## LIBERTY BUILDING POSTALS

**Location for the Building Selected—Sale of Cards Continues in a Most Encouraging Manner—More Than 4,000 Disposed of**

On the first page will be found a picture made from photograph of the location selected for Liberty Building. We are anxious that all our readers should let us know as soon as possible what assistance we may expect from them in order that we may know exactly how to proceed with the construction of the building. Under the terms of the option which we have secured upon the lot there is a large payment to be made May 1st. Can we depend upon you to sell at least one block of five before that time?

We would not attempt the construction of this building except we felt certain of the enthusiastic support of all the readers of The Independent.

The plan adopted to accomplish the undertaking is to sell "Liberty Building Postals" in blocks of five for $3.00. Each postal is good for a year's subscription to The Independent to be sent to any address in the United States or Canada. What we ask of our friends and patrons is their co-operation in disposing of 2,000 blocks of 5. 10,000 cards. We have made the price low to make it easy for them to dispose of the cards. When you ask your neighbor to buy one of these cards you are not asking him to contribute or donate anything. You are in reality offering to sell him a year's subscription to The Independent at 40 cent less than he could buy the subscription direct. We can afford to make this low rate for these cards in blocks of five for three reasons: First, we do not have to pay an agent his wages and traveling expenses to secure the subscriptions. All that expense, which is usually heavy, we avoid by this method. Second, we will use the money to build a home for The Independent an' quit paying rent which now costs us $65 per month. Third, we wished to make it easy for our friends to sell the cards. Those are the plain reasons why we are selling "Liberty Building Subscriptions" in blocks of five at the low figure we are. We have been as liberal in our offer as possible. It costs more money to publish a paper devoted to the defense of the plain people than to publish one advocating the cause of plutocracy. The money power would gladly furnish material to fill all our columns free of charge if we would accept it. They would be liberal with their advertising patronage and generous to a fault if we would indorse their legalized robberies. That's why plutocratic sheets cost so little. Shall we give you that kind of a paper? Never! We will print the truth and sell the paper as cheaply as we can. Invite your neighbor to try it for a year. Ask him to compare it with the hand-me-downs and ready made stuff furnished him by the organs of plutocracy.

Here is the roll of Liberty Guards and what they have done to date. Let us add your name to the list:

| | No. cards ordered. |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | 1542 |
| Jno Moles, Fairbury, Neb | 5 |
| Herman J. Parmley, Mineral Point, Wis. | 5 |
| J. B. Vaughn, Ft. Calhoun, Neb | 5 |
| Wm. Fessler, Garnett, Kas | 5 |
| F. U. Barnard, Fremont, Neb | 5 |
| J. C. May, Buck Horn, Wyo | 5 |
| Mrs. R. D. Stewart, Cortland, Neb. | 5 |
| Amos Wilson, Lexington, Neb | 5 |
| D. W. Lamberman, Broken Bow, Neb. | 5 |
| Jno Barnes, Clarks, Neb | 5 |
| I. S. Merrick, Brainard, Neb | 5 |
| G. L. Ditto, Brady, Neb | 5 |
| Jno Peters, Peters, Neb | 5 |
| C. A. Skoog, Holdrege, Neb | 5 |
| C. L. Bridge, Savage, Neb | 5 |
| Geo. H. Masonhall, Homestead, Okl. | 5 |
| L. D. Sturdevant, Cedar Rap., Neb. | 5 |
| Jas. Seaman, Norden, Neb | 5 |
| Jos. Krebeck, Fairbury, Neb | 5 |
| J. E. Evans, Sargent, Neb | 10 |
| Geo. A. Millspaugh, Atkinson, Neb. | 5 |
| E. R. Woods, Burwell, Neb | 5 |
| D. E. Gilbert, Burwell, Neb | 5 |
| J. S. Williver, Weeping Water, Neb. | 5 |
| L. Q. Bails, Taylor, Neb | 5 |
| Jos. H. Chambeon, Dawson, Ia | 5 |
| Alph Andrews, Overton, Neb | 5 |
| To state committee of Neb | 2509 |
| Grand total | 4182 |

## STATE COMMITTEE

**Chairman De France Reports Progress of Sale of Liberty Building Postals**

To State Committee, People's Independent Party: I deem it advisable at this time to make report of what has been done in the Liberty Building postal matter.

Shortly after Col. Eager announced his plan of giving a block of five subscriptions for $3, I decided to take 500 blocks of them on behalf of the committee, and send a block of each to 500 populists with instructions to dispose of the cards as advantageously as possible; otherwise to return them. Besides the mere fact of extending the circulation of The Independent (which I believe would add to our party strength), I had in mind ascertaining a number of other facts which might prove useful to us in our coming campaign. Sufficient time has elapsed so that a fair report can now be made.

Feb. 15, 1902, mailed 500 letters.
March 27, 1902, received 223 replies to date.
23 blocks sold, wholly or partially.
192 blocks returned.
285 blocks not heard from.

THOSE WHO DID.

L. A. Beltzer, Osceola; W. J. Werhan, Fairbury; J. W. Ellis, Max; J. Heiser, Paxton; Wm. Beatty, Brady; D. W. Baker, Franklin; W. W. George, Fairbury; E. R. Reece, Greenwood; N. V. Anderson, Swede Home; each a block of five. P. C. Larsen, Holstein (1); Scott McFarland, Liberty (4); J. P. E. Carlson, Stromsburg (1); J. P. Hardin, Huntley (2); W. H. Palmer, Hastings (3); F. B. King, R. F. D. No. 1, Edgar (2); Frank Meuret, Venus (1); G. W. Pepoon, Table Rock (1); C. E. Wright, Allen (1); James Walker, Dunbar (1); F. Purdy, Overton (1); N. Fablinger, Gandy (4); S. Le Blanc, Sutton (1); James A. Muir, Swanton (3). Total 71 cards; total receipts $54.36; for The Independent [illegible] space to give the names of the 192 persons who have returned the cards sent them. One letter was returned undelivered. One person addressed had died since last fall, and his son returned the cards. Eighty-four cards were returned without any comment whatever, and 106 wrote letters explaining why they could do nothing. The latter may be roughly classified about as follows:

10—Hard times.
13—Moved or moving away.
10—Poor health.
30—No time to attend to it.
29—Failed to sell the cards.
14—Miscellaneous, including "roasts."

THOSE WHO MAY DO SOMETHING.

To the 285 persons who still have in their possession the blocks of cards, I would say: Take your time to the work if you believe you can dispose of the cards; otherwise, kindly return them to me soon, so I may send them out to others. C. Q. DE FRANCE, Chairman.

## FORGER FUNSTON

**Senator Patterson Shows Him up—Breach Among Republicans Grows Wider Our Duty to the Philippines—Ship Builders Lobby**

Washington, D. C., Mar. 31, 1902.
Special Correspondence:

Two incidents of more than ordinary interest engrossed congressional attention this week, one in the house and one in the senate.

The various interviews of Gen. Funston of Kansas, who has placed himself in training for republican stump oratory by denouncing as traitors and threatening to hang all those who are opposed to administration imperialism in the Philippines, and who has declared President Roosevelt to be in sympathy with such talk, led Senator Patterson, of Colorado, to take these as a text for some remarks in the senate Thursday. Patterson is a scrapper from Scrappersville and is developing into a senatorial leader, with the prospect that he and Tillman will be amply able to expose the iniquity of the powers that be. Mr. Patterson read Funston's own account of his capture of Aguinaldo, and then quoted from various standard works on international law and the proceedings of The Hague peace conference to show that Funston violated every rule of civilized warfare and encompassed the capture of the Filipino leader by methods that would shame savagery. Every authority on the subject, as well as every consideration of good faith, condemns the use of the enemy's flag or uniform in military operations among civilized powers, and yet this is what Funston admits he did. No one doubts the Funston courage, but reasonable men will not fail to condemn the reprehensible way he had of showing it.

Military strategy is one thing—trickery and a violation of civilized war methods is still another.

The same afternoon, minority leader Richardson presented in the house a resolution directing investigation of the charges of one Capt. Walter Christmas, an agent of Denmark, that he was to receive $500,000 as a fund from the proceeds of the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies with which to bribe and bulldoze the American congress into a ratification of the treaty.

The report of the negotiations made by Christmas to the Danish government is a lengthy one and implicates in charges of general crookedness a number of men prominent in the official and business life of the country. Among these are Senator Hanna, Abner McKinley, Congressman Gardner, Rogers of the Standard Oil company and other prominent republican leaders.

The report goes on to say that through the late president's brother, Abner, he gained the entree to the White house and from there conducted his negotiations and received instructions as to how to best "approach" those members of congress who needed to be "seen."

The whole matter has been exposed through the quarreling of those who wanted to share the half-million swag. Rogers demanded his share, declaring that his company absolutely controlled 29 members of the upper house of congress and that he would defeat the treaty of ratification unless he was included in the distribution.

Hanna, Gardner, et al, were very useful, the agent says, in arranging meetings and interviews and dinner parties to win over various members of congress.

The charges are among the most sensational that ever involved official life of the country. When the resolution was introduced by Richardson, the republicans were thunder-struck and clamored to have the matter ruled out of order. Failing in this, they did not dare to vote down the resolution and a committee was appointed by the speaker to investigate the charges. The democrats undoubtedly scored a good political point on their opponents and republican chagrin was manifest.

The conviction is growing that the democrats, populists and fusionists are bound to make substantial gains in the next house and very probably control it.

The republican breach is growing wider every day and democrats are more confident than for many months, fully believing that the country at large will not endorse this fall the Saturnalia of corruption which the majority has inaugurated.

The army appropriation bill was disposed of this week by the house and attention is now being devoted to the revenue cutter service measure.

Congress will adjourn when—is a prominent query and various guesses are hazarded from June 1st to July 15th. The congressional elections of the fall will have a tendency to hasten the end of the session.

Jacob Gould Schuman, president of the first Philippine commission, contributes to a late issue of the Christian Endeavor World a symposium of his views on the oriental question or "Our Duty to the Filipinos." Schurman's position as an educator and scholar was so high that the late President McKinley entrusted him [illegible] mission of dealing acts of our own, are really enemies. Schuman declares this question to be the greatest now confronting the republic, and continuing says:

"If we are to discover what we ought to do, it is essential to discern what we ought to avoid. The straight and narrow path steers clear of sins of omission on the one side and sins of commission on the other. And we shall be able to thread our course with more certainty if we note the seductive but forbidden prospects which it passes and leaves behind. I mean that what it is our duty to do to and for the Filipinos will become clearer if we consider what our own moral sense and Christian consciousness tell us it would be wrong to do to and for the Filipinos.

"First, then, it is wrong to think of the Philippines or their inhabitants as the property or posession of us Americans.

"It is true that we have lawful sovereignty over them; but sovereignty means responsibility for government—for peace, order, and international behavior. Sovereignty over a country does not signify a property right in it. England has sovereignty over Canada; but England does not own a foot of land in the Dominion, nor has she any right over the person or property of any Canadians. The country in its entirety is owned by private individuals or it is held by the Canadian government for the public in general.

In the same way the rice fields, the sugar estates, the tobacco plantations, the hemp farms, of the Philippine islands are the property of the individual Filipinos; and the unoccupied areas, though now controlled by the United States, are held in trust for the people of the Philippine islands; and, when a central government is established there, this trust will undoubtedly devolve upon it, as the control of the public lands within their own borders has been devolved by congress upon the several states of our own union.

"All the natural resources of the Philippines—lands, minerals, forests, fish, etc.—belong thus to the inhabitants of the islands. Our sovereignty, so far as its affects these, is simply a trust on behalf of the people until the people are so organized politically that they may undertake it for themselves.

"Consequently any exploitation of the Philippines by the United States would be the grossest violation of a trust; it would be the robbery of an orphan ward by executors, an outrage on humanity, and a sin against high heaven.

"Yet, strange to say, there are Americans who point to the Philippine gold, coal, hemp, lumber, tobacco, and lands as means of enriching the United States or its citizens! Of course you may go there, and buy these things, and develop trade, and make money; but so may a Spaniard, a German, or an Englishman; and the result does not in any way depend upon American sovereignty over the Philippines. Yet, undoubtedly, the American jingo would use American sovereignty over the archipelago to exploit the Filipinos for his own selfish ends. This, if ever permitted, would be the unpardonable sin of America against the Filipinos.

"Do you ask, What is our duty to the Filipinos? I answer, our duty to the Filipinos is to help them to help themselves, to aid them to develop their own powers without undermining them, to enable them to get on their own feet and gradually stand alone and unaided.

"This is what I found in 1899 that nearly all educated and propertied Filipinos wanted. They did not regard Aguinaldo or his so-called Philipine republic as the representatives of the Philippine people. But they never lost sight of the fact that there was a Philippine people, who had a country of their own, and who wanted some day to control their own destinies. Only, as the islands had been for three centuries under Saanish dominion, all self-government had been destroyed; and they wanted the United States to stay in the archipelago long enough to organize the inhabitants politically and get them well started in a career of self-government. That done, they wished a sovereign and independent republic of their own.

"The one all-embracing duty which Americans owe the Filipinos is to give them all the home rule they desire, and independence as soon as they want it and are fit to exercise it as well as the average republic of Central or South America. Of course this final step presupposes the political organization of the Filipinos, and an organic act for that purpose should be passed by the present congress.

"Such a measure should provide for a popular assembly of representatives elected by the Filipinos themselves. When that is organized, the Philippine people will for the first time have an official organ qualified to speak for them. At present there is none. And what that popular assembly of the Filipinos petitions the United States for, we must be prepared to grant. We will grant it, first, because we believe in government of the people by the people, in the government of Filipinos by Filipinos, not of Filipinos by Americans; and, secondly, because what a united nation like the Filipinos want they will eventually at any cost secure. In 1899 I found the Filipinos more or less disunited; but fighting against another race and foreign domination has unified them and fired their souls with the idea of national independence.'

All this is worthy the attention of those who are so ready to hang (by proxy) every man who agrees with Schurman that there is something higher and better in national existence than the making of money and the gaining of territory.

Can we do this? is not the real question of the hour. Ought we to do it? is the question and should be answered in an American way that would have pleased and satisfied the founders and builders of the republic.

It has been the practice of the administration for a number of years, in return for the large contributions of ship builders to the campaign fund, to farm out large government contracts to these builders, and while our navy has been improved and is a general source of satisfaction to all, the government is being robbed of large sums of money through the favoritism of the agents of the party in power.

A very considerable agitation has been raised all over the country, and this agitation is just and righteous, demanding that hereafter all naval vessels shall be constructed in government ship yards and the money expended there among the men rather than poured into the coffers of millionaire contractors.

A few figures will be instructive. In 1890, when the ship builders had practically no competition, the price of finished ships to the government was $609 per ton. Since that time, three new contratcors have entered the field and the same ships now cost the government but $401 per ton.

So much for competition and what it is now saving the government, and no wonder that these contractors are opposed to the building of ships in government navy yards.

The net profit to private contractors has varied from $1,569,861 on the battleship Massachusetts to $1,202,072 on the battleship Iowa.

Under the competition of the Mare Island navy yard, equally good work has been turned out at a saving to the government of over 30 per cent and in much less time.

England builds 50 per cent of her ships in her own navy yards, France builds 60 per cent, Germany 60 per cent, while Japan and Russia are preparing to build all in the same way.

It is not only good business judgement and a practical saving to provide for governmental construction, but is a move of tangible importance in case of war when haste in construction is necessary.

The shipbuilders' lobby is here in full force to bolster up the present contract system. The government navy yards have no lobbyists in the halls of congress, but they have the moral support, as numerous petitions presented to congress attest, of thousands of American citizens who are not yet wholly committed to the idea that public patronage is a private snap, parceled out in return for election day favors. H. W. RISLEY.


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|---|---|
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| $1.00 Pierce's Remedies | 65c |
| $1.00 Hood's Sarsaparilla | 65c |
| $1.00 Paine's Celery Compound | 65c |
| $1.00 Wine of Cardui | 65c |
| $1.00 Stuart's Dyspeptic Tablets | 65c |
| $1.00 Pinkham's Compound | 65c |
| $1.00 Kilmer's Swamp Root | 65c |
| $1.00 Scott's Emulsion | 65c |
| $1.00 S. S. S. | 65c |
| Syrup of Figs | 19c |
| Meadows Malted Milk | 33c |
| Castoria, Dr. Pitcher's Formula | 13c |

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The Burlington Route has just published a folder descriptive of the Big Horn Basin. It is illustrated and contains an accurate map. It tells about the lay of the land, character of the soil, products, yield, irrigation and opportunities.

If you're interested better write

## News of the Week

For a long time the old soldiers have been vociferously demanding the removal of H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, but they always got the cold shoulder, both from McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Evans has now sent in his resignation and it is announced that he will be promoted to a diplomatic position with more pay and higher honors. Mark Hanna has not so much need of the soldier vote, or at least he thinks that he hasn't, so not so much attention is paid to their wishes as formerly.

either in the army, navy or in any civil department is to be allowed to express an opinion in conflict with the policies of the administration. Assistant Secretary Taylor is to be reprimanded for expressing an opinion upon the Chinese exclusion act. "The king can do no wrong," and underlings must remember that fact at all times and conduct themselves accordingly.

Congressman James M. Griggs of Georgia has been elected chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee. It is said that Lewis Nixon, the new head of Tammany, will be the chairman of the finance committee.

There is much suffering in New York city on account of the high price of meat. It has been rising gradually for a year and is the highest ever known, the wholesale price to retailers being 10 cents a pound for the whole carcas. There has been a corresponding rise in all kinds of meat and now the most of the poor cannot eat meat at all. The price of dressed meats in New York is out of all proportion to the price of cattle in the west and the meat trust piles up millions. Remedy: Vote the republican ticket.

The Chicago Tribune in discussing the theft of a valuable wrap at one of Mrs. Roosevelt's musicales where no one was admitted except by card and all the guests were of the very highest standing, says that sort of thing is very common in Chicago and every other large city, which only goes to show that The Independent's assertion that the rich are naturally thieves is true.

The oleomargarine bill has been up for discussion all the week in the senate. Perhaps the meat trust will find out before the row is over that the old maxim that honesty is the best policy applies to this product with special emphasis. The article is a cheap and wholesome food and would have been a blessing to thousands of families. If the manufacturers had been honest and put the article on the market and advertised it for what it was, they would have created a large and lucrative legitimate business. Now it is about to be taxed out of existence. The constitutionality of such a proceeding The Independent very much doubts, but the men who so persistently undertook to propagate a fraud deserve all that they will get in the way of punishment.

Reports from Arkansas are to the effect that Senator James K. Jones, who was the chairman of the democratic national committee during the last two presidential campaigns, was beaten at the democratic primaries for renomination and that ex-Governor James P. Clark has carried all the counties in the state with the exception of five.

Theological freaks abound in Kansas as well as every other sort of freak. A Methodist conference down there has found Rev. Dr. Lowther guilty of heresy and expelled him from the church and ministry because he said the language in the Bible describing the temptation of Eve was figurative and that it was a real person and not a snake that did the talking—a person coming probably from the land where Cain got his wife. That caps the climax on all heresy trials that were ever heard of in these United States.

Mr. C. D. Rudd, a partner of Cecil Rhodes, has just landed in London from South Africa. He says that there is no prospect of the ending of the Boer war. He intimates that the recent embassies and armistice are simply stock jobbing moves to let some of the fellows on the inside of the "Afrikander," as the South African mining stock is called, get a chance to unload. He says that the last fighting in the war will be in Cape Colony where a large portion of the inhabitants are Boers and are already in active revolt against the British rule.

The attempts to collect damages for losses suffered by the missionaries in China is causing the loss of thousands of lives. A cablegram says: "Resistance to the payment of missionary claims is to be expected in localities where the population is poor and large sums are levied." Missionaries making such demands are of the imperial sort, and they and their demands are travesty upon Christianity. It is about time that the supplies of societies sending out such men were cut off, and men representing some other sort of a religion sent to take their places.

J. Pierpont Morgan has installed an electric plant in St. Paul's cathedral, London. Morgan looks after the upholding of imperialism on both sides of the ocean.

Mr. A. P. Childs says: "Whoever declares that Mr. Cleveland profitted, in money, through his rigid adherence to the cause of sound money, has nothing but political suspicion and unwarranted aspersion to commend such assertions." It seems to The Independent that there is something more than "suspicion" upon which to ground such a belief. Mr. Cleveland went into the White house a poor man and he came out worth about $3,000,000. He made a contract with J. Pierpont Morgan and sold him bonds at, we believe, 104, when the same bonds were quoted on the market at 116 to 118. The profits on that operation were about $9,000,000. Did they all go to Morgan?

Herbert Welch sends up a wailing cry because the church papers will not print articles concerning the horrors of the Philippine war. Mr. Herbert Welch is an Episcopalian and he says that he wrote to 70 bishops of the sect and only twelve made any reply whatever, and that all the protestant church papers, including the Outlook, refused to print anything at all on that subject. The only papers that accepted articles on that subject were those published by the Catholics and Quakers. He feels sure that if he could only get the facts before the people that they "would demand in the name of humanity and justice that


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perialism to keep the people in ignorance of the facts while the authorities go on in their bloody business. When he had an opportunity to help oust the powers of greed, he preferred the republican candidate because he was so awfully frighted at the cry of a "50-cent dollar." Mr. Welch is a very rich man and lives upon interest and he wanted that interest money to have a very large purchasing power. Greed and imperialism are twin brothers.

Irrefutable evidence has been introduced before the committee on Philippine affairs, some of it coming from Governor Taft himself, that the speeches of Beveridge and other imperialists in the senate have been translated into Spanish and Tagalog by the Filipino Junta and circulated all over the islands and that it was those speeches that have nerved the natives to keep up the war and not speeches such as were made by Prof. Schurman and others. Beveridge introduced a resolution to investigate the effect upon the Filipinos of the speeches of anti-imperialists, but when he learned the trend of the testimony already given he withdrew it.

It seems that the republicans generally are after the scalp of Speaker Henderson. The speaker told one truth and that forever damned him in the eyes of every true blue republican. He said: "The press is being manipulated to send out lies." Having found out that the speaker was capable of telling the truth once, the whole gang got frightened and they will have no more of him. Paragraphs derogatory of him are printed all over the United States and as they appear in many instances in papers as far apart as Alabama and Nebraska, it would seem that Mark Hanna's editorial bureau is at the bottom of it.

There is quite a lot of fresh baked pie to be distributed to loyal republicans on the 20th of May when the Cuban nation comes into existence. President Roosevelt sent a description of its qualities to congress in a special message announcing that at that date the government of the islands would be turned over to the inhabitants thereof. He says: "I therefore recommend that provision be forthwith made and the salaries appropriated, to be immediately available to pay envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Cuba, $10,000; (b) secretary of the legation, $2,000; (c) second secretary of the legation, $1,500; (d) consul general at Havana, $5,000; (e) consuls at Cienfuegos, $3,000; Santiago de Cuba, $3,000."

The senate committee has finished the bill for the government of the Philippine islands. Nowhere in it is a hint that the Filipinos are ever to have independence, and we may as well make up our minds for a forcible occupation of the islands as long as the people are willing to keep an army of fifty thousand men there. The bill provides for the free and unlimited coinage of silver which is made a legal tender and for the establishment of a mint to coin Filipino dollars of 416 grains (the American silver dollar contains 412½ grains) and on the Filipino dollar to be inscribed "the sovereignty of the United States and that it is the coin of the Philippine islands, together with the denomination of the coin expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese characters and the date of its coinage." This dollar is made full legal tender in the Philippines.

In Burlington and Shenandoah, Ia., both long-time republican strongholds, the republicans were beaten out of everything at the city elections.

The Philippine bill introduced into the senate reminds one of the charge given by a minister to another minister when installing him as pastor of a colored church. He said: "Preach Christ and him crucified and leave this here complicated question of hen leave this complicated question of the rights of man, the Declaration of Independence and the constitution alone."

The Maryland legislature has passed a bill admitting women to practice law in all the courts of that state with a clause declaring that no one shall be denied admission to the bar on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. That is pretty good for an old slave-holding state like Maryland.

Although the city election in Chicago is said to have resulted in a net gain of alderman each for the republicans and democrats, in reality it is a gain of twenty-eight out of thirty-six for populistic principles. The new council will consist of 39 republicans, 30 democrats, and 1 independent; but of 36 aldermen recommended for election by the municipal voters' league, 28 were elected, and that means 28 members committed to the principles of municipal ownership of public utilities and direct legislation. George H. Shibley has been in Chicago a number of weeks and the effect of his good work is manifest. Press dispatches say that the backbone of some of the hardest fighting done in the election was performed by the league. Direct legislation received a wonderful impetus in this election. The voters of Chicago expressed themselves on the questions of abolition of the various "town" governments; municipal ownership of street car systems, gas works and other public utilities; and the nomination of candidates by vote at the primaries instead of by the usual custom of holding city conventions. All of these questions carried, but none of them carries any action except the vote on abolition of the town governments. The others express the wish of the people, however, and must finally become law, for, with 28 aldermen committed to the principles there will be a strong effort made to conform to the wishes of the people. Hurrah for populist Chicago!


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## Hardy's Column

At present there is quite a rush of cattlemen into Canada, on to the plains west of Winnipeg. There is a tract of country there, on the east slopes of the Rocky mountains, more than a thousand miles square, splendid for grazing. They have snow and rain enough to make the grass grow, then it dries off in the fall and makes good winter hay on the ground. Toronto and Montreal markets are just as good as Buffalo and New York for everything to be exported. Wheat is always a little higher in those markets, because it is all English and the Yankees get no smell of it between the fields where it grew and the Liverpool market. For several hundred miles around Winnipeg the soil and climate is splendid for wheat. The general impression prevails that it is a cold, frigid country, but the climate is much milder than Minnesota or the Dakotas. It is down almost to the sea level. A foot down is equivalent to a mile south. Lake Winnipeg is only three or four hundred feet above the sea. Canada, Siberia and South America are getting the European [illegible]