

THE NEW-BORN CUBA

Its Economic Condition Unequalled Opportunities for Brawn, Brain and Capital

Cuba is today on the high road to more prosperous times than she ever previously experienced. There is no disease among the population of 1,572,797 other than might be found in any community under a normal regime.

With the present favorable aspect of Cuban political affairs, foreign capital may now seek investment in the agricultural concerns of the island; the work of reconstruction is beyond any need of such assistance, and agricultural development will proceed apace even if foreign capital is not available.

Few who have not witnessed with their own eyes the recuperative energy of Cuba can realize the great progress the island is making toward great development, materially and politically. The Cuba of five years ago is even now but a historical fact.

Cattle and live stock raising is a Cuban industry hitherto sadly neglected save for home consumption, but which because of the very favorable natural conditions existing on the island, especially in Santa Clara province, will grow to stupendous proportions in the near future as a result of the progressive and aggressive operations of The Santa Clara Fruit and Cattle Co.

This company is a corporation of conservative business men, organized under United States laws, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000.00. It owns and controls over 86,000 acres in Santa Clara Province—the finest land existing anywhere under the sun.

The Santa Clara Fruit and Cattle Co., Philadelphia, Pa., are making a proposition to investors and people of limited means which possesses the elements of strength, safety and prospective profit hitherto unequalled by any similar investment enterprise.

A limited number of shares of the stock of this company will be sold to first comers at par, payable in single payments, or in monthly, quarterly or semi-annual installments.

Some people seem to believe that it is the name, "people's party" or "populist" to which those who vote the plutocratic ticket most object and if the name was changed success could be more easily obtained. That sort of talk has no reasoning to sustain it.

The communism of capital has another special demonstration which shows that that sort of communism has no limits in race and nationality. The French coal miners, who are said

est while he is a candidate not to go too far along the line of favoring the bankers. The other day in a speech at Joliet which he made before some workmen he said:

The proposed plan would endanger the stability of our circulating medium. In time of panics there is need of an emergency circulation to lessen the financial stringency that always shows itself at such crises. To authorize the issuance of asset notes would add to rather than relieve the danger of panic.

Asset notes are a convenience to the banker rather than a benefit to the community. With a government bond behind the bank there is no question as to the soundness of its currency under any and all circumstances.

That will be good enough for before-election talk, but after election it will be something different. The first paragraph is sound and the two following are partly so.

The Boston Transcript, in commenting on the Nebraska election, remarks: The Nebraska democrats must be wanderers, for Mr. Bryan says one of the reasons for their defeat in that state on the 5th was that the party did not have money enough to bring home the men who were away from home to vote.

THE RAILROAD PULL

The way elections are managed by the railroads in this state is of course incomprehensible to a Bostonian, but it is very well understood by all sorts of political workers in Nebraska. In the first place the railroads of course have a permanent agent in all the towns of the state.

Several hundred perhaps went home from Lincoln to vote on those round-trip tickets. Taking the whole state over in an off year, the republican vote in the state of Nebraska is run up several thousand votes in that way. That is a very great advantage that the republican party always has in this state and of which the Boston Transcript knows nothing.

There are a few things if congress were run in the interest of the people instead of the trusts and the banks that it would do. It would take the tariff off trust made articles, it would provide for irrigation in the great plains, it would begin the building of the Nicaragua canal, provide for a government cable to the Philippine islands, ratify the reciprocity treaties and pass a law that would take away from a government clerk like Madden the power to suppress reform weeklies.

The communism of capital has another special demonstration which shows that that sort of communism has no limits in race and nationality. The French coal miners, who are said

to be paid the lowest wages for that class of labor in any country, after years of work have at last effected an almost perfect organization and are about to inaugurate a strike that will cover nearly all the coal producing territory.

IN THE PARSONAGE A Chapter From the Life of the Village Parson's Helpmate In every village the pastor's wife exerts an influence often as great as that of her husband. Needless to say, she is responsible for the quality of her work. Her approval or disapproval is not given without careful and conscientious consideration.

SUPPRESSED PAPERS

The third assistant postmaster is simply a government clerk, but under a republican administration he exercises a power that no constitutional monarch in all Europe would dare to attempt. Last week he suppressed the following publications in violation of law and on the authority of his own ukase.

- "Art Study Pictures," the Art Study company. "Revel's Popular Religious Series," Fleming H. Revell company. "Two Penny Classics," Charles A. Kent. "Forward Series," the Church Press. "Tygodnik," W. Dziniewicz. "The Religious Liberty Library," International Religious Liberty Association. "Law List of United States Commercial Lawyers," the United Commercial Lawyers. "Anglicky Listy," Ant. M. Soukup. "Nichols Monthly," Rowell & Nichols. Milwaukee comes in for a touch of the postoffice branding iron, the list of papers today excluded from the second class including: "The Catholic Directory," M. H. Wiltz & Co. "Living Church Quarterly," the Young Churchman company. "Vierteljahrliches Magazin der Modernen Literatur," the Herold company. "The Bonded Attorney," the Association of Bonded Attorneys. "The Forwards Library," Victor L. Berger. "Gillan's Quarterly," S. Y. Gillan & Co.

If you don't get your Independent one of these days you may know what struck it without further inquiry.

The date printed with the address on your paper each week is the date at which your subscription expired or will expire. Please examine it and if it arrears favor us by sending the amount due by first mail. If you put it off you will forget it.

The term "black journalism" which was first used in The Independent has been largely adopted all over the United States in replying to the charges made by the plutocratic press. It has struck the head-line writers as an especially effective reply to the cry of "yellow journalism," made against every writer who would call attention to the follies and extravagances of the idle rich, and who support the doctrines upon which this government was founded.

BRYAN ON THE INDEPENDENT

The Commoner contains the following editorial comment in its edition of Nov. 22:

"The Nebraska Independent which is included in our clubbing proposition) is one of the leading populist papers in the United States. It is ably edited and populist readers of The Commoner would do well to take advantage of its free sample copy offer to be found on the twelfth page."

The reference to the free sample copies concerns the offer made to send The Independent absolutely free for six weeks to all those sending their names for sample copies, so that they may become fully acquainted with the character of The Independent before they subscribe. In its full and able Washington correspondence, free from sensationalism, in its able and scholarly contributors, in its discussions of banking and currency, and in the way in which it covers the whole field of news in which thoughtful men are interested, it differs from all other papers. The management therefore feels safe in making this extraordinary offer to send the paper for six weeks free on trial to all who are interested in the broad fields of political economy, banking, currency, good government and the general welfare of mankind.

NOTICE

Occasionally we receive a letter from a delinquent subscriber who objects to the payment of the amount due for the alleged reason that the paper should have been discontinued at the expiration of the subscription paid for. In reply to any who may have a similar understanding we wish to say that we do not discontinue The Independent sent to responsible parties until we are REQUESTED TO DO SO. In our opinion a subscriber or patron of the paper is entitled to a reason-

IN THE PARSONAGE

A Chapter From the Life of the Village Parson's Helpmate

In every village the pastor's wife exerts an influence often as great as that of her husband. Needless to say, she is responsible for the quality of her work. Her approval or disapproval is not given without careful and conscientious consideration. This emphasizes the importance of the enthusiasm shown by Mrs. S. E. Leech, wife of the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Madison, Mo., over an important event in her life.

"But you seem to have recovered marvelously," was suggested. "Yes," Mrs. Leech answered, "and I will tell you how it was brought about. I had read of cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided to see what they would do for me. There was a decided improvement while I was using the second box of the pills, but I did not stop taking them until I had taken six boxes and was cured."

Mrs. Leech suffered from the same troubles that are making thousands of women miserable. A few of the symptoms are severe headache, loss of appetite, exhaustion, pains in the groin or limbs, pale or sallow complexion, nervousness, offensive breath, etc. The sufferer may exhibit one or more of these symptoms, or may have all. They simply indicate the ravages disease has made upon the system, and the more of these symptoms the patient shows the greater the necessity for prompt and persistent treatment until they have been banished and the bloom of health is restored. To accomplish this end, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the only unfailing remedy. They are one sale at all druggists or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price fifty cents per box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

able extension of credit, a reasonable amount of time in which to send his renewal. We look upon the renewal of subscription the same as any other business transaction. For example: We purchase large quantities of white paper—have patronized the same company for several years. You will concede that it would not be courteous treatment for this company to demand "cash in advance" of the shipment of the paper. Should such a demand be made we would feel inclined to resent the arbitrary action of the company and send our business elsewhere in the future.

Practicing the rule of "do unto others as you would be done by," we do not abruptly and arbitrarily strike a patron's name from our subscription list. We continue sending him the paper until he renews his subscription or we are advised that he does not want it longer. On the wrapper is stamped the date to which the subscription is paid, which is sufficient notice to any reader of the condition of his account. We do not send the paper free of charge to anyone. We believe that our policy is just and equitable. With very rare exceptions the readers of The Independent have appreciated our liberal and generous dealings with them. Of those who do not appreciate it we can only say that it is impossible to please everyone.

THE INDEPENDENT. BADLY DISGRUNTLED

The Chicago Tribune Seems to Have a Very Bad Attack of the Mullgrumps

The Chicago Tribune evidently wanted something and wanted it bad, which it did not get from the republican party. The proof of it lies in the fact that it has lately been engaged in telling the truth about the republican governor and other parties which it assisted in electing to office. One of its recent editorial attacks on the republican party was as follows: "We know what the spoils system brings about," says Dr. Hirsch. "No baker can sell bread to a state institution unless he is a republican. You can imagine what this republican bread is when the superintendent would not buy any other bread, no matter how much better in quality. The men in charge of state institutions find in 'republican bread' hidden virtues which make amends for sourness and short weight. The men in charge of the county institutions perceive in 'republican coal' qualities hidden from the public which offset the shale and dust mixed with it. The man out of office is not interested in the politics of his baker or his coal dealer. Nor is the public interested in the politics of the men who furnish bread and coal to charitable institutions. The party label on the loaf counts for nothing. All that is demanded is that the quality shall be good and the price not excessive. Whether the coal is 'republican' or 'democratic' matters nothing so long as it has the evaporating power called

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for by the contract and will keep warm the insane, the blind, or the paupers for whose benefit it is bought.

In state and county institutions questions of quantity and quality are not considered in purchasing supplies. Bread and meat are not bought to sustain the lives of the inmates so much as to encourage the republican butcher and baker. It is no consolation at all if that butcher or baker cheats, that a republican, not a democrat, is the bayer thereof. Both alike are fit candidates for the penitentiary.

It is an article of faith in these institutions that drugs cannot safely be bought except from a republican druggist, and cannot safely be administered to patients except by a republican doctor. It is assumed that a physician who votes for democratic candidates cannot have received a complete medical education. No clothing will pass muster unless it has a republican label. The goods may be shabby and have no wear in them, but that is overlooked so long as they are politically sound.

Hardy's Column

Big church building. Hard to Substantiate—Old Republicanism. Clean Out, Signs of the Times

One of the three largest church buildings in the United States was dedicated in Lincoln, Nebraska, last Sunday, by the St. Paul Methodist church. There are several higher and more expensive though but two that cover more ground. It is promised there will be a social room kept open every day and evening of the week. How much better such a place will be for young people and strangers than a saloon.

It has got to that pitch that politicians do not dare to oppose woman suffrage or free trade in a joint public debate. The negative of these two questions is the hardest to substantiate of any two public questions now up for discussion. Congressmen do not dare to hold joint debates with their opponents, neither are they anxious to make speeches in congress on that side. A law that helps one sex or class to the detriment of all others is worse than infernal.

Just as it was in purchasing stone for the penitentiary, republicans did not think of buying it of the quarry men for then they could not cover up the steal, but sent another republican to buy the stone and then paid him two prices. Just so republicans do not always buy bonds of county authorities but wait for another man to buy them and then pay him an advance. Of course the advance will be divided some time or other. Premiums have been paid on bonds and our state treasurer ought to know it, and could he not pay it to the county as well as to the first purchaser? Over a year's interest was torn off as premiums. The county officers could have torn off that interest just as well but then there would have been nothing to divide.

Three of the most corrupt cities in the United States have been cleaned out. New York, Cleveland and San Francisco. If two more could be cleaned, Philadelphia and Chicago, the political air would not wait so much had smell. The fight in Cleveland was for taxing franchises the same according to selling value as widow's cottages. No matter if they did not cost anything, as in most cases they were given by the city and state authorities, what they sell for now should be the basis of taxation. Pingree in Michigan and Roosevelt in New York won the same fight and won the day. The school teachers of Chicago had the same fight and gained the day; the highest court of the state. Two hundred and fifty millions of property valuation was found not taxed. That increased the assessment fifty millions, and increased the school money over a million.

As near as we can read the signs of the times on the trust and millionaire sign boards, the coming congress will not touch the tariff, grant the ship subsidy nor retire the greenbacks and silver dollars. They want to carry the congressional election next fall, then if Bryan is elected in 1904 they will have a short session after election in which to do all that robbing and piracy in their next presidential platform they will promise to change the tariff but they never will promise to grant ship subsidy or retire the greenbacks and silver dollars. The tariff on corn and wheat may be reduced a little but not a thing the corporate trusts make or handle. They may stop coining silver dollars but as long as Bryan lives they will not dare to retire the isthmian canal but the railroad corporations will not let them fish it. There is nothing that will win them to time only for one of the European countries to commence to finish up one of the canals. So when all the European countries put the same tariff on our goods we do on theirs it may bring them to time on that question.

COTTON AND CHINESE TRADE

Why the Southern Planter Has to Take One Half Loss for His Product Than in 1873

Editor Independent:—I have written several articles about the export price of the barrel of flour in your paper for the purpose of showing just what forced caused the fall in the export price of the bushel of wheat from about \$1.32 in 1873 to 65 cents in 1896. In this communication I will show just what force caused the fall in the export price of cotton from 19 cents per pound in 1873 to 8 cents in 1900. This fall of 11 cents per pound in the price of a pound of cotton hit every man, woman and child in our fair land a body blow. Is it any wonder that conditions in southern states are not what they should be? The only wonder is that there is not a civil war in those states of greater proportions than the war of 1861 because the fall in the price of cotton has injured the southern people more than ever the loss caused by freeing their slaves. The farmers of the northern states

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we hit a tremendous blow in the fall of 11 cents on a pound of cotton. Their horses, mules and many other products of the farm declined in price about the same per cent as the cotton. It was not a direct application of the force that caused the fall in the selling price of wheat, cotton and corn but an indirect application of that force that caused the horses and mules to fall in price from fifty to sixty per cent. There were two causes for the decline in the price of horses and mules, the first and principal cause was the great fall in the export price of cotton and import price of sugar and rice; the second cause was the use of electricity for running street cars which formerly used a large number of horses. We do not export enough horses or mules so that the export price in any way controls the domestic price. The object of this communication is to show in a tangible way just what caused the fall in the export price of cotton from 19 cents in 1873 to 8 cents in 1900. In order to accomplish the above object I have to treat the subject in two ways first, to show just what forces did not cause the fall in prices, second, to show just what force did cause the fall in the export price from 19 cents to 8 cents. There has been so much of all kinds of discussion about falling prices during the last thirty years that nearly every fellow has some kind of a panacea which he thinks will cure the disease. So before I can discuss with any person the real cause of falling prices I must knock all the prejudices and preconceived ideas and notions out of them by showing that the forces, namely, overproduction, supply and demand and quality of money has had nothing to do during the last thirty years with the question of falling prices as applied to most of the American farmers products. As it would be a waste of time and space to write anything on the question of falling prices without a live, up-to-date object lesson, I place below a table giving a true history of our exports to China of uncolored cotton for some of the years from 1873 to 1901:

Table with 5 columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5. Rows show years from 1873 to 1901 and corresponding values in millions of dollars.

Explanation of table: No. 1, years; No. 2, yards exported; No. 3, price per yard received by the cotton raisers delivered at the sea board; No. 4, price per yard paid by Chinamen in his money at our ports; No. 5, the amount per yard that the Chinaman would have had to pay if the cotton planters of this country had received as much for their uncolored cotton as they were entitled to.

Every reader of The Independent should make a careful study of the table. The decline in the selling price of the bushel of wheat was caused primarily by the decline in the selling price of the barrel of flour. The same can be said of the fall in the selling price of the pound of cotton from 19 cents to 8 cents. The fall of 11 cents per pound was caused primarily by the decline in the selling price of cotton goods especially the fall in the selling price in that make of cotton goods called in the official records uncolored cotton. The table above is a very interesting one. The fall in the price of the yard of uncolored cotton from 15 cents in 1873 to 5 1/2 cents in 1901 shows a decline of 63 per cent. The decline in the export price of the bale of cotton from 19 cents in 1873 to 8 cents in 1900, was about 60 per cent. The cotton planters of this country want to know just what caused the fall in the price of the yard of uncolored cotton from 15 cents in 1873, to 5 1/2 cents in 1901, also the fall in the price of the bale of cotton from 19 cents to 8 cents. There has been improvement in cotton mills which would lessen the cost of manufacturing a yard of cotton and some improvement in appliances to produce cotton that would lessen the cost of production. More than fifty per cent of the fall in prices was caused by other forces than those stated above. There are natural forces about six in number which should have caused this decline in price of more than fifty per cent but they did not. There is an unnatural force more potent than the six natural forces that caused this great fall in the price of cotton. I must prove that the six

natural forces, namely, overproduction, quantity of money in circulation in our country, ocean freights wars and famines abroad, competition in foreign markets, and cost of production were not the force that caused the decline. By examining the table we find that the Chinaman paid about the same price in his money for the yard of cotton cloth in 1901 as he paid in 1873. This being the case it would be ridiculous to claim that it was the overproduction of "un-colored cotton cloth" in the world that forced down the price to the American cotton planters from 15 cents in 1873 to 5 1/2 in 1901 as shown by the table. There was about \$17 per capita of money in circulation in 1873 and about \$26 per capita in circulation in 1901. This shows an increase of about \$11 per capita during the years from 1873 to 1901. This would indicate that the falling price of the cotton cloth would have advanced above the 5 1/2 cents per yard instead of declining to 5 1/2 cents per yard. Ocean freights are lower in 1901 than in 1873, therefore there should have been an advance instead of a decline. Wars and famine would have advanced the price instead of causing a decline. American cotton planters have advanced the market of the world for their cotton and therefore competition in foreign markets did not furnish the force that caused the fall in the selling price of the yard of cotton from 15 cents to 5 1/2 cents on the pound from 19 cents to 8 cents.

The cost of production is about as great in 1901 as in 1873. While there are many things to cheapen production the extra cost to fertilize large portions of the country where cotton has been raised for the last thirty year nearly offsets all gain made by improved methods and machinery. The cotton seed which was not of much value in 1873 is quite valuable now and adds considerable to the cotton planters income. It would be absurd to claim that the cost of production had declined more than fifty per cent. The natural forces are not guilty of producing the fall in export prices as shown above. It was an artificial force that caused the decline and can easily be destroyed by the cotton planters and farmers of this country if they would make a united effort to destroy it.

The Chinaman purchased the cloth with the commercial value of the material in the silver dollar that three-fourths of the people of the world use. In 1873 the material in this dollar was worth about 90 cents and in 1901 was worth 45 cents. It is as plain as the noonday sun in a cloudless sky that the fall in the selling price of the material in the dollar used by the Chinaman from 100 cents in 1873 to 45 cents in 1901 furnished the force that caused the selling price of the yard of cotton cloth to fall from 15 cents to 5 1/2 cents and the pound of cotton from 19 cents to 8 cents. There is only one possible way for the cotton planters to prevent a further decline in the price of their cotton and in order to place themselves on the same plane in the markets of the world as a large number of cotton planters in other countries they must place the commercial value of the ounce of silver at \$1.29.

C. G. BULLOCK.

In Lots of 500

Editor Independent:—If I had the money I would have your paper brought to this section in lots of 500 at a time. It is badly wanted. BRYAN TYSON, Carthage, North Carolina.

INSURANCE MEETING

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FARMERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LINCOLN, NEB.: You are hereby notified that the members of said company will hold their annual county meeting December 17th, 1901, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the company's office, in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, pursuant to law, said company, for the purpose of electing proxies to attend the annual meeting of said company to be held at Lincoln, Neb., January 15, 1902, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Dated this 21st day of November, 1901. J. R. BENITT, Member. P. C. LINK, Member.

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DAWES ON BANKS Charles G. Dawes is a candidate for office just at present—he wants to be a United States senator—and in consequence he is talking to suit the people. He believes in national bank notes and is down on the greenbacks, but he sees that it is to his political inter-

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