us a list of five names.

Notice to Farmers and Stock Feeders.

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G. H. Geoghegan,
Gen. Mgr., West Lincoln, Neb.

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