



GIVE YOUR MONEY A CHANCE

Many say that it takes money to make money, but this does not hold true if you trade at our store. No matter how little money you have to spend, you can always save something by buying here, and, of course, if you spend much you can save all the more. Note our Prices.

Bed Spreads

May we call your attention to our line of bed spreads? It is a most complete showing and just now is very attractive because of the price reductions that have been made.

75c Bed Spread, full size, at each	67c
\$1.00 Bed Spreads, full size at each	89c
\$1.25 Bed Spreads, full size, splendid values, at each	\$1.12
\$1.35, \$1.58, \$1.79, \$2.36, \$2.48, and \$3.15—regular \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.50	

Gent's Neckwear

STILL GREATER BARGAINS IN THREE LOTS

Lot one, 50c Handkerchiefs, Tecks, and String Ties, sale price, each	17c
Lot 2—35c and 40c Tecks, sale price, each	23c
Lot 3—50c Tecks, sale price, each	33c

Ladies' Wrappers

A chance to buy away under price, as we wish to close out our present stock to make room for new fall stock.

75c Wrappers, going at each	57c
\$1.00 Wrappers, going at each	79c
\$1.25 and \$1.49 Wrappers, going at each	98c
\$1.75 and worth up to \$2.25, going at each	\$1.43

We are showing an entire new stock

LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S

Cloaks, Capes, and Jackets.

Special Prices during Fair Week.

Prints, Percaloes, Sheetings

Favorite and Corinthians Prints, worth 5 and 6c, sale price, yard	3 3-4c
Percaloes and Batistes in light colors, worth 10 and 11c, sale price	6 1-4c
A small lot Vicuna Cloth, suitable for making comforts and wrappers, worth 11c, sale price, per yard	9c
5 1/2c LL Muslin, at yard	4 1-2c
25 pieces Kearney Home Sheetting, regular 6 1/2c, sale price, per yard	5 1-2c
8-4 Pepp. Brown Sheetting, worth 20c, at, per yard	17 1-2
9-4 Pepp. Brown Sheetting, worth 23c, at, per yard	29c
10-4 Pepp. Brown Sheetting, worth 25c, at, per yard	21 1-2

Complete stock of ...SHOES...

For Fall & Winter

You like good shoes—Shoes that look well, wear well, fit well. Stylish shoes. We have them, as low as any house in the state.

BARGAIN COUNTER SNAPS	
Lot 1—Child's slippers, tan and black, 5-11, worth up to \$1.35, now, pair	79c
Lot 2—Boys' lace shoes, worth up to \$1.50, at, a pair	99c
Lot 3—Boys' lace shoes, worth up to \$1.60, at, a pair	\$1.28
Lot 4—Boys' lace shoes, worth up to \$2, at, a pair	\$1.49
Lot 5—Misses' kid lace shoes, tan, worth up to \$1.50, at	\$1.19
Lot 6—Ladies' kid and kang. cat shoes, worth up to \$1.75, at, a pair	\$1.23
Lot 7—Ladies' kid lace, worth up to \$2.50, a pair	\$1.49
Lot 8—Ladies' kid lace shoes, tan and black, all sizes, regular \$2.50, sale price, a pair	\$1.98

FOUR GREAT BARGAINS IN MEN'S SHOES AT:

\$1.39, \$1.97, \$2.43, and \$2.97

Call and See Our Offerings Fair Week

FRED SCHMIDT & BRO.

917 and 921 O St., Opposite P. O., Lincoln, Nebr.

CARNEGIE AND LOPEZ

The Scotchman and Filipino Will take the Stamp for Bryan under Auspices of Anti-Imperial League

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—It was given out this afternoon at the office of the anti-imperial league that Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire ironmaster of Pittsburgh, would shortly return to the United States from Scotland to assist in the campaign against McKinley. It is expected that Mr. Carnegie will take the stamp in advocacy of Bryan and Stevenson as opposed to McKinley and Roosevelt. He will speak under the auspices of the anti-imperial league, which will put several noted men on the road in an independent canvass.

Inside of a fortnight there will also be a real live Filipino on the stump telling the American people the story of the war in the Philippines. He is no less than Stito Lopez, who was in this country when Aguinaldo and the other Filipino peace envoys were here trying to make terms with President McKinley, and after the outbreak of hostilities in Manila the peace envoys, as well as Lopez, left for London, where they have been ever since.

Lopez is one of the best educated of the Filipinos, being a scholar and an effective public speaker. He has written articles for American papers and magazines on the question of independence for the Philippines. Secretary Erling Winslow of the league informed a reporter today that some well-to-do people have offered to pay the expenses of Lopez if he will come to Boston and other cities and tell the people the real conditions in the Philippines. When asked if Lopez would not be liable to be arrested for treason if he spoke here Secretary Winslow said that he did not see why he should. He did not think there would be any interference with the visit of this Filipino to the United States.

THE POWER OF BANKS

All the great Statesmen of the Past have Feared the Power of Banks and warned the People Against them.

If we are prosperous, it comes by the permission of the banks. If we are to have a panic it will be by their order. The banks league together as they are today can stop the wheels of business in twenty-four hours at any time. Business is largely done with credit. Let the great banks issue an order to the others scattered over the country to refuse credit and business comes to a standstill. Any man who has even a slight knowledge of financial affairs knows that statement to be true. If we have a panic over this election, business is largely done with their vengeance upon the banks. It will not come because one set of candidates is elected and another set defeated, but because the banks want a panic. All the great Statesmen of the past have dreaded the power of the banks. Here is what some of them have said about banks and bankers: Said William Pitt in 1782: "Let the Americans adopt our funding schemes and their boasted liberties are gone."

Said Jefferson: "Banks of issue are more dangerous than standing armies." Said Jackson: "Banks corrupt the press, control legislation and are dangerous to our liberties."

Said Benton: "No tyranny on earth equals the tyranny of the bank power." Said Thad Stevens in congress in 62: "The bankers have given us our choice, to comply with their demands or they would destroy the union."

Said Secretary Chase: "The passage of the bank act was the mistake of my life. It should be abolished, but before that can be accomplished the banks will be arrayed on one side, the people on the other, in such a contest as the world never saw."

Said Lincoln: "The money power will work on the prejudices of the people, corruption will follow in high places till all wealth is concentrated in few hands and the republic is destroyed."

Voltaire, when asked how he had gained such vast wealth, replied: "I have a friend in the Bank of Paris who writes me when money is to be made plenty, then prices rise and I sell; when made scarce, prices fall, I buy."

FORGIBLE ANNEXATION

How the Preacher and the Editor proved That Benevolent Assimilation is not Criminal Aggression

A clergyman and an editor were walking together, when they espied the mayor of their village sitting on a fence and holding an evil-looking club; while in the distance a traveller approached.

"My journalistic instinct tells me," said the editor, "that the man on the fence is contemplating a criminal aggression upon yonder traveller."

"In that case," replied the clergyman, "it is my duty as a teacher of morality to persuade our brother from his evil intention."

"Yes," said the editor, "and as I also am a conservator of morals I will aid you in your task."

So they reasoned with their fellow-villager on the sinfulness of acquiring property by forcible annexation, urging him to refrain from any violent act. The man on the fence spoke them fair; nevertheless, when the stranger came up, the man on the fence rushed at him and knocked him down. The traveller offered a stubborn resistance, and the clergyman and the editor watched the combat. The editor was the first to speak. "Clearly," said he, "it was our duty to reason with the mayor so long as he only contemplated the robbery. But now that he is attacked, we cannot permit the traveller to escape. In the eyes of the world the defeat of our mayor would dishonor us."

"Let us first sustain our village honor, and after the rebellious traveller has been subdued, we may arrange about the disposition of his effects."

Therefore, with one accord, the guardians of morality rushed into the fray and sat on the traveller, while the mayor benevolently assimilated his purse. When last seen the clergyman was opening a little Bible to convert the traveller before the latter died of his wounds; while the editor dictated a score-head for a special edition, and the mayor advanced the flag of the free.

THE AKRON RIOT

Mob in a Republican Town in Ohio, Kills and Wounds and Burns Buildings for Hatred of the Negro.

At Akron, O., August 22, a most bloody riot took place caused by the arrest of a negro accused of rape. The accused was secretly taken to Cleveland, but the mob would not be satisfied. The result was the murder of a boy eleven years old and a little girl four years old, besides the wounding, more or less seriously of eighteen other persons, all of whom had no connection at all with the alleged criminal. The mob held the city for hours and until the state militia arrived. The Associated press account of the city the next morning is as follows:

When day dawned this morning it revealed a scene of desolation unprecedented in the city's history. The city building was a heap of smouldering ruins and beside it steamed the water-soaked ashes of Columbia hall. The police force of the city was disorganized and scattered. Electric wires, deadly to the touch, lay across the streets in the vicinity of the burned buildings and debris of all kinds was scattered far and near. The down-town streets were just as the mob had left them, and although nothing was being done by the rioters, crowds of spectators, hundreds in number, hung around, waiting for something to turn up.

The crowds began to increase as the curious spectators hurried to the scene of the trouble. A policeman appeared, and, then another, timid at first, but with increasing assurance, as no violence was offered. Then company C of Canton, a detachment of the Eighth Ohio regiment, marched down the street from the train and halting before the ruins of the building, was at once set patrolling the fire lines. Nine companies of the Fourth regiment also arrived and proceeded to the scene of the rioting. There was no evidence of ill-will or disrespect in the crowds and there was no talk of violence. The turbulent element had slunk away with the coming of daylight and order is once more fully restored after a night of terror and anarchy.

During the day wild rumors were current that mobs were being formed to go to Cleveland and Lynch Peck, but there was no good ground for the rumor. At a conference in the afternoon at the Buchtel hotel between Mayor Young and the militia officers, dead-lines were established and soldiers were placed in different parts of the down-town section of the city. Guards are strung along Main street to keep back the crowds of curiosity seekers.

The excitement has calmed down and now the people of Akron are ruefully contemplating the smouldering evidences of the wild fury of the mob. It is not likely there will be further trouble.

Only flames-scared walls remains of the city hall and great heaps of ashes mark the site of Columbia hall, which stood next to the city building. Fire completed the havoc wrought by dynamite at the city hall. Groups of firemen are pouring water into the smoldering ruins.

Chief of Police Harrison is reported insane over the awful events of last night. The last seen of him he was driving rapidly out of the city toward the south.

Nine companies of the Fourth regiment arrived at 9:20 this morning. In the destruction of the municipal building the city has lost all the records of the city clerk and also the records of the city engineer. City Engineer Ryan said the loss in his department would be fully \$500,000.

Here is a state of affairs that has never been seen in these United States before, but which we may see again at any time. The whole public is becoming demoralized. The chief cause of the demoralization can be rightfully attributed to the daily press of the republican party. For years those papers have been jammed and crowded in every column with lies. They have sapped and mined the very foundation of public morality. They misrepresent facts and distort and pervert until among the masses the notion of honor and truth has been obliterated. Look at the false news that has been sent from China during the last few weeks about the murder of missionaries that never took place at all.

But another and worse thing has been the publication of stories of the slaughter of thousands of Filipinos, as if human beings were but flies to be wiped off the face of the earth by the orders of McKinley and the more of them that were slain, the more were the acts of bloodshed commended. It has familiarized the whole population with the slaughter of men, until human life is looked upon with no more respect than that of one of the lower animals.

For years The Independent has protested against this and often foretold the result. Its consequences are now upon us. While the most upright men are continually denounced as anarchists, while all respect for man as man is ignored, while human life is constantly treated as a thing to be taken by the orders of other men, this sort of demoralization will go on and civilization will resolve itself back into savagery. The announcements of the German Emperor are giving acceleration to the movement.

CLARK'S LETTER

McKinley's Moses Arises In New Hampshire.

GREENE IS HIS APT NAME.

"Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon and McKinley."

IMPERIALISM SWALLOWED WHOLE.

Position of the Democratic Party Regarding the Supreme Court. Facts Established by Natural History—Bryan's War Record—Why the Democratic Candidate Did Not Go to Cuba.

[Special Washington Letter.]

All Bible readers are aware of the fact that at least as long ago as the Saviour's birth there were wise men in the east. Indeed, back of that was King Solomon, famous for his wisdom. Others, both before him and since, might be mentioned, but it would be a work of supererogation. But a new wise man has arisen suddenly in New Hampshire whom I wish to introduce to my readers as the real thing. As the Republicans in congress are all broken up and are busily and angrily seeking a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness into which the sugar trust and cigar trust led them on the Porto Rican tariff bill, I volunteer my services "free gratis for nothing" to announce to them the glad tidings, "Eureka!" I have found him—their Moses, of whom they are in such sore need. His name is J. Alonzo Greene; his habitat Moultonboro, in the old Granite State. He is a stem winder, and no mistake.

On the 2d day of February, A. D. 1900, just after William J. Bryan had finished his New England tour, Mr. Greene delivered a speech in the city of Concord, the place where Senators Gallinger and Chandler had their historic quarrel last summer, and where they came near to contributing to the gayety of nations and the prestige of the God and morality party by a game of fiction. Nobody else hankering after the colossal job of answering Bryan Mr. Greene tackled it himself, for on the front page of the pamphlet containing his speech is this legend, printed in characters so large that he who runs may read: "Speech of J. Alonzo Greene of Moultonboro, N. H., in reply to Colonel Wm. J. Bryan, a Republican Moses."

One day in the fifty-third congress Jerry Simpson arose and very gravely said: "Mr. Speaker there seems to be some question as to who killed the Carlisle bond bill. Republicans deny doing it. So do the Democrats. To remove all doubt about it, I openly confess now and here that I did it. I assume the responsibility."

So with Mr. Greene. He did it. He replied to Bryan. He says so himself. He may have had a call to do it, or he may have thought, as millions of others think, that the fifty odd Republican United States senators and one hundred and ninety odd Republican representatives in congress couldn't do it. So Mr. Greene assumed the patriotic duty of going forth to do battle against the redoubtable William Jennings; and bearing aloft the star spangled banner made of his wife's "blue handkerchiefs, red shawl and white petticoat," he stood, like Horatius, at the bridge, Leonidas at Thermopylae, and Davy Crockett at the Alamo, and delivered his speech. Mr. Greene or somebody else sent me two copies, for which I am profoundly grateful. "This true that more amusement than anything I have read since I first perused Mark Twain's side splitting story of 'The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County.'" Yes, I read it, as will more fully appear further along in this letter. Mr. Greene is evidently a man of vast information. This he demonstrates by stating that Governor Altgeld is frequently mentioned as a Democratic nominee for vice president. Now I do not believe that anybody ever mentioned Altgeld for vice president. If mentioned at all, it was by Republicans; but Democrats are too well informed not to know that the constitution bars Altgeld from the vice presidency by reason of his birth in a foreign land.

Not satisfied with furnishing us that chunk of history, Mr. Greene causes us to gasp for breath by stating that Jefferson "purchased from France in 1803 all that great tract of land west of the lower Mississippi and Missouri rivers." Now, if that was all that Jefferson purchased how the deuce did we get hold of all that large, rich body of land west of the upper Mississippi and east of the Missouri, including most of Missouri, all of Iowa, most of Minnesota, North and South Dakota? Evidently before Brother Greene again assumes to know it all and proceeds to make any more replies to Bryan or anybody else he owes it to a suffering world to rub up on the geography of his country unless he intends to have his speeches regarded as works of the imagination—which they are.

The Supreme Court. We are further astonished by Mr. Greene's statement that "the combination party," as he denominates the opponents of McHannism, is in favor of "a revolution of the constitution by the suppression of the supreme court!" That's an absurd falsehood. He cannot produce the utterance of a representative Democrat, Populist or Free Silverite in favor of "suppressing the supreme court." He can find many

who are in favor of reorganizing it and not a few who think that Mr. Justice Shiras disgraced himself and the court by his sudden and miraculous judicial somersault on the income tax case. A great many good Americans would like to know, don't you know, why he changed, what motive impelled him. But how dare Mr. Greene or any other Republican make mouths at anybody for wanting to reorganize the supreme court? How comes it that that tribunal is so sacred to them now? Every intelligent man knows that it is only about 30 years since the Republicans enlarged, reorganized and packed—yes, packed is the word—packed the supreme court in order to secure the decision which they wanted in the legal tender cases? Or what he do that, they had to reverse a decision made a few months before in the very same cases.

What's the sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If it was right for President Grant and a Republican congress to do that thing 30 years ago, how can it be wrong for President Bryan and a Democratic congress to do it next year? Brother Greene should rub up on the history of the Republican party and not stultify himself and insult the intelligence of the country by lambasting Democrats for entertaining a desire to perform an action hallowed by the example of Republicans—conspicuous Republicans at that. Mr. Greene overtaxes the credulity of mankind by saying that Governor Altgeld "raised the blood red banner, bearing in letters of funereal black the traitorous motto, 'Within the law if we may, but in spite of the law if we must!'" Of course there is not one syllable of truth in the statement and it only shows to what forbidden and indisputable methods Republicans are driven in the vain endeavor to bolster up an unrighteous cause.

Again we have from Mr. Greene this monstrous lie: "He"—meaning Bryan—"He has never denied but what he do call his 'silver war' from the silver mine owners." That particular lie was never told before. Greene deserves all the credit of originality; but the charge was made in 1896 by a prominent Republican that Bryan was paid by silver mine owners, and was promptly denied by him, and the prominent Republican took back the charge declaring in his apology that "when Bryan states a fact it is true. His word goes with me."

Four of a Kind.

The Republican president, senators, representatives and cabinet ministers have been watching around as to what they thought of imperialism, but in Mr. Greene's remarkable speech we find this insidious Morocco: "Greene had her Alexander, Rome her Caesar, France her Napoleon, who each in his turn made his country mistress of the world. Each age evolves its issues, each age produces its leaders."

A new epoch is now upon our nation, and our leader, tried and true, for a second time bears aloft the standard of the Republican party—a leader, born of the occasion and the hour; a leader, a statesman, who was a representative of the people, serving his country while Colonel Bryan was 'mewling and puking in his nurse's arms'; a leader, a soldier, who so loved his country that he risked his all, his very life, on many a hard fought battlefield before the name of Bryan was ever heard outside the valley of the Platte; a leader who gave his country the best protective tariff it ever enjoyed, while Colonel Bryan was mastering law and oratory in the educational institutions of Nebraska; a leader who, with master mind and giant ability sent the Spanish ships to the bottom of the sea and the Spanish soldiers home in disgruntled and expeditious relief; a leader who is as far above his would be rival as is the heaven above the earth, outshining him as the dazzling brilliancy of the midday sun outshines the flickering flame of the tallow dip; a leader who is sure to be called upon to preside over the affairs of our country for another four years—President William McKinley."

Most assuredly that is an amazing passage, and ought to make Mr. Greene's calling and election sure of the postoffice at Moultonboro, provided Mark Hanna secures a second term in the White House for his protegee. But let us examine it closely and see how it looks when analyzed. "Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon and William of Canton"—a conspicuous quartet truly; but, my countrymen, how do you, even Republicans, like to see an American president placed in such evil company? Is Mr. Greene's speech a "feeler" on imperialism? Is he playing the role of Mark Antony to our American Caesar, offering him a crown to see how the people will take it? When Louis Napoleon was meditating his bloody coup d'etat he felt the public pulse in his ingenious fashion; he had displayed in all the shop windows of Paris a fine engraving of the great Napoleon entitled Napoleon the First. After the people were accustomed to looking at that, along with it he had displayed a splendid engraving of Napoleon's son entitled Napoleon the Second. After the people became accustomed to that, he had displayed with those two pictures a magnificent engraving of himself entitled Napoleon the Third. As no riots ensued, he concluded the time for the coup d'etat was ripe, and shortly thereafter, at midnight, his illegitimate half brother, Le Duc de Morny, with the army at his back, clapped the French assembly in jail and proclaimed the son of Hortense emperor of France.

Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon! Verily the whirligig of time brings its own revenges. The Kansas City Journal hopped on to me for saying in my speech on "The Philippine Problem" that "an American is not a pessimist because he is unwilling to see his country adopt as a settled creed the po-

litical principles of Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon." Now comes Brother Greene and goes further than I did by linking William McKinley's name with that infamous trio of bloody tyrants and citing them as models to be imitated.

Personal History.

Now will the reader go back and re-read that extract from Mr. Greene's wonderful speech? He makes it an offense in poor Colonel Bryan that he was "mewling and puking in his nurse's arms" while Brother McKinley was fighting the battles of his country! Alas and alack! Could Bryan help that? Isn't it the nature of babies to "puke and mewl" in their nurse's arms? Didn't even Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon and McKinley do that? In deed, didn't Mr. Greene perform that universal caper himself once upon a time? I have no doubt that Bryan was thus engaged when Mr. McKinley volunteered in 1861, for Bryan was born in 1830. Does Mr. Greene think that Bryan ought to have been fighting instead of "mewling and puking in his nurse's arms" in 1861? How could he fix the day of his nativity? A witty Irishman once said that he could have been born in America just as well as in Ireland if he had so chosen? But Bryan was not so fortunately situated. Was Mr. Greene? Does Mr. Greene doubt that Bryan would have been a soldier during the civil war had he been old enough? Didn't he offer his services to McKinley among the very first at the outbreak of the Spanish war? Didn't McKinley ignore the tender for petty political reasons? And didn't Bryan raise a regiment and go to the war anyway? Where was Mr. Greene then? His picture on the back of his reply to Bryan looks as though he is not past the military age.

Mr. Greene appears to be woefully weak in geography. He informs a startled world that McKinley risked his life for his country before "Bryan's name was ever heard outside the valley of the Platte." That's a mistake growing out of Mr. Greene's disregard for the truth of history and his inordinate desire to construct a sonorous sentence for the delectation of New Hampshire Republicans. As a matter of fact Bryan was born and reared in Illinois, and was never in the Platte valley till about 1886 or 1887. This may surprise Mr. Greene. Judging by his speech, most any morsel of information would surprise him. Furthermore, about the time McKinley was enlisting Bryan was learning to walk.

Again, we are told, contrary to all the facts in the case, that "McKinley gave his country the best protective tariff law it ever enjoyed while Colonel Bryan was mastering law and oratory in the educational institutions of Nebraska." Does not Mr. Greene know that Bryan never attended a Nebraska educational institution a day in his life? On the contrary, he was a graduate of one of the best colleges in Illinois and a successful practicing lawyer and a married man before his eyes ever beheld Nebraska. That he mastered law and oratory somewhere is clear, for it is admitted by all intelligent persons that he is the greatest living orator, and as he has refused an offer of \$25,000 per annum for his services as a lawyer he must be fairly well up in his profession.

Bryan's Military Record.

But Mr. Greene uttered a gross and deliberate slander when he said that "Colonel Bryan found it convenient and expeditious to relieve the army of his presence upon reaching Florida." Voltaire's motto, "Keep on lying and some of it will stick," appears to have been adopted by Mr. Greene as his own theory. Colonel Bryan went, in command of his regiment, to Florida in the summer of 1898, by orders of the war department, William McKinley being ex officio commander in chief. By orders he remained in Florida till the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed in Paris, and then resigned. Mr. Greene must have known these facts when he made his speech. He did know them, and on a cold collar he deliberately misstated them.

He also knew that Colonel Bryan was kept by the McKinley administration in camp in Florida lest if he got to Cuba he might achieve some measure of military glory, thereby diminishing still further William McKinley's chances of succeeding himself. When Bryan resigned, the Spanish war had really been over for five or six months and nobody save a few Republican jobbers near the throne and in the inner circle of McHannism dreamed there would be any Philippine war. The next time good Mr. Greene makes a speech won't he please inform a palpitating world why General Nelson A. Miles—the most distinguished American soldier now living—a lifelong Republican—was not permitted to go to Cuba and conduct our campaign there? For fear Mr. Greene will be bashful about answering, I will answer myself: Miles was kept out of Cuba because the McKinley administration knew that he was a soldier and that if he were given a chance he would win renown enough to enable him to beat McKinley out of a nomination for president, whereas nobody had the slightest idea that General Shafter would ever do anything anywhere to make him dangerous.

Mr. Greene will observe that General Nelson A. Miles, Republican senior major general of the regular army, and Colonel William J. Bryan, Democratic colonel of Nebraska volunteers, were both kept out of Cuba for the same reason—Miles for fear he'd gobble the Republican presidential nomination, and Bryan for fear he would defeat McKinley at the polls in 1900.

Champs Clark