

The Peace Jubilee

If you are going to visit Omaha during jubilee week, commencing October 10, we want you to keep two things prominently in your mind. One thing is that our store is at your service for accommodation and another thing is that if you have never been inside of it you'll find a different store from any you have been accustomed to trade in. The difference is that we are here to hold your money during your pleasure only, and that we hand it back as gracefully as we took it if you have any fault to find with anything you buy. Or even if you don't have any fault. If you would like your money better than your goods, all you have to do is ask for it. We'll never ask you why. Of course we couldn't do that if we weren't running an absolutely square business and if we weren't positive that our goods are worth all we ask for them and more. That's an unusual way to do business, but it's The Nebraska way. And it's the only fair way. Come and see us-

Nebraska Clothing Co

today and taxes would be greatly reduced. Then who does not know that these joint thieves who are working for the election of the republican candidate for governor will demand the pardon of Joe Bartley. If you want to see that price of thieves walking the streets of Lincoln and riding on railroad passes, you should vote the republican ticket. The governor alone has the power to pardon.

The second thing to be thought of is the fact that the republicans do not promise a single reform, if they carry the state it is the same old corporation rule. Nothing will be done in the interest of the laboring man or farmer but everything for railroads, banks and republican politicians. They ridicule the doctrine of referring laws to the people to vote whether they want them or not. They do not think the people are worthy to be trusted. The street lighting in the city of Lincoln at three times what other cities pay, never would have been sanctioned by a vote of the people and they know it. Had the gold standard question been submitted to the people in 1873 it would have been buried out of sight. The independent party is pleased to submit reform questions to a vote of the people. The republicans are opposed to any limit to railroad charges by law. The independents favor limitation and oppose paying any dividends on railroad water stock. The independents demand a north and south railroad west of the Mississippi from Bismark to the gulf. The penitentiary prisoners can build the road in five years if the material could be furnished by the states or general government. The republicans oppose government ownership of railroads, first, last and all the time. Government can own canals but it will not do to break into the field where millionaires grow. To sum up the difference between the two parties one is for helping the common people by giving them fair play the other is for giving corporations, trusts and millionaires advantage over the common people by unjust laws.

A FEW REASONS.

A Few Reasons Why State Superintendent W. R. Jackson should be Re-elected

1. He is a thoroughly educated and wide awake school man.
2. He is a broad-minded man and an indefatigable worker.
3. He is not only a man of culture and refinement, but is also a conscientious Christian man.
4. He contributes largely to benevolent and charitable enterprises.
5. He is in touch with the leading educators of the state and has their respect and confidence.
6. He is acquainted with the needs of the schools. He does not seek to introduce out-of-date systems or methods; nor does he push impracticable methods, but is progressive and safe in his administration.
7. He is a good organizer, and he has the executive ability and experience that enable him to make and forward wise plans for the advancement of our schools. Nebraska's magnificent educational exhibit prepared under his supervision evinces his ability as an organizer.
8. He has conducted the affairs of the office economically and has devoted his entire time and attention to school matters, and has not merely maintained but raised the standard of education. The educational spirit of our state was never better.
9. He has decided questions on their merits and on the law, and has been influenced only by the greatest good to the greatest number.
10. He has made one of the best superintendents Nebraska ever had and is deserving of the confidence and esteem of the voters of Nebraska irrespective of party.

Osceola County Politics.

Editor Independent:

It is said that the republican who is running for the state senate has told the voters of Syracuse and vicinity that if elected, he will do all that he can to remove the county seat from Nebraska City to Syracuse. What dodging to get a vote! He is a chip of the same old block and belongs to the same old gang that has been a curse to this state for years. They are only waiting for a chance to get their hands in to the pockets of the treasury of Nebraska once more. They know that there is something there to steal now.

OFOR.

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THE REFORM POSITION

We Make no War on Banks of Discount, But Are Down on Banks of Issue.

REGULATING THE CURRENCY

How Banks Inflated and Contracted the Currency at Close of the War.

Want the Chance Again.

In advocating a national currency issued and controlled by the government we make no war on banks or bankers. Banks are as necessary as railroads or steamships. Modern commerce could not be carried on without them. But the business of banking is one thing and the right to create money is a very different thing. One of the primary objects of the act of 1844 was to separate the business of banking from that of creating money. Lord Overstone, who was a banker, said: "I certainly think it quite essential that the issue of paper money should be kept entirely separate and distinct from everything connected with the banking business," and, again, "the superintendence of a power of such immense and vital consequence to the integrity, stability and permanent interests of the public as that of money making, ought not, in the very nature of its operation, to be legislatively lodged in the hands of individuals."

George W. Norman, long connected with the bank of England, in his testimony before the commission of 1857, said: "I consider bank notes as money, and I think that you do mischief when you place the issue of money in the hands of persons who carry on ordinary banking business." And again: "A bank has to deal with the money of the country which exists, but it has properly nothing to do with the issue of money."

The power to control the currency of a people carries with it the power to raise or lower prices, to change the value of every man's property and the relations of debtor to creditor. It carries with it also in a large degree control over commerce and industry, which is a power that should be entrusted to no set of men. With this power in their hands banks would constitute a money trust that would absorb all other trusts and come finally to practically own the world and "them that in it dwell."

One of the principal questions before the commission of 1857 was whether the right to issue circulating notes should be kept under the control of government or be restored to the banks or to the bank of England, and the decision was almost unanimous in favor of control by the government, and no statesman has since proposed to restore it to the banks.

On what principles should the issue of currency by government be regulated? First of all, let it be agreed that the controlling purpose in regulating a paper currency should be to secure the greatest possible stability of value, or in other words, stability of prices. How this end can best be attained is the problem highest in importance in the science of economics, and the first in importance in the political economy of any country. Some one has said the chief end of political economy is to secure the proper regulation of the currency. Certainly, for no cause has mankind suffered more than from alterations in the value of money, and from those fearful catastrophes that so often follow fluctuations in currency. And now, with great world debts amounting to thousands of millions, extending indefinitely into the future, the evils arising from alterations in the value of money become greatly intensified. No more important question, therefore, is before the world than that relating to the supply and proper regulation of currency.

The chief factors in determining the volume of money required are population and accumulated wealth—people to make exchanges and things to be exchanged. The activity of production and exchange, and the employment of credit agencies in lieu of money, are conditions necessary, no doubt, to take into account to determine the volume of money at any given time necessary to preserve uniformity of value in money, or what is the same

thing, stability in average prices. It is only by due adjustment of money supply to these conditions that steadiness in the value of money and stability of prices can be secured.

Make the notes secure and leave their issue uncontrolled is the bottom principle in the several bills now before congress. But it was long ago shown that security of final payment of notes was not such regulation of quantity as would secure stability of value. This has proved true whenever notes have been issued upon this principle. Towards the close of and after the war of the rebellion, notwithstanding the fact that the currency was already redundant, the national banks issued over three hundred and fifty millions of bank notes based upon bonds. Bonds were then cheap and bore high interest, and it was profitable for the banks to issue the currency, and they issued it. Then when prices were falling, and there was really more need of currency, they largely contracted the circulation, because the high price of bonds made it profitable for them to do so. This alone is enough to show how unsafe as a regulating principle the mere security of notes becomes. In fact the whole theory of basing currency upon property of any kind is so vicious that I am induced to dwell longer upon it than perhaps I should on this occasion. The very foundation of such a system is wrong. Every scheme for basing currency upon property of any kind rests at last upon the fallacy on which the Mississippi bubble and the French assignments of 1790 were founded. It is nothing but hawmism.—Gen. A. J. Warner.

STAND UP FOR NEBRASKA

How the Republicans Have Done It in the Past and the Way They Will Do It Hereafter.

Editor Independent:

How have the republicans stood up for Nebraska: It was known by the leaders of their party that their nominee for treasurer should be defeated two years ago that Bartley could not settle in full, and thousands of dollars were spent for Casey's campaign, that he might make a false report, and blind Bartley's stealings, and hide the crime from the knowledge of the people. The same is true of Hedlund's election, with reference to Moore's settlement, and thousands of dollars spent to that end. Fortunately the voters of this state defeated them. When the time came to turn over the office, Bartley could no longer bluff, and the republicans were then apparently anxious to get Mr. Bartley into the penitentiary.

Rosewater had a personal spite at Bartley and offered rewards for his sentence. He promised Baker the nomination for governor, and when the case was pending in the supreme court he would not allow his man Friday, D. A. Campbell to approve any bond that was presented by Bartley's friends. As Campbell's reward he fixed his reappearance by the court as clerk. All he had to say to Harrison was that if he wanted his support next fall, he would have to fall into line with Norval in the appointment. Norval had already received his reward. All was done under a pretense of severely punishing Bartley, and to make a show for the party and to do Rosewater's bidding. It was another case with Eugene Moore. Rosewater didn't happen to have a spite against him. He came before the court and plead guilty and the court overruled one of its own decisions to set aside his own plea of guilty. Judge Sullivan dissented from that decision and these are closing words of his dissenting opinion: "The defendant, by his plea of guilty, has confessed that he received the money embezzled as auditor of public accounts, and I do think we should, either directly or by necessary implication, overturn one of our own decisions in order to hold that his confession is false." That is the way the reform member of the court stands up for Nebraska, and the members who are dedicated to by Rosewater parade their loyalty to the state, but it is a sham. If Rosewater had had the same spite towards Moore that he had towards Bartley, the plea of guilty would not have been over turned in Moore's case.

The present state officers have been tried and they have saved the state thousands of dollars which Hayward and his followers are trying their best to deny, but which they cannot successfully do. If the republican ticket is elected this fall, it would be a sanction by the voters of this state, of their past conduct, and their stealings would doubtless exceed in the future anything they have been in the past. Stand up for Nebraska, not by voting for the republican ticket, but by voting for the men who have protected the interests of the voter and taxpayer in the past two years.

JAMES MERCHANT.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Oct., 10, 1898.

Depth of Infamy.

One of the most dastardly crimes for political purposes was committed by the war department on the 4th of October, 1898.

Col. W. J. Bryan had been lying for over a week on a sick bed at Washington, D. C., having come there to secure the furlough of the dying men in his regiment.

The administration took advantage of his helpless condition and ordered him back to Jacksonville to have it appear that he was direct in his duty as a soldier.

Mr. Bryan's wife was at his side, having come all the way from Nebraska to nurse her husband.

Such are the depths of infamy to which the republican leaders descend in order to obtain a political advantage. As there was no fighting to do, what excuse can our government offer for such contemptible action.

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Constipation, Irritability, Nervousness, Headache, Indigestion, Bloating, etc. Try it. Sample free. Write to Dr. Leonardt, 1111 Broadway, N.Y. or address ANTI-PILL CO., London, N.B. Advisory Department free to patients.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Chicago.—With liabilities of \$300,000 and with no available assets, William P. Forayth, pig iron dealer, filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States district court.

Boone, Iowa.—Fred Reinhart, a 17-year-old boy, ran in front of one of the cannons while a salute was being fired as the Presidential train came in and was killed, his head being blown off.

Washington.—Secretary Alger has decided to muster out the Second United States volunteer cavalry, otherwise known as Torrey's rough riders.

Chicago.—Mayor Harrison has issued a proclamation to the public calling for contributions for the yellow fever sufferers in the South.

Washington.—Major General John J. Coppinger, United States volunteers, has retired as a brigadier general of the regular army on account of age. His retirement does not affect his standing in the volunteer service.

Omaha, Neb.—While addressing the convention of dairymen L. S. Gates, dairy commissioner of Iowa, was stricken with apoplexy. He died fifteen minutes later at the emergency hospital.

Kankakee, Ill.—Promissory notes some of them negotiable, valued at \$17,000, and \$50 in money, was the booty secured by expert robbers who forced open the door of H. Y. Swan's office in the village of Waldron, near this city and blew open the safe with dynamite.

New York.—Thomas Wilbur Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, and Miss E. Muriel Telleschaw were married at the Hotel Buckingham, Rev. Mr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest officiating.

Chicago.—The Paris exposition commission received a cablegram from Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck, who is now in Paris, saying that after extended negotiations, the Paris authorities have granted increased concessions of space for American exhibits in the exposition amounting in a number of departments to 25 per cent.

An estimate has been made that the transportation of this year's wheat crop will require the loading and unloading of 640,000 freight cars, providing large cars are used.

Chicago.—Collector Coyne of the internal revenue department has received a ruling from Washington to the effect that all memoranda having reference to the sale of live stock at the stock yards must bear the revenue stamp prescribed in the war revenue act.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A skiff containing the body of a murdered man was found floating down the river two miles below this city. The occupant was apparently 25 years old, tall and handsome. A bullet wound in the temple caused death. There was nothing present in the boat to identify the body.

St. Joseph, Mo.—In the criminal court, William Hathaway and James Hathaway pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing a Burlington passenger train near this city the night of August 11, last. Sentence has not yet been passed. The three accomplices of the Hathaway brothers pleaded not guilty and will stand trial. All are mere boys and, as they said, only held up the train "for experience."

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The private bank of Jacob Denherder, at Zeeland, was looted by robbers and the vaults scraped clean of all the currency except \$1,000 in silver, which the thieves rejected as too inconvenient to carry. Mr. Denherder refuses to give out the amount stolen, but it is believed to be between \$3,000 and \$5,000.

Chicago.—Policeman Axel I. Mikkelsen was found dead on the grave of his wife in Mount Olive cemetery. Mikkelsen was dressed in full uniform. A bullet wound in the temple and a revolver beside the corpse told the story of the suicide. Mikkelsen's wife died five months ago and he has visited her grave daily.

It Was a Captain's Fight.

New York, Oct. 13.—Although the American fleet in the battle off Santiago on July 3 obeyed the general orders of Rear Admiral Sampson, given in advance to meet just such an emergency, it was essentially a "captain's" fight. This is the substance of the report of the naval board which has been investigating disputed points in the battle. Rear Admiral Sampson was not present, and the two orders signalled by Schley, "Close in" and "Engage the enemy," did no good and were unnecessary, for the ships already had closed in and were engaging the enemy when the orders were run up.

Indians Killing Cattle.

ANADARKO, Okla., Oct. 13.—The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians are killing cattle and the cattlemen and cowboys don't like it. If the government don't reimburse the cattlemen out of its Indian money they will proceed to protect themselves and this will bring on a skirmish between the cowboys and Indians. This is the plain proposition.

China's New Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The emperor dowager of China and the imperial clan—according to a special dispatch from Shanghai—have adopted as the new emperor a son of the late emperor, T'ung-Chi, who will shortly be proclaimed.

A \$200,000 Hotel Fire.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 13.—The Tourist hotel, under construction by the Northern Pacific Land company, was burned last night. There had been expended on the structure up to date \$200,000, upon which there is no insurance.

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Boston Comes to Lincoln!

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All New Goods, Guaranteed Absolutely Waterproof. Here are some of the Bargains offered

Ladies' detachable 2-cape velvet collar, cape lined with handsome plaid silk. Retail price, \$7.50 Our price.....	\$2.75	Gent's Double Texture Mackintosh coats with long capes. Retail price, \$5.00 Our price.....	\$1.49
Special attention is called to this very fine lot Ladies' 1 and 2-cape Mackintoshes, velvet collar, detachable cape, all double texture, colors black blue and gray mixtures. Retail price, \$9.00 Our price.....	\$3.45	Gentlemen's Mackintosh coats made up in box style, double breasted, velvet collars, stitched strapped and cemented. Retail price, \$7.00 Our price.....	\$3.50
Ladies' very fine Serge, lined with fine quality rich silk. Retail price, \$12.00 Our price.....	\$5.00	Men's all-wool fine Melton Box Coat. Retail price, \$10.00 Our price.....	\$5.50

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Mail Orders filled promptly when accompanied by cash.

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PEARY'S STEAMER IS MISSING.

The Windward After Landing the Explorer Was to Return Home.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Oct. 13.—Anxiety is felt here for Lieutenant Peary's Arctic steamer, the Windward, which is now due on her return from Sherard, Osborne fjord, West Greenland, where it was planned that she should land Lieutenant Peary and the members of his expedition. Captain John Bartlett, in command of the Windward, wrote to his friends by the auxiliary steamer Hope, which accompanied the Windward as far north as Littleton Island, that he expected to bring the Windward back about the first week in October. Sherard, Osborne fjord, is about 400 miles further north than Lieutenant Peary's previous anchorages. August 13 he was at Ptah, near the entrance to Smith's sound. In a letter written on that date he seemed to imply that he was about to proceed up the sound.

JESSE JAMES OUT ON BAIL.

Banker Swinney Signs His Bond Before Justice Spitz.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 13.—Jesse James was taken to Justice Ben Spitz's court at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and gave bond for his appearance on October 17. The bond was fixed at \$2,500. It was signed by E. F. Swinney, cashier of the First National bank, and E. C. Farr.

As soon as he had signed the bond James took up his golf cap and walked out of the room without a word to anyone.

While Jesse was waiting for the bond to be prepared, Jim Cole, Kennedy's evidence making lawyer, took a seat beside him and began to talk. James shook his head and changed his seat to avoid Cole.

Before James was brought to Justice Spitz's he had been discharged on habeas corpus proceedings by Judge Henry.

WILLIAM GOES TO PALESTINE.

The Pilgrimage of the German Imperial Party to the Holy Land Begins.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The emperor and empress of Germany with a large suite started on their journey to the Holy Land this morning. They will go direct to Constantinople and from thence to Palestine. The imperial party is also accompanied by a body of gentlemen and by eighteen equestries. A large box, which does not leave the emperor's vicinity, is in charge of an officer. It contains valuable gifts and diamond decorations valued at 4,000,000 marks, for Oriental officials.

Only six horses were taken, and they are for the emperor's personal use. The sultan of Turkey bought thirty-six carriage horses in Berlin for the use of the empress of Germany and her suite. The sultan also bought in Berlin all the uniforms and arms needed for the ceremonies.

To Wood Out Insolvent Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 13.—Captain W. K. Albright of Company C, Twentieth Kansas infantry, is a member of a court-martial to examine into the efficiency of the captain and quartermaster of the Washington regiment. An inquiry will be instituted in a day or two with the object of weeding out several incompetent officers in the Kansas regiment.

NOW FOR THE TOBACCO WAR.

The American Company Will Make a 10 Cent Cut to Open Hostilities.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—Now that the American Tobacco company controls the Drummond plant, it is making ready for a big fight against independent factories. A reduction of ten cents a pound in the leading brands manufactured by the Drummond company will be announced in a day or two.

Collided With a Mail Steamer.

DOVER, Oct. 13.—The Norwegian bark Alm, from the Baltic for Fort Natal, has arrived at this harbor in a damaged condition, having been in collision with the Belgian mail steamer Princess Josephine.

CAMPAIGN DATES.

- HON. W. A. POYNTER.
 - Auburn October 17.
 - Freemansh October 18.
 - Falls City October 19.
 - Pawnee City October 20.
 - Beatrice October 21.
 - Fairbury October 22.
 - Red Cloud October 24.
 - Mason October 25.
 - Geneva October 26.—Afternoon
 - Cretz October 26.—Night.
 - York October 27.—Afternoon.
 - Hastings October 27.—Night.
 - Elmwood October 28.
 - Syracuse October 29.—Afternoon.
 - Nebraska City October 29.—Night.
- ATTORNEY GENERAL SMYTH.
 - Fairmont October 15.
 - Douglas County October 17.
 - Hartington October 16.
 - Wayne October 19.
 - Bloomfield October 20.
 - Creston October 21.
 - Norfolk October 22.
 - Freemont October 24.
 - Stanton October 25.
 - Schuyler October 26.
 - Columbia October 27.
- HON. FRED T. DUBOIS.
 - Central City October 17.
 - Grand Island October 18.
 - Falls City October 19.
 - Pawnee City October 20.
 - Beatrice October 21.
 - Hastings October 22.
 - HON. J. B. MESERVE.
 - Grand Island October 18, with Dubois.
 - Hastings October 22, with Dubois.
- HON. J. E. HARRIS.
 - Springfield October 17.
 - Gretz October 18.
 - Ashland October 19.
 - Blanca October 20.
 - Yutan October 21.
 - Otoe County October 22.
 - Otoe County October 24.

DATES OF MEETING.

- Hon. W. A. Poynter and Hon. J. V. Wolfe's meeting.
 - Fairbury October 11, 13, 15 and 14.
 - Ed P. Smith.
 - Palmyra October 15, Ed P. Smith.
 - Senator Allen's meetings:
 - Arlington October 14, afternoon.
 - Blair October 14, night.
 - Lyon, October 15, afternoon.
 - Tekamah October 15, night.
- Secretary of State Porter's meetings:
 - Rushville October 14.
 - Springview October 15.
- State Auditor Corwell and W. B. Price meetings:
 - Nashua October 14.
 - Norfolk October 15.
 - C. Vincent, Omaha.
 - Dwight October 14.
 - Neligh October 13.

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