News of the Week

Affairs in China seem to be getting into a worse condition every day. From all accounts there is a rebellion in some of the southern provinces against the reigning dynasty. This is a Manchu dynasty and not Chinese, but it has been in power for about eight centuries. Russia has formally withdrawn from the concert of powers and announced that hereafter she will act independently. Most of the American troops have been withdrawn and sent to the Philippines. The prospect of a settlement through diplomacy seems farther off than ever.

There is continued fighting going on in South Africa and the losses reported by Lord Roberts are almost as heavy as at any time during the war. In one instance the Boers suffered a bad defeat according to the English accounts, losing sixty-five killed and wounded. In the other instances the losses have been on the English side. During the week Lord Roberts has reported the loss of twelve officers besides many men. President Kruger is on his way to Holland.

There has also been heavy fighting in the Philippines and many losses from killed in battle and disease. The insurgents seem active all over Luzon and in many other of the islands. But we all know—we have been told it so often in the official reports that we can't help knowing—that "the war is over."

According to the last report of the comptroller of the currency, 496 new national banks have been organized since the 14th day of last March. There is just that many new corporations for the people to fight, all endowed with the sovereign power of issuing money. They have already been made a present of over $100,000,000 of money, printed at the bureau of printing and engraving in Washington, and there is two or three hundred more millions to be presented to them. The Largess bestowed upon these bankers by the republican party is greater than was ever bestowed upon any set of men by any autocrat, emperor or king who ever lived.

Teddy came very near having serious trouble while in Kentucky. At one of the meetings he got mad and called one of the men in the crowd a coward. That word means fight down in Kentucky. What he had said was telegraphed ahead to Covington where he was to stop next. The chief of police there, who was for years Goebel's political manager, hurriedly swore in 200 extra policemen and armed them to the teeth. They surrounded the San Juan hero, determined to protect him with the last drop of their blood. Those with Roosevelt pleaded with him to be moderate with his invectives. The Kentucky republicans, headed by ex-Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe, also besought him not to use such epithets while he was in Kentucky. So Roosevelt managed to restrain himself within the bounds of decency, which no doubt cost him a great effort, and trouble was averted. The interviews given out by Roosevelt's party were to the effect that Kentucky would go democratic. Roosevelt started out by using the most abusive language at his command concerning his political opponents and it will be a wonder if he gets through the campaign without someone giving him a thrashing.

The Indianapolis street car trust undertook to crush out a competing line by selling tickets for one cent a ride. The courts, the lawyers and the "leading citizens" could see no way to stop the crushing out of competition. The labor organizations were the only ones to take action. They put a boycott on the trust and soon brought it to time.

Mark Hanna started out on his western campaign tour last Monday. He has come out as the bold defender of trusts, as can be seen from the following extract from one of his speeches and he constantly repeats the same words everywhere.

"W. J. Bryan puts in the category of trusts every industrial concern in the United States. Every large manufacturing establishment in the country that has been successful, that has multiplied its usefulness, enlarged its sphere and built up a business, and gives employment to thousands of men, no matter of what kind or nature that manufacture may be, he calls a trust. He calls the National Tin company a trust because it is an amalgamation of several companies and he also calls it a monopoly. Why, there is not a man who has money to invest in the country who cannot build a tin mill if he wants to.

"The Sherman act, passed by a republican congress, has wiped out all the trusts that can be reached under the constitution."

"Let us go Home."

Say what you will of the coldness and selfishness of men, at the last we long for the companionship and the fellowship of our kind. We are lost children, and when alone and the darkness begins to gather, we sigh for the close relationship of the brothers and sisters we knew in our childhood, and cry for the gentle arms that once rocked us to sleep. We are homesick amid this sad, mad rush for wealth and place and power. The calm of the country invites, and we fain would do with less things, and go back to simplicity and rest. And so it came to pass that about the year 2001 men began to think, and they saw that to work all day with your head and never your hands, failed to bring content. The most successful man was the most unhappy; and they turned at last from the city to the country.

They said, "Let us go home—all is so quiet there." They found, having taken a little time, that there was a beauty in the country they had not quite forgotten, and the melody of the water running over the pebbles, hastening to the sea, was a song of gladness. They saw, too, that animals and birds that lived in the open air never went into decline—that the chipmunk's health did not fail, nor the quail have nervous prostration.—Elbert Hubbard in "Good Housekeeping" for October. (See premium No. 38, where the "Good Housekeeping" magazine is offered to readers of The Independent at a special rate unequalled by any paper in the country.)

The Markets

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Cash quotations, October 17:

Wheat—No. 3 spring, 67¾@75c; No. 2 red, 74¼@76½c.

Corn—No. 2, 41@41¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 41¼c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 24¼@25c; No. 3, 23@24¾c.

Rye—No. 2, 55c.

Barley—Choice malting, 46@52c.

Flaxseed—No. 1, $1 78½; No. 1 northwestern, $1 79.

Timothy Seed—Prime, $4 10@4 15.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $12 00@12 25.

Lard—Per 100 lbs., $6 77½@6 70.

Short ribs sides (loose), $7 00@7 25.

Shoulders—Dry salted (boxed), 6¼@6½c.

Short clear sides (boxed), $7 00@7 10.

Butter—Creamery, 16@21½c; dairy, 13@18c.

Cheese—Firm; 10¾@11¾c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh, 17½c.

SOUTH OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

October 17.

HOGS.

Average prices paid for hogs for the last several days, with comparisons:

	1900	1899	1898	1897	1894
Oct. 10	4.92	4.33	3.64	*	4.88
Oct. 11	4.90	4.31	3.57	3.59	4.91
Oct. 12	4.93	4.23	3.56	3.02	4.91
Oct. 13	4.93	4.20	3.59	3.56	4.90
Oct. 14	*	4.24	3.63	3.54	*
Oct. 15	4.82	*	3.69	3.61	4.80
Oct. 16	...	4.20	*	3.59	4.78
Oct. 17	...	4.16	3.70	*	4.74

Representative sales:

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
26	98	$3 90	59	125	$4 00
53	348	4 60	68	263	4.62½
52	284	4.62½	60	304	4.65
74	254	4 67½	82	215	4.67½

Cattle.

Representative sales:

Beef Steers.

1	750	$4 50	6	1126	$5 00
36	1229	5 05	114	1237	5 20

Cows.

1	1110	$2 35	9	1208	$3 75
1	900	2 00	4	915	2 90
2	595	3 00	2	955	3 75

Stockers and Feeders.

8	626	$3 80	6	1003	$3 90
8	825	3 90	5	408	4 50
1	890	3 50	44	897	3 65

SHEEP.

Quotations—Choice western grass wethers $3 75@4 00; choice grass yearlings, $3 75@4 00; choice ewes, $3 25@3 50; fair to good ewes, $3 00@3 25; cull ewes, $2 50@3 00; choice spring lambs, $4 75@5 00; fair to good spring lambs, $4 50@4 75; feeder wethers, $3 35@3 65; feeder lambs, $4 00@4 40.

THE FARMERS' PROSPERITY

Prices in the Panic Year 1894 and the McKinley Prosperity Year 1900.

To cry "prosperity" does not make it. The farmers of this nation, always excepting the mullet heads, are not deceived by it. For the benefit of those who are not farmers, and The Independent's lists are beginning to have many thousands of them, the following prices of seven farm products in 1894, during the awful "democratic times" that the republican spell-binders are so fond of referring to, and the prices in 1900, which they declare a year of unprecedented prosperity, is here given.

Highest price paid for the following products in Chicago market, first week in October, 1894, "panic year":

Cattle, $6.50 per hundred.
Hogs, $6.25 per hundred.
Corn, 52 cents per bushel.
Oats, 32 cents per bushel.
Butter, 25 cents per pound.
Eggs, 17 cents per dozen.
Potatoes, 80 cents per bushel.

Highest price paid for the same products in Chicago market, first week in October, 1900:

Cattle, $5.70 per hundred pounds.
Hogs, $5.55 per hundred pounds.
Corn, 43 cents per bushel.
Oats, 22 cents per bushel.
Butter, 20 cents per pound.
Eggs, 16 cents per dozen.
Potatoes, 36 cents per bushel.

Decrease in price of farm products in the "great prosperity" year from the prices received in "panic" year:

Cattle, 80 cents lower.
Hogs, 70 cents lower.
Corn, 9 cents lower.
Oats, 10 cents lower.
Butter, 5 cents lower.
Eggs, 1 cent lower.
Potatoes, 44 cents lower.

Lincoln and Vicinity

Senator Wellington forgot to tell everyone to buy Schuylkill Hard Coal of Gregory The Coal Man, 1044 O st.

There has been something political going on in the city all the time, but the big features of the week are to come—the Hitchcock-Rosewater debate at the auditorium tonight and the Mark Hanna meeting tomorrow night. Last Tuesday night an anti-Thompson meeting was held at the auditorium which was addressed by Candidates Tibbetts, Miller and Doyle of the fusion legislative ticket. It had been anticipated as a general mass meeting to uncover the republican opposition in the city to D. E. Thompson, but that gentleman had Chairman Cochran of his central committee issue an address warning all republicans to stay away and the result was manifest, as only 368 people were present at the opening of the meeting and that number was not much increased during the evening. So far Mr. Thompson seems to be absolutely in control of his own party, though there is an undercurrent of opposition to him that it is hard to determine the force of.

Around the state house politics always rage, but this week things have moved a little faster than usual owing to the fact that the day is rapidly approaching when no more changes can be made in the official ballot. On Tuesday the secretary of state decided that J. R. Dodd, mid-road candidate for congress in the Fourth district, did not have fifty voters at his convention and he will have to rustle a petition or stay off the ticket. The protest against the mid-roaders using the term "populist" as a designation for their ticket reached the supreme court on appeal from Judge Holmes and was taken under advisement with a promise of an early decision.

The city engineer has figured out that when the paving contracts are closed there will be 41,000 yards of new paving added to Lincoln streets this year. Most of this is asphalt, and the new streets are so much superior to any of the old ones that already expressions of regret are being heard that the O street district was not laid with this material last year, instead of brick. The result will be to expand the retail district both ways from O street and equalize property values. Rentals on a noiseless paved street are always better than in noisy locations, if not too far away from street car service.

The city has finally made an eight months' lighting contract with the Standard Oil Gas company (successor to D. E. Thompson) at a considerable reduction from the old figures which cost the city about $20,000 a year for $10,000 worth of light. The city attorney has been instructed to draft an ordinance calling a special election to vote bonds for a city plant.

District court has adjourned until after election.

Senator Mark Hanna will go to Havelock tomorrow evening and address the shopmen before he turns his oratory loose upon the Lincoln people.

The police raid an occasional gambling outfit in the city, and last Sunday night they took in a colored man named Proctor for shooting craps. It is current news on the street that certain members of the city government, including policemen, are gambling on the coming election.

Today is the first day of registration in Lincoln and the registration places will be open until 9 o'clock this evening. The next two dates are October 26 and November 3.

The delinquent tax list of Lancaster county this year fills fifty-two columns of the State Journal, with an average of about 250 descriptions to the column. That means that between 12,000 and 13,000 pieces of real estate in the county are delinquent for taxes.

Last week was dog week, and the first meet of the Lincoln Coursing club was a success. Hounds of all degrees and pedigrees were in attendance and indulged in some merry chases after rabbits. Red Diamond, a dog from Utica, Neb., took first place, and Nacaret, a Lincoln hound, came out second.

Hold-ups are becoming too frequent for the peace of ordinary citizens. Last Tuesday night Thomas Horn was held up and robbed of a lot of valuable papers, but fortunately he had no money about his person.

A Michigan bank robber named Charles Evingston was arrested in this city Tuesday. He is wanted for a job done two years ago and seemed very willing to go back for trial as he is strongly suspected of having been mixed in the Burlington train robberies of recent date.

Those who have commenced corn husking in this county are reporting yields of from thirty to forty-five bushels to the acre.

Thesr Bluffs Called

A man in Des Moines, Ia., the other day, who had charge of a shoe factory, notified his men that he was afraid he could not continue in business if Bryan was elected, and so some democrats organized another shoe company and announced that they would employ every discharged workman at a 10 per cent advance if Bryan was elected.

In the state of Michigan a furniture manufacturer notified his employes that he would discharge them if they left work to attend a meeting where Bryan was to speak. Another man promptly appeared on the scene and told the workmen that he would employ every man that was discharged. He said he preferred democrats to republicans for his employes any how.

Bill Dorgan appeared on the streets of Lincoln the other day and announced that he would bet that Bryan's majority in this state would be less than 5,000. Another man pulled out his pocketbook and said: "I have $150 here that I will not need for a few weeks. Select a stakeholder and I will put the money up." Bill said he did not have any money with him. The man said he would go to Dorgan's office. Bill said he did not have any money there. Then the man wanted to know how he was going to bet if he didn't have any money, and the reply of Dorgan is not recorded.

Parol of Catron

Republican papers in the western part of the state are using certain resolutions passed by the Western Stock Growers' association against Governor Poynter for "pardoning" as republicans term it a man by the name of Edward E. Catron, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for cattle stealing. The facts in the case are widely different from that as reported by the republicans and instead of pardoning Catron Governor Poynter simply paroled him for two months and twenty-two days until his sentence expired. Some time ago Mr. Korns of Chadron wrote and asked me to ascertain what the official records showed on this point and his letter was referred to Mr. Mary, chief clerk to the governor, and who has charge of the pardoning records. In reply to this letter all the information relative to pardons issued by the governor of persons found guilty of cattle stealing was furnished.

The real facts in the Catron case are these: Catron was convicted of grand larceny December 30, 1896, and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for seven years. After serving a portion of his time Governor Holcomb commuted the sentence to five years, which, giving him the benefit of good time, made his sentence expire the 30th day of September, 1900. On July 8, 1900, Governor Poynter granted Catron a parole. From this it will be seen that although petitioned by 122 persons, one-half of whom are engaged in the raising of cattle in the southern part of Sheridan and northern part of Duel counties including eleven of the jurors in the case Governor Poynter did not pardon or commute the sentence of Catron one day or a single hour, but simply granted him a parole for two months and twenty-two days, which parole provided in distinct terms that Catron was not to leave the confines of Lancaster county under any circumstances. This parole was granted in order that Catron might earn something toward the support of his wife and children who were in destitute circumstances. From the above it will not be contended by any fair-minded man that Governor Poynter has in any way laid himself liable to criticism of any one.

In the Schwabrow case at the suggestion of the governor the Hon. J. H. Broady made a thorough investigation as to the facts in the case and submitted the same to the governor. Among other things Judge Broady said: "From my investigation I believe that an action in equity to set aside the judgment would prevail, and also an action at law for conspiracy and malicious prosecution could be maintained against Enlow and Chestnutt." Mrs. Schwabrow is not in a financial condition to justify such action. Enlow and Chestnutt were the main witnesses against Schwabrow.

The judge in his report to the governor severely critizes the men who were instrumental in having the charge of cattle stealing brought against Schwabrow and when one reads Judge Broady's report and takes into consideration that his pardon was asked for by a large number of citizens the trial judge and nine of the jurors it cannot be said that Governor Poynter overstepped the bounds of propriety in pardoning this unfortunate man.

General News

Since last week the situation in China seems to have changed so far as the position of Germany is concerned and Germany is the dominating power in the east since Field Marshal Von Waldersee has been by agreement made the commander-in-chief of the allied forces. While the United States has been urging and in a mild way coercing the evacuation of Pekin and while Secretary Hay has come out of his sanitarium long enough to announce that the only true policy is to give the Chinamen their capital city and a chance to organize a government for the purpose of negotiating with the allied powers. Von Waldersee has discovered that Tien Tsin is a very unhealthy place and has concluded to remove the military headquarters to Pekin. This effectually blocks the American-English plan and Secretary Hay is likely to go into retirement again.

Following other industrial shutdowns, the Illinois Steel Co. has closed two more departments and thrown another thousand men out of work. The hope is held out to them that if McKinley is elected they may find another job.

Over in the Philippines the natives seem to be holding their own, and there are the usual exasperating reports of ambushes, deaths and failure to either whip or pacify the Filipinos. The Twenty-sixth infantry had a brush during the past week in which two were wounded in D company.

Charles T. Yerkes has returned home to Chicago and confirms the cable story that he has a London franchise to build an underground railroad and that he has already let part of the contracts which will cost five million pounds.

Perhaps one of the most discouraging features of the news of the week is the fact that several exhibitors at the Paris exposition have made public charges against Commissioner General Peck and some of his pet subordinates. The head of the fight against Peck is Mr. Remington, of the Arms company and the Typewriter company, and he charges that American exhibitors have been at the mercy of a lot of officials who cared not for decency, fair play or the honor of the United States, so long as they could make big money easy. Mr. Remington declares that premiums and medals were not awarded on merit, but through influence of the American board and that Peck and his colleagues even had interests in the profits of American cars which were opened and run against the protests of every decent American in Paris. Congress will be asked to investigate the whole crowd.

As a news item relative to trusts it can be noted that one of the concerns in the whisky trust has secured an injunction to prevent the majority stock holders from voting their shares next week. This concern alleges that a trust has been organized within the trust to freeze out small stockholders. Nebraska City, Neb., has a few dollars at stake in this new war.

Russia proposes that the international court provided for at the Hague conference be asked to settle the disputes over China. The United States government is quoted as favoring action on the suggestion. Ex-President Cleveland and Harrison are members of this commission.

The striking miners held a convention at Scranton, Pa., last week and on Saturday announced a unanimous refusal to accept the 10 per cent advance offered by the operators, unless the operators would agree to continue the advance until April 1, 1901, abolish the sliding scale and agree to arbitrate the other differences now dividing the miners from the operators.

State News

Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, has filed with the secretary of state a petition said to have the signatures of 8,206 electors, asking that his name be put on the official ballot to be voted for as a candidate for United States senator. So far he is the only candidate who seems likely to have his name on the official ballot.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lemley of Rising City built themselves a fine new house this year and three hundred of their friends and neighbors gathered in last week and informed them that they were not envious of their good fortune.

Citizens of Aurora have incorporated the Aurora Milling company with a capital of $10,000 and will build a new flouring mill. The capital stock is paid in and work will commence at once.

J. F. Seims, a farmer living ten miles north of Columbus, had two barns, 2,000 bushels of grain, 35 tons of hay and most of his farm machinery and tools burned last Friday night. No cause is known for the fire which was discovered after 3 o'clock a. m.

Dr. Lang, in holding onto the Beatrice institution through an appeal to the courts which finally failed seems to have made a financial mistake. When he did quit by order of court he had some claims against the state to be adjusted, and while the board indorsed his claims, the appropriation through which they could have been paid was exhausted and he will have to await the action of the next legislature on them to the tune of at least $1,500. The legislature is not far away, but its temper is not so certain as its meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the state federation of women's clubs was held at Lincoln last week, and the assembly evidently marks the beginning of a new era of woman's influence in Nebraska—that is organized club women. The attendance was the largest ever known, and owing to the fact that Nebraska made a strong showing at Milwaukee last summer, several of the strongest national workers were in attendance, feeling that Nebraska was a good state to be well acquainted with. There is no space in this column for a general report of the meeting, but the program committees presented papers and discussions along educational lines which opened the eyes of old club workers like Mrs. Decker and Miss French. And the women of Lincoln filled the visitors with pink tea and other refreshing entertainment at every opportunity.

Rev. C. D. Gebhart, who has been for nearly six years pastor of the Congregational church at Pierce, has resigned to go to Rising's Grove after November 1.

The city of Hastings is being put to the expense of suits to annul the charters of street railway companies started in the boom days. Some of them occupied the streets, but never did anything else, hence the suits.

Niobrara is to remain the county seat of Knox county by virtue of a court decision made last Saturday.

The new corn rate put in by the railroads does not seem to have got in its work yet. Reports from all over the corn belt of the state shows that about the usual amount of feeders are being brought in for winter feeding, and so far there is no report of any unusual shipment of corn to the west.

The sudden departure of a trading stamp company from Fremont is another notice of the arrant fraud practiced by these companies, and to which local merchants have been made unwitting partners. Trading stamp companies are now largely things of the past—with well filled treasuries.

Fred Dahmar of Ainsley, a Burlington railway section man, was killed by a stock train last Saturday.

Wednesday afternoon at about 4 o'clock the year and a half old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Armbruster, living about nine miles northwest of Callaway, was found dead in the barn, with her head wedged between two boards. The little girl had been playing in the barn with a dog and cat and had put her head between two boards, which were wider apart at one end than the other. In trying to get her head out, she had pushed along to the narrow part and got jammed between the boards until she choked to death.

Wanted to buy horse for light driving. Must be young and sound with good speed. For particulars address "A", care The Independent.