

ECONOMIC DISCUSSION.

Editor Independent: Daddy, granddaddy, and all my uncles and aunts were democrats, but when I was to vote my first ticket I commenced to balk and kick.

But, if you please, I had a little horse sense left, and soon found there were other evils and wrongs which must first be made right, other principles which must first become our national laws, before the advance of prohibitory laws can even be possible.

These in 1890 I swallowed the Independent (Omaha) platform, nails and all. Now, Mr. Editor, why don't our socialist brothers do likewise?

I contend that socialism is practically impossible while the republican party of today is feeding the money power and trusts on the cream of the land and on the flower of manhood.

Without any desire to go further into this socialistic discussion than the extent of this article, which I promise will be short, I wish to talk a little with Bro. Ashby on his article. It seems to me Mr. Ashby that the morning has come for all reformers and knowing people to quit their dreaming and get up and walk.

This talk and this thing of farmers organizing new political parties and aims, is getting very obnoxious to many good people, as well as dangerous to our political success, and I hope soon to hear a lull in the program.

I would let the people's party aim while I pulled the trigger, knowing that the real enemy of right conditions and good government would invariably receive the full contents of the charge.

But you pointed out to us the great law, the constitution, perhaps, of the new order of things—socialism.

I take exception to the statement that Christ was a socialist. I do not think that he taught such a theory for material things. The commandment or law that Christ gave his followers pertained to the spiritual preparation and development of the soul, for its existence and salvation when time shall be no more, and not as a code to govern the material world.

Notice there is a vast difference between the salvation of the body and salvation of the soul. His latter was his only mission on earth. He plainly said that the world cannot and will not receive the law of love.

Without any motive to criticize, I will point to a practical application of this law, which we find promulgated and taught in our Christian churches. I may ask what will you do with your backsliders and those who refuse to accept your new law of love? It may be possible to govern a modest little Christian society by great caution, coaxing and admonition, with a law of love, whose members are conscious of an eternal punishment after death, upon breaking this fundamental law. But how will you do in governing the temper of a great nation, and the thousand human natures in all the vicissitudes of life, when, perhaps, only material things are concerned.

But, again, socialism, as I understand it, carries the idea that there will be no political parties then. If this is true, why then do you seek to attain that evolution by organizing a new political party? It is most curious through a political party, why do you not unite and stand by that political party which offers to apply the first principles of socialism, i. e., government ownership and operation of public utilities.

But while Bro. Ashby has only given us the "law," which is, I think, very indefinite, may I not ask in this? Socialism is a radical and far-reaching theory, therefore it is only natural that we demand a more comprehensive and detailed code of laws. I think the people are sincere when they ask by what process, or how do you mean to accomplish your ends view.

D. E. BURKEY. Giltner, Nebr.

Editor Independent:

In replying to your comments upon my assertions with regard to money, I beg to remind you that the proper definition and essential features of money can only be arrived at by considering it as in the hands of the power that issues it, and as yet unissued, for as soon as it has been issued (put in circulation) it is then exercising its function on power and is REPRESENTING VALUE. The purpose for which money is uttered and its primary existence are so closely connected in the popular thought that it may be hard to conceive of money without value.

And I must admit that in your comments you bring these very close together, but they will not merge, for in trying to prove "value" you are compelled to admit that it has any value it rests on "power." Hence your own arguments confirm my position that the primary definition of money is "power," and that it itself it has no value. The value which you seek to connect with money is the value of the thing or wealth which it has the power to command or represent. The unissued piece of paper is valueless, but let the sovereign write thereon its power to it, and it is REPRESENTING VALUE. The purpose for which money is uttered and its primary existence are so closely connected in the popular thought that it may be hard to conceive of money without value.

I notice that some writers on the question boast of their knowledge of the "science of money" and waste printer's ink and space by writing long articles about "parity." I have never studied the "science" of money but have carefully considered its common sense, and I will also assert that the term "parity" has no relation to money whatever, except as it might be used to define the relation between money and property. Money is the product of organization (social beings) and not of money. The law being its origin, any number of different materials upon which the law confers the same power as money, there can be no disparity among them. A block of one, or little of another, cannot change the relative power of whatever there is of each to represent wealth. Speculation may cause a difference,

but that being a crime, we are not to consider it. Under the reign of Queen Elizabeth speculation in the money of the realm was held to be treason and punishable as such, and should be in the United States, and would be if the government was not dominated by a heartless commercialism served in their every wish by the professional class in whose hands the people seem to never tire of placing political power and still expect reform.

Another popular idiom which has been attached to money by our great statesmen I also wish to penetrate its "standard for money." Being the product of organization it needs no other standard and really and truly rests upon no other no matter how many commercialism may rest upon. And this is the foundation of the universal exploitation of labor and production which now controls every branch of this government.

It is a simple matter to keep the promise of "redemption," there will be no redemption which will reach the wealth producer. It is the rankest economic lie which has ever been coined, and the most potent for theft and exploitation of all the schemes which have ever been evolved from the avaricious brains of the commercial pirates or their professional tools. The highwayman may rob an individual, a corporation may skin a locality, a defaulter may steal from a county or state, but under a financial system based on a promise of "coin redemption," the wholesale robbery of a whole people is planned and carried out protected by power of government.

It was originated for that purpose and no other, and is kept up to steal from the people behind the screen of government, and the professional politicians dare not oppose it for fear that the great commercial power will tell them they cannot hold office. And what is to be said of a people who have the power to stop this villainy, but instead of doing so will carry a kerosene torch and about themselves hoarse in support of men who depend upon this very proposition and the blockhead imbecility of the voter for their election. And if the reform press will continue to publish pages of articles about "parity" and "standard," double or single, and blow the horn of men who are pledged to "coin redemption" and retained by the commercial trusts, we will get the same kind of reform from the populist party we are now getting from the republican party and its "magatory" administration. H. G. STEWART. Sanflower, Nebr.

The Independent would like Senator Stewart to tell its readers what value is. Give a definition of the term. He certainly is using it to mean something that no one else means when he uses the term. What is value? Please answer. But for goodness sake don't adopt that goldite phrase "representative value." That is the most potent weapon that they ever invented with which to deceive the people. There is not and can not be any such thing as "representative value." A thing either has value or it has not. It is worth something or it is worth nothing. It is a thing that someone desires and which he is willing to exchange something else for it, or it is not. To say that a thing has "representative value" is to assert a thing that is unthinkable. One might as well talk about representative light or representative headachs. No one can intelligently discuss the money question, that is to say, so others can tell what he means, unless he uses economic terms according to the established definitions, or if he uses them in a different sense, first defines them and tells what he means when he uses them.

HE USED THE INTEREST. Treasurer Thompson of Oklahoma Indicted and Arrested for Embezzling. GUTHRIE, Okla., April 12.—The identity of one of the men indicted by the late grand jury was made public this afternoon by the arrest of Territorial Treasurer Frank M. Thompson, who is charged with appropriating to his own use interest on public funds. The indictment reads as follows: "Territory of Oklahoma versus F. M. Thompson, indictment for embezzlement of public money; a true bill. D. D. Hunter, foreman of the grand jury. Witnesses: J. W. McNeal and W. M. Jenkins. That one F. M. Thompson, late of the county of Logan, on the 1st day of December, 1898, did then and there willfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, appropriate to his own use certain money then and there received by him, the said F. M. Thompson, on behalf of the territory of Oklahoma, and in which said money the people of the said territory of Oklahoma were interested, to-wit: the sum of \$2,814, he, the said Frank M. Thompson, at the time of the receipt and unlawful appropriation of said money as aforesaid, being then and there a public officer of the territory of Oklahoma, to-wit: being the treasurer of the said territory, and said money so appropriated by and said money so appropriated by and there received by him as such public officer of the territory of Oklahoma contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the territory of Oklahoma."

The charge is based on the fact that in his last report, which was made to November 30, 1898, Treasurer, Thompson did not include among the receipts of his office any interest from the Guthrie National bank for the use of funds deposited there. Mr. Thompson said that he was unwilling at present to make any public statement, but that the question seemed to hinge on the legality of receiving interest on public money. There is no law on the subject, and Treasurer Thompson will fight the indictment on this ground. Judge Harford has already held that no matter of receiving interest on school land money is outside the jurisdiction of a territorial grand jury, and an effort will be made to decree to this indictment on the same ground. Judge Harford read Thompson's bond at \$1,000, which was furnished.

TRIED TO CUT M'ARTHUR OFF

Fighting North of Manila Reopened By a Rebel Attack.

KANSANS IN IT, AS USUAL.

Wheaton's Brigade Repulsed the Enemy With Heavy Loss—Americans Lose Three Killed and Twenty Wounded—Santa Cruz Attack Very Successful.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following dispatch has been received from General Otis:

MANILA, April 12.—Adjutant General, Washington: Insurgents attacked MacArthur's line of railway communication last night in considerable force; repulsed by Wheaton with heavy loss.

Wheaton's casualties, three killed, twenty wounded.—Otis.

War department officials hold that the attack of the insurgents north of Manila indicates that while General MacArthur was pushing north, before the capture of Malolos, bodies of insurgents took to the mountains and jungles to the right of the railway and have been watching an opportunity to capture the road at some point and thus cut off the main body of the American army to the northward.

The repulse of the natives shows that they had not sufficient force to accomplish their purpose.

It is probable that the Kansas volunteers were in the fight as usual. When Harrison Gray Otis left the army General Wheaton was placed in command of the brigade, which is made up of the Twentieth Kansas, the First Montana and a part of the Third United States artillery. General Wheaton went to Manila with the Twentieth United States Infantry. In MacArthur's campaign against Malolos Wheaton commanded the reserve brigade, following Harrison Gray Otis' and General Hale's brigade, so he has had sufficient opportunity to see what his new command is made of.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The war department has received the following dispatch from General Otis announcing the success of General Lawton's campaign in the capture of Santa Cruz:

"MANILA, April 12.—Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton's success at Santa Cruz more complete than reported yesterday. Enemy left ninety-three uniformed dead on field and a number seriously wounded. Lawton captured city without destruction of property. His loss, ten wounded, slight, except two, one since died. Lieutenant Eiling only officer wounded, slight in hand. "Enemy retired eastward. Lawton in pursuit this morning.—Otis."

THE QUAY TRIAL

Defense Intimates Their Intention of Proving a Conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The trial of ex-Senator Quay on charges of conspiracy began in earnest to-day. Thomas W. Barlow, the receiver of the bank, who identified the books and papers found in the bank upon assuming his duties, was cross-examined by Mr. Shapley, counsel for Mr. Quay.

Mr. Shapley's line of questions indicated his purpose to prove the whole fabric of the charges against Mr. Quay was the result of a conspiracy. Mr. Barlow was told to tell all the circumstances of his removal of certain letters, papers and books from the private desk of Cashier Hopkins.

Mr. Barlow said: "On March 29 a person in Harrisburg, whom I did not know, telephoned and said: 'I want to say to you an attempt will be made to-night to take certain documents out of Hopkins' desk so they had better be taken by you.' As a result of this I went to the bank accompanied by a policeman, broke open the desk and took them out." He left them in possession of Judge Gordon.

Mr. Barlow denied knowledge of the photographing of Quay letters for the use of his political opponents. He said he did not know that Judge Gordon and John Wanamaker had taken them to New York and shown them to James M. Guffey, Democratic national committeeman, in an effort to make Judge Gordon the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania last year.

NO PAROLE FOR YOUNGERS.

The Minnesota House Kills the Bill Affecting Prisoners With Life Sentences.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12.—The Wilson parole bill, better known as the Younger brothers' bill, was killed in the house yesterday afternoon. The bill received only thirty-one votes, while sixty-eight, or more than a majority of the whole house, voted against it.

The object of the bill was to make it possible to parole prisoners serving life sentences, and allow them to go beyond the limits of the state. The Younger brothers were sentenced to the penitentiary for life in 1876, after their attempt to rob the bank at Northfield, Minn.

Can Not Hold Morphy.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The State department finds itself unable to issue a warrant for the surrender to the Mexican authorities of Santiago Morphy, the embezzling employee of the Mexican National bank now held under arrest in Kansas City. Although the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico has been ratified by our senate, the Mexican Congress has not yet taken similar action. It is improbable that Morphy can be longer held under arrest by the Kansas City authorities.

AN EARLY START IS A GOOD START

WE'LL START TH' SPRING SELLING WITH A STRONGER EQUIPMENT THAN EVER BEFORE. WE'LL START IT WITH GOOD, STRAIGHT, RELIABLE GOODS and SUCH VALUES TAHT WILL WIN FAVOR.

NEW SPRING WASH GOODS

They're airy, delicate, exquisite things, and there's no textile which gives so much beauty for so little money. Leno Weaves, regular 10c; sale price 8c. French Pique, regular 12 1/2c; sale price, per yard 10c. Seindia Madras Cloth, regular 11c; sale price, per yard 10c. 60 pieces Percale Franchise, 12 1/2c value; sale price, per yard 10c. 40 pieces French Gingham, regular 10c; sale price, per yard 8 1-2c. Amokeng Dress Style Gingham, regular 8c; per yd. 6 1-2c.

DOMESTICS.

25 pieces Anderson L.L. Muslin cheap at 4 1/2c; sale price, yard 4c. 15 pieces Black Rock Sheeting, regular 6c; sale price, yard 5c. 900 yards Buckhead Muslin remnant, 8c value; sale price, yd. 5c. 8 pieces Extra Heavy Shirting, regular 8c; sale price, yard 6c.

WORKING PANTS AND OVERALLS.

50c Bib Overalls, closing out price, per pair 39c. One lot Working Pants, to close out 25 per cent off.

HOSIERY BARGAINS.

25 doz. Ladies' hose, regular 8 1/2c; sale price, 4 pair for 6 1-4c. 25c; per pair 25c. 12 1/2c Ladies hose, fast black; sale price, per pair 10c. 25c Ladies' high spliced heel and toe, double sole; sale price, per pair 19c. 30 doz. Men's socks, black, brown and tan, regular 12 1/2c; sale price per pair 10c.

CORSET SALE.

4 doz. LuLu Corsets, regular 40c; sale price 29c. 50 corsets, sale price 43c. All our \$1. Corsets during this sale 90c.

CARPET WARP.

250 pounds Peacock Carpet Warp; white, regular price 18c, sale price, per lb. 15 1-2c. Colored, regular price 20c; sale price, per lb. 17 1-2c.

A New line of Children's Headwear. From 25 to 50c.

This Sale Closes Tuesday, April 18th.

FRED SCHMIDT & BRO.,

921 O Street, Opposite Postoffice, Lincoln, Nebraska

THE INSURANCE CRAZE.

A Farmer Who Thinks the Independent is About Right on That Question.

Editor Independent:

Your article last week on insurance as a madness seemed to me both reasonable and sensible, and the conclusion that benevolence is its only legitimate basis, is eminently just. In this connection I would like to call your attention to the question of insurance against hailstorms as the time has arrived when its agents are around again. It is quite as important that the farmer should have some protection from the results attending the loss of his crops by hail, as from the loss of his house by fire. In fact the liability of his being a sufferer by hail is much greater than from that by fire. Such being the case a means of protection ought in some way to be provided. And for some few years past certain companies have been organized and incorporated to provide it, but I could never discover either their economic or benevolent base. It has appeared to me that the cost has so far exceeded the liability or risk that no farmer can afford to pay it, and ought not to pay it, for the simple reason that it is wholly unnecessary. It has appeared to me that these companies are organized, not so much for the good of the insured, as for the profit of their promoters, managers and agents. And this remark is, I think, equally true of the bulk of the fraternal societies, for life insurance or sick benefits that recently have multiplied so rapidly. The existence of from two to five or six of such organizations in every one of our villages is not consistent with either economic or benevolence, and instead of promoting social intercourse, brotherhood and fraternity, they are rivals in competition and mutually destructive of each other's interest.

But my business at present is with the matter of hail insurance. I cannot believe that the destruction of crops by hail in the state of Nebraska or in any single county of the state, has ever reached one per cent for any average period of five years. I have no means to prove such a statement other than the actual losses paid out in proportion to the amounts insured, and that I have the means of at present obtaining. But without such evidence I refuse to believe that one per cent will not more than cover all losses. If this is so there is no wonder that so few farmers have availed themselves of such insurance. Is it reasonable that a farmer should be asked to pay four or five per cent to cover a possible loss of one? Is it reasonable that we should pay three or four per cent for management and expenses incident to adjustment of losses? Most of the companies are called mutual—the mutualities consisting mostly in the name, the greater portion of the premiums or assessments being consumed in salaries and expenses. Farmers need insurance from loss by hail, but they need it at a reasonable cost, and I think they ought to and can get it at a cost that would bring the institution even within the sphere of economic as well as benevolence, for I think a society of one per cent over and above what would pay the

HOW IT COMPARES.

Gering, Neb., Feb. 1, 1899. Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sir: I purchased from you or through your paper, last September, one of the machines you recommended in your paper called the Independent. I never received the ten year warranty with it as the paper stated. I would like for you to see that they make this all right or explain why they won't, as I see they have sent the warranty to others. I like the machine splendid, it does good work. If I had the warranty they recommend the machine, I think there is at least two of my neighbors that would purchase a machine of you as they have tried the Slinger and thought it not worth the money they asked for it. Hope to hear from you soon in regard to this. I remain, Truly ADDIE M. OGLE.

SENSATIONAL WIFE MURDER.

Handsome Clerk in a Big St. Louis Store Shot by Her Husband.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the department store of Siegel & Hillman was crowded with shoppers, Frank Callaway created a panic by shooting and killing his wife, who was employed there as a saleswoman. Five shots were fired at the woman, the bullets entering her head and breast killing her almost instantly. Callaway gave himself up and was taken to the Four courts.

Recently Mrs. Callaway filed a suit for divorce. She was young and handsome and one of the most popular and efficient clerks in the store where she was employed. After Callaway surrendered, he said: "This woman is my wife. She recently left my house and has done such things to bring me into disrepute that I could stand it no longer. The deed is done. I am ready to be hung for it."

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Do you desire to secure hundreds of acres of fertile, wooded, hilly, or prairie land, with a comfortable and desirable of the best land? We have land in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and other states, and we will sell you the same in the American Farmers' Directory, which can be sent you free. The United States Publishing Co., 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. You will get more good reading matter than any other periodical for money. Send the small sum of 10c for a copy. If you want to see the United States in our Directory at once, address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

SWIFTEST RACING EAST AND WEST.

If you would travel rapidly and with comfort and ease, please note that the Northwestern line and its connections provide the fastest service to eastern cities, and many hours the fastest to western points named below. To Buffalo, 33 hours; New York, 45 hours; Boston, 48; Orford, 51; Salt Lake, 55; San Francisco, 63; Portland, 60. Why not save yourself weary hours of traveling by getting tickets via the Northwestern? A. S. Fielding, C. T. A., 117 1/2 North street.

C. B. RIGGS, 141 South 13th St. DENTIST

My painless method of filling teeth consists simply of a little application to the cavity of decay before cleaning is out preparatory to filling. I use no electric shock.

TEETH extracted without pain. GOLD FILLING and bridge work. All work warranted. 31 years' experience. C. B. RIGGS, 141 South 13th St., Lincoln, Neb. DENTIST

SAVE We obtained a \$255 Piano through advertising and we \$100. propose to make some one a very nice bargain. This is a \$255 piano and we intend to sell it for \$255. If you are not thinking of buying a piano just talk yourself into buying one and write us for description. Address Independent Publishing Co., Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: I have one of your independent string machines in my family and find it satisfactory in every way. Have it in use one year and found no fault in any way. Yours respectfully, JOHN RIGGS, Vista, Neb.