

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

A Just Division of Wealth Can Never be Obtained Until the Public Owns all Monopolies and Franchises.

Where the power of direct legislation rests with the people; where the people, when they disapprove an act of the legislature or councils, may stop it from going into effect by petition of a reasonable percentage of voters, demanding a referendum...

of the republican managers, they show that they expected more from General Harrison than they received. Publicly the republican leaders say General Harrison's course is satisfactory, because it puts him clearly on record with his party and shows that in his view the issue of four years ago, which made the defeat of Bryan important, is again the issue in this campaign.

The democrats had been counting on a campaign deliverance which would be one of the strong republican influences in the last week's campaign, and had been preparing for it. They are relieved by his mild endorsement of his party's position, and are making much of the Porto Rico statement.

PURCHASING POWER OF WHEAT

It has Shrank Fifty Per Cent in Two Years, and That is McKinley Prosperity for The Farmers.

Farmers buy what they consume with the products of their farms, sometimes directly as when they trade at the country store, sometimes indirectly as when they sell their products for money and then exchange the money for the things that they want.

The reduction of the purchasing power of what they raise and the increase of the price of things that they buy, can never bring permanent prosperity to them.

The decrease in the purchasing power of wheat (the standard Minnesota being taken as the basis) is as follows:

Sugar—January 1, 1898, 157 lbs. Sugar—January 1, 1900, 104 lbs. Sugar—Shrinkage 53 lbs. 35 per cent. Salt—January 1, 1898, 2 1/2 bbls. Salt—January 1, 1900, 56 bbls. Salt—Shrinkage, 41-3 bbls, 45 per cent. Lumber (2x4)—January, 1, 1898, 723 feet. Lumber (2x4)—January 1, 1900, 418 feet. Lumber (2x4)—Shrinkage, 305 feet, 42 per cent. Wire Nails—January 1, 1898, 41-3 kegs. Wire Nails—January 1, 1900, 1 1/2 kegs. Wire Nails—Shrinkage, 2-5-6 kegs, 65 per cent. Barbed Wire—January 1, 1898, 435 pounds. Barbed Wire—January 1, 1900, 133 pounds. Barbed Wire—Shrinkage, 302 lbs., 70 per cent. Kerosene—January 1, 1898, 101 gals. Kerosene—January 1, 1900, 56 gals. Kerosene—Shrinkage, 55 gals., 50 per cent.

Enormous crops in most of the western states is the only thing that has saved the farmers of the western states from ruin. One year of poor crops would bring them begging for charity to keep themselves and children from starvation. The rise in the price of flour has all gone into the coffers of the milling unit. Think of these things when you cast your ballot.

Please Answer

At a little town where Bryan had only five minutes to address the people, he occupied the time by proposing the following questions:

"If the trust is a good thing, why did the republican platform denounce trusts?" "If the trust is a bad thing, why did the republican administration allow more trusts to be organized than during all previous history of the country?"

"If some trusts are good and some bad, can you tell the difference between a good one and a bad one?"

"Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands?"

"Do you know of any man good enough to stand at the head of a monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use?"

"Do you know of any good reason why the army should be made 100,000?"

"Would you be willing to make the army 200,000, if the republican leaders said so, or a half million, if they wanted it?"

"What is your title to the Filipino? Do you say him or did you get him by force?"

"Do you think you can buy the right to govern people?"

"What are you going to do with the Filipino when you get him? Are you going to kill him? You cannot do that, because then you would lose your argument on having him go to his life if you trade with him. Dead men don't buy things. If he lives, is he to be a citizen or a subject. Are you going to have congressmen from the Philippines, and senators and electors? If not, are you going to have subjects? Shall we force upon the Porto Ricans, because we have the power, that which we would not bear ourselves?"

HON. C. V. SVOBODA

He Was a Farmer for Seventeen Years Helped Organize the Alliance and Has Been a Faithful Worker in Reform.

Mr. Svoboda was born in Moravia, in 1860. In 1874 his father, in order to escape the blessings of imperialism and militarism of his country, sold out and moved with his family to the United States, locating at Schuyler, Neb., where he bought property and engaged in business. Here the young man, in addition to ten years' schooling in the old country, received his education under the direction of Mr. J. A. Grimason, the present district judge of said district. Mr. Svoboda's finding that he could not succeed in business without the knowledge of the English language, bought some land in Howard county—a new county at that time—moved out there and engaged in farming. Mr. Svoboda hoped to be able to finish his studies, but found this impossible on account of his father's financial losses and failing health. So he took up the work of

the farm, being the only boy in the family. He went through the grass-hopper plague and all the other trials and difficulties of a western pioneer, but good management, economy and energy, became comparatively independent financially. He spent seventeen years of the best part of his life at this occupation.

In politics, Mr. Svoboda has been a democrat and always opposed to the republican party, which at that time impressed him as the aristocratic party of the old country. Although he never sought any office, he was compelled by his neighbors to fill various minor offices. During the time of the farmers' alliance movement, he was president of his local alliance, later secretary of the county alliance and county organizer, until in the fall of 1891 he was nominated for county clerk on the ticket of the populist party, which he helped to organize. He was elected by a good majority in a three-cornered fight. Two years after he was re-elected by a large majority, and again in 1895. After the expiration of his third term he accepted a position of secretary of the Nebraska Central Irrigation company at Columbus, of which he was also a director; but not finding corporation work to his taste, he gave this up and engaged in the brick business at St. Paul and Ord. His business in these places is already becoming quite extensive. So much for a brief sketch of a good Bohemian-American who certainly deserves the support of all the voters of every nationality.

We need honest and able men for our state officers. Mr. Svoboda is the right man. Although a farmer, he has had a good deal of experience in business and is thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of office work. Although an active worker in politics, he never was a professional politician. He ever bore an enviable reputation for honesty, integrity and purity of character.

It is the duty of every loyal American citizen who has the welfare of his country at heart, to see to it that we get men of this kind into office. In Mr. Svoboda the Bohemian-Americans of Nebraska would receive recognition, which they with their 25,000 votes fully deserve.

Imperialism vs. Schools

Expenditures of United States war department for 1900 \$150,000,000 Expenditures of United States navy department for 1900 75,000,000 Total for 1900 \$225,000,000 School expenditures of U. S. 194,020,470

Militarism exceeds school expenditures by over 30,000,000 Total cost of United States government, 1899, 694,000,000 Total cost of United States government, 1896, 377,000,000

Excess for imperialistic policy \$317,000,000 Equal to a per capita tax of \$4.00 per head, or \$20.00 for each voter. For any western state the imperialistic tax is over three times the taxation to support the state government and all state institutions.

Hon. Theo. Griess

There can be no question but that Mr. Griess will make a model officer. Wherever he has been, in every occupation he has proved himself efficient and trustworthy. Among the many testimonials of those who have known him is the following from the treasurer of Clay county in whose office Mr. Griess was employed for four years.

"I feel a personal interest in Mr. Griess' campaign after four years of office work with him. I can tell you that if you had had him in office one time when I would have had him different. I consider him a model officer man, always at his post, bound to know and willing to attend to every detail belonging to his office. The voters of Nebraska can do no better than to elect Mr. Griess. GEO. A. SHIKE.

Success in Canning Fruit.

When one is especially desirous of preserving the form and handsome appearance of the fruit, the jars should be filled to the lower part of the rim with the uncooked fruit, and the hot syrup poured over it to within one inch of the rim. Put the covers on loosely without the rubbers, and place the jars on a suitable frame in the bottom of a wash boiler. Pour in warm water up to the necks of the jars, and allow to boil gently from five to twenty minutes, according to the variety of fruit. Then remove, fill with boiling syrup to overflowing, wipe with a damp cloth, put on rubbers and seal immediately. Berries, cherries and currants should cook five or six minutes, plums, sliced rhubarb, sour apples (quartered) and peaches, about ten minutes, sliced quinces and sliced pineapples fifteen minutes, Bartlett pears (halved) and tomatoes twenty minutes, and Siberian apples twenty little longer. Shrinkage is greatly prevented by allowing the fruit to cool slowly; it is a good plan to cover the jars with a heavy cloth and leave them in a warm part of the kitchen to become gradually cool.—Good Housekeeping for October. (See premium list on page 28 where the "Good Housekeeping" magazine is offered to readers of The Independent at a special rate unequalled by any paper in the country.)

Watered Stock

To enable the trusts to pay dividends on watered stock they have raised prices. Glance at the following list and see how they have raised prices: Price of nails, 100 per cent increase. Price of barbed wire, 125 per cent increase. Builders' hardware, 45 per cent increase. Mechanics' tools, 10 to 75 per cent increase. Farm machinery, 20 to 50 per cent increase. Structural iron, 75 to 100 per cent increase. Tinware (average), 75 per cent increase. Pig iron, 125 per cent increase. Steel billets, 130 per cent increase. General hardware, 25 to 150 per cent

STIRRING PRICES at the always busy store, the high qualities and new styles of these offerings make this a memorable occasion.

Dress Goods Specials

- 50c Venetians and all-wool mixtures, 36 in. wide, sale price per yard. 39c 70c Diagonal chevots, serges and covert cloths, price, per yard. 63c 60c all-wool novelty, 38 inches wide, per yard. 54c \$1.00 Chevots, navy blue and black, 50 in. wide, and granite cloth; sale price per yd 87c \$1.25 serge, 50 inches wide, per yard. \$1 13 \$1.50 Pea Desoe, 48 inches wide, per yard. \$1 35

A New Line of Flannel Waists

- Made up in first-class style, \$1.75 waists. \$1 58 \$3.00 French Flannel waists. \$2 69 \$4.75 embroidered French flannel waists. \$4 32

Corset Bargains

- 40c corsets, sizes 18, 20, and 22, a pair. 25c \$1 and \$1.25 Kabo Corsets, in black, sizes 18, 20, 22, 25, and up to 28, a pair. 90c

Bed Comforts

- 70c comforts, full size. 67c \$1.25 comforts, full size. \$1 13 \$1.50 comforts, full size. \$1 35

Prints, Flannelettes, Outing Flannels

- 2,000 yards standard 6c prints, remnants 1 to 4 yards, per yard. 3 1/2c Remnants, 5 to 8 yards, per yard. 4c 6c full standard prints, per yard. 4 1/2c 6c outing flannel, light and dark, per yard. 5c 7c outing flannel, per yard. 5 1/2c 12c and 12 1/2c outing flannel, per yard. 11c 10c Flannelettes, sale price. 8c

Undewear

- Ladies' medium weight vests and pants, regular 20c, sale price, each. 17c Ladies' glove fitting Jersey ribbed vests and pants, regular 50c, sale price, each. 43c Ladies' fine merino Jersey ribbed vests and pants, regular 75c, sale price, each. 59c Men's sanitary shirts only, worth 40c, to close out, each. 25c 60c men's fancy random fleeced shirts and drawers, to close out, each. 45c Men's wool underwear at, each, 75c, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.40.



We have a Choice Selection in Jackets, Capes, and Collarettes

- Jackets from \$2.75 and up to. \$18 Capes from \$2.50 and up to. \$25 Collarettes from \$1.50 and up to. \$10

We can positively Save you 10 to 15 per cent on your purchase

Horse Blankets

- BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY 85c horse blankets, each. 75c \$1.25 horse blankets, each. \$1 13 \$1.50 horse blankets, each. \$1 35 \$2.50 A blankets, each. \$1 79

We sell Carpets....

Just received a new line in the prettiest patterns you ever looked at. In order to introduce this line we are making special prices for this week: Cotton Ingrain Carpet at 37c Wool Ingrain Carpet at 62c

Worsted and Corduroy Pants

- \$1.75 Kersey Pants, per pair. \$1 63 \$2.50 Cassimere Pants, per pair. \$2 25 \$2.70 Cassimere Pants, per pair. \$2 49 \$1.90 Corduroy Pants, per pair. \$1 70 \$2.50 Corduroy Pants, per pair. \$2 25

Write us your needs if you can't call

Fred Schmidt & Bro. 911-921 O Street Lincoln, Neb.

increase. All since the inauguration of McKinley. Every dollar of that rise has been taken out of the pockets of the producers in this country and transferred into the coffers of the trusts. That is McKinley prosperity. Has it benefited you? Aren't you one of the men who bought some of those articles and contributed of your hard earnings to the wealth of these thieves—thieves who steal according to law? Do you want to continue to pay 100 per cent more for your nails and 125 per cent more for your barbed wire than they could be sold for at a reasonable profit? If you don't, go and vote to stop it.

The Money Question

A discussion of the money question seems to have revived in Lincoln, at least we judge from the frequent calls that have been made upon the editor of The Independent for explanations of some very abstruse problems in political economy connected with money and prices. It is probable that this interest has been caused by the rise in the price of silver estimated in gold. Silver recently sold in London for 65 cents an ounce, notwithstanding that Teddy continues to talk about "a 48-cent dollar."

There is no way for certain parties to free themselves from the entanglements of thought in which they find themselves entrapped except to go back to first principles, plant their feet on known and indisputable truth, and from that sure starting point, work their way out of the mazes of conflicting theories. The one truth that underlies all others is the "quantity theory" of the purchasing power of money. To even understand that, one must have a clear understanding of what value is. The point that has been most under discussion of late is: "What would be the effect upon the price of wheat and other farm products if silver should rise to \$1.29 cents an ounce, or in other words, the old ratio of 16 to 1 should be restored, with the coinage laws of the various nations of the world answering to that now are?"

are some silver mines that now lie idle, how many no one knows, that would be worked if the price of silver should rise to \$1.29 an ounce. That would increase the output of silver and if the nations using silver should continue to coin all that did not go into the arts, the volume of money would be increased and prices would rise.

In the countries that are upon a silver basis, the effect would be far different. The purchasing power of their money would be doubled and the burden of their debts, taxes and interest would be doubled. The consequences in those countries would be most disastrous. Universal bankruptcy and ruin would come upon them like an avalanche. They would be in exactly the same condition that we were in this country after John Sherman and the Wall street gang doubled the purchasing power of money in this country, only it would come upon them with suddenness, while the process was working slowly here for twenty years before its full accomplishment was attained.

Every man who has even a superficial knowledge of political economy can picture what would happen to Mexico and the Argentine republic. Such distress as they never saw before would come down upon them, unless they had statements of sufficient ability to provide paper money enough to offset the rise in the purchasing power of their silver money and hold up the level of prices in their countries to the point where they are now.

With universal disaster and bankruptcy in the silver using countries, which are also wheat-raising countries and come into competition with the farmers of the United States, the result would be reflex action upon this country. If their disaster should reduce the output of wheat and the demand remained the same, wheat would rise in the markets of the world. But if their population was bankrupted, by the doubling of their debts, taxes and interest, through the fall in the price of their debt-paying products (which is only another way of saying that the purchasing power of their money was doubled by the increased price of silver) they would not remain purchasers of our products and our exports to those countries would fall off, or cease altogether. That would cause some of the factories in the United States to close their doors, throw thousands of workmen out of employment and reduce the number of purchasers here. The truth is, that the business of the world, as shown in the confusion of the scoundrels who

Shoes

Dainty Shoes for Ladies Serviceable Shoes for Children.

- Infant's Shoes, lace and button, wine and tan, flexible sole, 1 to 4, special price. \$3 2c Babie's kid button, tip, round toe, 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 special price, pair. \$3 9c Misses' kid button and lace, black and tan, 1 1/2 to 2, regular \$1.35 to \$1.50, a pair. \$1 23 A lot of Boys' Shoes, 12 to 5 1/2, worth up to \$2, sale price, a pair. \$1 28 22 pairs Ladies' kid, lace and button, sizes 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, and 7 1/2, were \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50, to close out, a pair. \$1 40 Our line of fine vic kid shoes for ladies, in McKays, welts, and turns, up to date, C, D, E, and EE, is equal to shoes sold everywhere for \$3. Come in and see them, and if they please you try a pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our price, per pair. \$2 50

In warm lined Shoes our Assortment is complete

911-921 O Street Lincoln, Neb.

Who Hauled Down The Flag

"Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 28.—A dispatch received here from the British commissioners' camp, near Porcupine City, Alaska, heart of the Porcupine mining district, says that Archer Martin, Justice of the supreme court of British Columbia, and head of the British commission, raised the British flag there on September 17 and took all of that portion of the Porcupine district recently declared to be in British territory by the international boundary commission. He then announced that the Americans, who own all the claims in the district, must at once apply to have their titles confirmed by this commission.

"The sessions of the commission are being held in a big tent guarded by twenty mounted police."

Uncle Sam bought that territory from Russia and paid for it in hard cash. The flag has floated there for more than a quarter of a century. Gold was found there and then the British government wanted it just as they wanted the Transvaal after gold was found there. McKinley ingloriously hauled down the flag without firing a shot, but Paul Kruger fought, one against ten, as long as it was possible to fight. Dewett is fighting yet.

To Cure Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

To Our Lady Friends. The Roberts Specialty Company, advertising swatches and other goods are vouched for by our Chicago representative as being worthy of the utmost confidence. However as they send goods on approval to those who state they saw the notice in The Independent this is all the evidence required of their honest system. They certainly offer great bargains.

A STRONG INSTITUTION. The Nebraska Mercantile Mutual Insurance company is one of those institutions that seems to keep constantly growing and improving. Its business for August, 1900, just closed, was a little over 25 per cent greater than last August. This is an important increase. This company is up with the times and worthy the patronage of Nebraska people.