

THE BEST WAY

The best way to save money often is by spending it—when the opportunity comes for money saving are plentiful. The most striking evidence of this fact, is being demonstrated in our sale of men's suits at \$7.50—'twould take the entire side of this paper to tell you of all the good points and the better points, than you'll find in clothing sold elsewhere. We've suits of worsteds, suits of cassimeres, and many other kinds of suits that will suit those who are looking for suitable suits that suit. Some of these suits are worth \$11.00, some worth \$12.50, none of them can be duplicated at any store in this section of the country, for the same price. "The Nebraska" asks for them, Some stores—they tell us—sell them for \$13.50, all we ask today, and all we will ask any day is \$7.50. All these suits are made for our trade—and are made up correctly and in the latest style. Some people invest first and investigate later. Are you one of those people? Do you jump at conclusions? If you do—don't—you don't always light on a solid foundation?—Make sure of one thing—anything that you buy at the Nebraska is first-class—best class and at the head of the class, all new—nothing old—old age is honorable and old whiskey valuable—but old clothing has no good points except to help along—fire sale—and bankrupt stocks—no place here for anything old, but old customers—these always welcome at the

Nebraska Clothing Co

PLEASE MENTION THE INDEPENDENT

ments; they will make them their husbands also, and the curators of their own fields, and the diggers of their own vineyards; nor will there be anything that they will not do at their commands, as if they were slaves bought with money. They will appoint your daughters to be confectioners, and cooks, and bakers, and these will be obliged to do all sorts of work which women slaves, who are in fear of stripes, and torments submit to. They will, besides this, take away your possessions, and bestow them upon their concubines, and the guards of their bodies, and will give the herds of your cattle to their own servants; and to say briefly all at once, you, and all that is yours, will be servants to your king, and will become no way superior to his slaves, and when you suffer thus, you will heretofore put in mind of what I now say." I produce this so that the reader may know that I have not a false impression of this part of history. When the Jews took the step from the divinely appointed ruler to the king, they were placing themselves in a position to be harassed by political jealousies. At this time governments among men were imperfect. They did not consider what it meant to place their civil rights into the hands of a king who is all probability was directed by political jealousies.

Now I still have another quotation. It is regarding this king of the Israelites, the first king that they had. The quotation is as follows: "When the high priest had spoken thus he did not persuade Saul, his fear was so prevalent, that he could not give credit to an apology that was very just. So he commanded his armed men who stood about him to kill him, and all his kindred; but as they durst not touch the high priest, but were more afraid of disobeying God than the king, he ordered Doeg, the Syrian to kill them. Accordingly he took to his assistance such wicked men as himself, and drew Ahimelech and all his family, who were in all three hundred and eighty-five. Saul also sent to Nob, the city of the priests, and slew all that were there, without sparing either women or children, or any other age, and burnt it; only there was one son of Ahimelech, whose name was Abiathar, who escaped."

This last quotation is from Josephus, and I reproduce it that the reader may see what power the first king of civilization possessed. When I say the first king of civilization I do not make reference to the early Egyptians. We are trying to find the foundation of class legislation. The people of Israel ask for a king, and when they surrendered their civil rights, they surrendered their liberties. But did they know the import of absolute monarchy, when they asked for the king? Certainly they did not. While they had asked for the king that they might be led to victory in war, they did not consider what it meant when Saul slew the priests of Nob. Think of it, when the people surrendered to one man the right, first to make law, and next to construe the law, and next to execute the law. In our government, we have three branches; first the legislative; next the judicial, and next the executive. These three branches Saul was empowered with. If he preferred to execute one of his subjects, he had the power to do so. The execution of the priests of Nob is a fine sample of placing too much power into one man's hands. Ahimelech did not have the right to demand a trial by jury; he had no counsel. And a Saul said to his servant, Doeg, to slay Ahimelech was behooved, and he went without even a showing of testimony as to whether he was guilty. This was a fair sample of class legislation, that is, of placing too much into the hands of a few. When the Jews used over all power to one man, they turned over the power of making and executing law. It never entered the minds that when Saul was appointed as king, at the end of his reign, he would appoint another in his stead, and not consult the people either. It did not enter their minds that when he was made king, in one day he would slay their high priest through political jealousy. Yet this was the outcome of placing the construction of law into the hands of a few. Being that this has been the case in all past ages, that where certain class of men have had the power of legislation, that that class of men would legislate for themselves, is it the right policy for the popular party in the sixth district to continue to load ourselves with lawyers? This should not be the policy. I believe that the lawyer is just as honorable as any other man and I this respect the lawyer, but that is at the point. The lawyer stands as we are in line, and that is the only one of his thought that consumes his attention. And the lawyer is just like anybody else, he is trying to strengthen his position, and thus may overreach

justice in so doing and infringe on the rights of other classes. Let the Sixth nominate a farmer. But would it pay the Sixth to nominate a farmer if that farmer is not well versed in the science of political economy, and is not actuated in the least with the nature of law. That would not be the right policy. We must have a man who has a good idea of law, and also well versed in the science of political economy. But there is still another reason why I prefer a farmer. You may take the two classes of men and the farmer is in a position to be more acquainted with the hardships of the laboring classes than the lawyer. Hard times hit the farmer first and the financial stringencies hit him the hardest. It is said that poverty is the father of invention; if this be the case and the farmer is blessed with poverty before the lawyer, why would it not be the case that the farmer could invent his way out the quickest? If the proverb is true, my conclusion is true.

But are we going to nominate a man who is infirm with age? It is thought that a man does not understand the philosophy of good judgment until he reaches the age of thirty-five or forty years. This is a very good rule. The old man is the engineer in the politics of the United States today, but I believe that that rule is taken too far. If I mistake not I can take either scriptural or English history and conclusively prove that the most efficient men that the world has ever had, have been men of power in youthful manhood. McKinley had a fair sample of that in his cabinet. There was not a more able man in the United States than John Sherman, yet, when John Sherman went into the cabinet, it was next to an impossibility for him to remember a man's name over night. He sat as the secretary of state, but was secretary only in name. That time the good old rule was overdone and John Sherman though an old and experienced man was released.

But there is still another thing. You may take most any man you choose to take, and you will find that man has procured his knowledge and good judgment from conditions. The man of one hundred years ago was educated in different circumstances than is the man of today. If you will look, you can see this change in your own lives. We are too much inclined to get into one position and remain there. The world is better today than it was yesterday; it is advancing; beware that you do not get that position that it seems that all men get, and just sit down. The United States senate is composed of men who are too ancient for the people. Their ideas of their boyhood are so exaggerated that they are behind the present order of society. We are in need of something a little more modern in the United States senate. The most powerful men that the world has yet had, have been men who have exerted their influence from the age of twenty five to forty years. Give us a man in congress who has enough physical strength to stay on duty. Now I have not taken the space to prove to the reader that these assertions are positively true, but if it be necessary I can do that. I hope that the people of the Sixth district will use their good judgment in the selection of a candidate for congress.

For congress give us a statesman. A man of physical strength: A farmer: A man of good judgment: A man equal to the times: A man who is straight in business transactions: A good campaigner: A man who is conservative: A man who does not wander off into a hundred and one political theories: A man who considers that corporations are necessary, yet should keep their places: A man who is honest, and considers the welfare of the people previous to his own personal ambition: And above every thing else do not give us a politician.

Respectfully, WALTER JOHNSON, P. S. When Mr. Hand of Kearney proves that the free and unlimited coinage of silver is inferior to the referendum, I want to prove that the referendum is inferior to the coinage of silver. W. J.

OUR FUTURE GREAT RIVAL

(Continued from first page.) Manufacturers began in the decade following the emancipation of the work (1861) expanding in the succeeding one, in which railway building was begun on a colossal scale. Manufacturers including industries, amounted in value to \$93,000,000 rubles, (\$432,500,000) in 1878 and in 1890 the total valuation of the output reached 1,656,000 rubles, (\$828,000,000) prospective of the conular industry of which statistics are uncertain.

able. Cotton, as already indicated, is successfully grown in the southern sections of Russia, and its conditions and prospects as a suitable crop have been materially improved by the introduction of American cotton seed carefully selected with reference to locality, soil and climate. The Statesman's Year Book for 1899 says on this subject: "The cotton crops in Turkestan which covered in 1888, 214,115 acres, and yielded 325,148 hundredweight of raw cotton, one-half of which was the American and the other half the local cotton tree, attained in 1895 to 466,800 acres, yielding over 840,000 hundredweight of purified cotton (2,080,000 hundredweight of raw cotton). Khiva and Bokhara supply annually about 322,000 hundredweight. Attempts at raising cotton have also been made in Transcaucasia, the crop of 1891 attaining 2,900 hundredweight in Elizabetopol, and 200,000 hundredweight in Erivan; 9,833 acres were under cotton trees in 1892."

The approaching completion of the trans-Siberian railway naturally brings up the question of its economic importance for the country it traverses. As a ready shown, the population of Siberia amounts to about 10,000,000 people. This figure alone suffices to show of what development the country is yet capable in view of its enormous material resources. As a matter of fact, colonization more or less systematic has begun but recently, after the government undertook its regulation and direction. Immigration, which during the eighties amounted to but ten to twenty thousand per year, has been steadily swelling since 1892, and reached about 200,000 in the year 1896. It is thus clear that Siberia contains an available area for the cultivation of cereals, for almost all of these immigrants are agriculturists and continue their occupation on the new sites. The questions then to be answered in this study will naturally be the following:

First, What is approximately the area available for the cultivation of different cereals? Second, What may be the probable increase in the production of cereals, due directly and indirectly to a completed railway? Third, What are the possibilities of exports for the different Siberian products, particularly wheat, to Europe and more especially to eastern Asia?

Official estimates of the Russian government given some twenty years ago put the cultivable area as high as 288,000 English square miles or 32.4 per cent of the total area for western Siberia and 653,750 square miles for eastern Siberia. Yadrintzeff, one of the best authorities on Siberia, while reproducing these figures in his work on Siberia, makes, however, the significant statement that these estimates have but a "relative value." Since that time the knowledge of Siberia among Russians has increased, with the effect that the cultivable area is being estimated lower every year, and according to the most recent calculation constitutes but 8 or 9 of the entire area. As will be seen from these figures, it is rather premature to accept definitely any data until the results of the official survey now going on shall be given to the world. This work is proceeding rapidly.

Summing up the figures given for the cultivable areas in the different parts of Siberia, we get a total of about 425,000 English square miles. This total would still be equivalent to the combined area of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and both Dakotas. Assuming the present tide of immigration to go on undiminished for the coming twenty-five years; furthermore, that all this immigration is to be made up of agricultural elements; then the occupation of the available cultivation areas would go forward at a rapid rate, provided the present standard of allotment is continued by the government during the entire period in question, as can be easily established by simple calculation. Supposing the agricultural population to have doubled at the end of 25 years and the cultivable area to have increased 25 per cent we may calculate the Siberian harvest, with the present methods of cultivation remaining stationary, at from about 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds (1 pood=36 pounds English.)

In this connection it may be stated that the Czar of Russia through his minister at Washington, made a proposition to the president of the United States in November, 1896, for a conference between representatives of the United States, Russia and the Argentine Republic—the three great wheat producing countries of the world—for the purpose of making an agreement to fix the price of wheat for the market of the world.

The Russian minister's memorandum recited the facts of the decline in the price of wheat which had reached the lowest level in history and threatened disaster to wheat producers and proposed united action of the three governments to secure a price profitable to the farmer.

At the time this proposition was made Grover Cleveland was president and J. Sterling Morton secretary of agriculture. The Mortonian political philosophy—so well known to citizens of Nebraska—dominated the Cleveland cabinet and the Czar's proposition was received with astonishment and ridicule. To Morton was given the task of replying to the overtures of Russia on the wheat question and one can imagine with what delight the sage of Arbor Lodge applied himself to the task of applying his pet theory of laissez-faire—or the devil take the hindmost—to the production and price of wheat. The Morton letter bearing date Nov. 5, 1896, has recently been copied from the files of the department at Washington and published. It is too long for reproduction here, but after arguing the familiar Mortonian economy concludes as follows:

"In my judgment it is not the business of government to attempt, by statutes or international agreements, to override the fixed laws of economics, nor can government repeal, amend or mitigate the operation of those laws, chief among which is that which declares that the relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value.

"Holding these opinions I cannot believe for a moment that a conference of the representative countries which export cereals would throw light upon the nature of the cereals to which the memorandum alludes. Nor do I believe that the wheat-exporting countries can, by uniting in any way, become a permanent force in the international market as to fix the price of wheat and other cereals abroad."

tion in an international conference can repeal the laws of gainful trade, which were based upon an enlightened selfishness, and adjust themselves to foreign as well as to domestic exchanges. The price of wheat will continue to be regulated by the relation of the world's supply of wheat to the world's demand for wheat in all markets of the globe. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) "J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary."

To the writer of this article which has in the main followed the facts and argument of the treasury department report two or three conclusions of great interest to the Nebraska farmer appear inevitable:

- 1. That the development of Asiatic Russia as an agricultural rival of America will be much more rapid than predicted. 2. That the Russian system of government railways and lower standard of living of Russian wheat growers will counterbalance the advantages of higher education in the American producer. 3. That we shall lose to a very great extent the European breadstuffs and provision market in the next twenty-five years and be compelled by this as well as other necessities to devise an economic system of production and distribution at home.

Improved By The Burn-Out

The Merchants Dining hall located at 11th and P streets in this city, which has been closed since the 26th of May on account of a fire, has again opened with an entire new dress. The same management continues, and their old customers are coming back ready to testify that there is no restaurant in Lincoln that sets up a 10c meal that equals the Merchants. Try a meal and be convinced. 11th & P.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER

Editor Independent:

In my former epistle I mentioned [Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's] abuse of populists in an article of his in the Review of Reviews for September, 1896. I will now give some samples of that abuse. Mr. Roosevelt says:

"Thrift, industry and business energy are qualities which are quite incompatible with true populistic feeling. Payment of debts, like the suppression of riots, is abhorrent to the populistic mind. Such conduct strikes the populists as immoral."

Again: "Savages do not like an independent and upright judiciary. They want the judge to decide their way, and if he does not they want to behold him. The populists experience much the same emotions when they realize that the judiciary stands between them and plunder."

And again: "They are also very suspicious. They distrust anything they cannot understand; and, as they understand but little this opens a very wide field for distrust. They are apt to be emotionally religious. If not they are then at least atheists of an archaic type. Refinement and comfort they are apt to consider quite as objectionable as immorality. A taste for learning and cultivated friends, and a tendency to bathe frequently, cause them the deepest suspicion."

We know that what we do not know would make a circulating library. But is Mr. Theodore Roosevelt a qualified critic? I quote again from his article:

"Now, in the event of Bryan having more votes than McKinley—that is, in the event of the country showing strong Bedlamite tendencies next November—it might be that a split between Sewall and Watson would give a plurality to Hobart, and in such an event it is hardly conceivable that some of the electors would not exercise their discretion by changing their votes. If they did not we might then again see a return to the early and profoundly interesting practice of our fathers and witness a president chosen by one party and a vice president by another."

In populistic Nebraska, children take Civil Government in the tenth grade. Any child half through that grade is familiar with this passage in the constitution: "The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted."

* * The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president shall be vice president if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president," etc.—XII Amendment.

These children know that a plurality of the electoral college does not elect a vice president.

Mr. Roosevelt is mentioned as the next republican vice presidential candidate; and yet he does not know (unless he has learned it within the last thirty-three months) the process by which that officer is elected yet this man was a civil service commissioner for six years under the old party regime.

Governor Roosevelt, if you come to our state we will treat you like gentlemen. WILBUR F. BRYANT, Hartington, Neb.

KITCHEN HELPS

I believe that every woman should have appliances that will really lighten the labor in her kitchen. Many of these are not expensive and any one who has a little ingenuity can arrange them.

Perhaps you cannot afford one of the very convenient kitchen cabinets that are so widely advertised, but a set of bracket shelves securely fastened to the wall above the flour chest, is a boon to the housewife who must go back and forth from the pantry to the kitchen with every cup full of flour or teaspoonful of salt or soda she uses. These shelves may be used for the baking powder, salt, mixing spoons, cake pans, pie tins, and other things used on baking day. A brass rod placed in front of the shelves with a cretous curtain run on it will keep out all the dust.

Utensils of granite and porcelain are lighter to handle than those made of iron, and it will stand for will last for years.

A double boiler is excellent for cooking rice, oatmeal or other cereals without danger of scorching, but if you cannot get it, a tin bucket with a closely fitting lid, set in a kettle of boiling water will answer the purpose nicely; tin tomato cans or large baking powder cans are nice for steaming brown bread; a meat chopper, rain seeder, can opener and kettle cleanser occupy important places among kitchen utensils.

Housekeepers are often annoyed by the soiled spots that are sometimes found upon clothes that have been carefully washed. It is likely that they were made by coming in contact with the clothes basket, line or pins, and these should be washed every week. Do not imagine that the suds through which the greater part of the clothes have been washed will answer. Prepare a clean suds of pearline and hot water and scrub the basket inside and outside with it. If cotton rope is used for a clothes line it can be washed without any trouble, and the clothes pins should be thoroughly cleaned before they are used. Always have a place to keep these things where they will be protected from the dust.

If your irons are rough put a little salt on a paper and rub them upon it. This will prevent their sticking to anything that is starched, and make them smooth. A gasoline stove is almost a necessity during the summer months. It does not keep the kettles and pans black, costs less for fuel in most localities and saves a great deal of time, for one can prepare the food for a meal and set it on to cook; only enough attention is needed after that to keep it from burning.

E. J. C.

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 years warranty with it as the paper stated. I would like for you to see that they won't, as I see they have sent the warranty to others. I like the machine splendidly, 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 Singer 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.

HAVEMEYER ON TRUSTS

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining company, was examined by the industrial commission today in connection with its investigation of trusts. His testimony related almost wholly to the sugar industry, and he opened with a vigorous attack upon the customs tariff, which he declared was the "mother of all trusts," becoming such by providing "an inordinate protection to manufactured articles." This attack was made in a written statement, which he read.

"What the sugar refining business has paid or is paying represents nothing more than an adequate return upon the capital invested," he said. "What Congress should have done was to have put an internal revenue tax upon American production of sugar." The representations made in Congress concerning the trust, he declared, were untrue, and if it were a fact that the people suffered from trusts they must blame the protective tariff beyond the eighth of a cent protection given. He admitted the company did all possible to advance its own business interests. He did not think the corporations were under obligations to the different states, but that the reverse was true.

"Capital and labor," he stated, "would all adjust themselves if left alone." The only way to prevent competition, Mr. Havemeyer testified, was to keep prices at a minimum—not necessarily in the interest of the consumer, but as a matter of business. He referred to the trust laws of some of the states as a premium on dishonesty, and specified the Missouri law.

"There were always two classes of people in a community," he said, "the industrious and those who wanted to live off them."

In answer to the questions by Mr. Jenks, Mr. Havemeyer said the American company was capitalized for much less than it was worth.

"But for the clamor against trusts," he said, "it could be sold for three times its capitalization." Yet he thought the refinery could be duplicated for \$25,000,000 or \$40,000,000. "The present capacity of the trust," he said, "is 45,000 barrels a day, and the output 30,000."

He thought the trust was refining about 90 per cent of the sugar refined in the United States.

Mr. Havemeyer spoke freely of the methods of the company in preserving and extending its business. Of the earlier enterprise he said he did not fight the Harrison refinery at Philadelphia. "But we had to fight Spreckles when he came into the field with his enormous plant. We had to do that or suspend dividends. We went into the fight and we kept it up until we got the refinery."

The late drop in the price of sugar had been caused by the starting of new refineries, which had threatened to take 50 per cent of the business.

"It was a part of our policy to put prices down, and let the opposition take the result whatever it may be. Every sale made by the opposition displaces so much of the American company's product," he said. "We must protect our own business."

Mr. Havemeyer then went on to say that what the company did it did not do for motives of philanthropy—that it had its own shareholders to protect.

"Anybody can buy our stock," he continued, "and as a consequence the public owns the stock. But I doubt whether any one would want any of the stock of the independent refineries."

"How many stockholders have you?" asked Professor Jenks.

"About 11,000," he replied, and added: "Enough to take Cuba—and they would take it if they could."

The latter remark was made in a light vein. He stated as his opinion that the Cuban sugar should be brought in free of duty and that this course would bring refined sugar down to three cents a pound.

Speaking of the coffee business Mr. Havemeyer said he was in the business and in it to stay.

Advertisement for Carriages, Buggies, Bicycles, Harness, Whips, Robes. Special SALE! Everybody wants a new buggy or carriage for Fourth of July, and to afford everybody a chance to have one, we have arranged to have a special sale on them until July 5th, and will make the price within the reach of all. We carry the largest stock of goods in our line in the state. Our styles are all late and up-to-date. Look our goods over, and at the special prices we are making you cannot fail to buy. Remember, this is a SPECIAL FOURTH OF JULY SALE, and will continue until July 5th. BILLMEYER & SADLER 202-204 So. 11th St., Lincoln.