

OLD TIME ENTHUSIASM

Sale of Liberty Building Cards Continues in a Most Encouraging Manner. Independent Readers Loyal Everywhere

PREPARING FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN

Early State Convention in the Western Part of the State Recalls the Victorious Campaigns of the Past. Begin the Work in Your County at Once.

The meeting of the executive committees of the peoples party and democrats in this city last week to fix the date and place for holding the state conventions this year, brought to this city many of the leaders in both parties from all parts of the state. Old-time enthusiasm was manifest everywhere. Everyone seemed ready and anxious for the campaign to begin. All are confident of victory this fall—more confident than at any similar meeting held for several years. The result was a decision to have an early state convention, June 24, and the selection of a place as far west as possible—Grand Island. This will recall to the minds of the old-time leaders of the party many pleasant recollections of enthusiastic conventions and victorious campaigns. The disposition and sentiment was to meet the farmers as far west as possible in order that many of them might attend the convention. It means more farmer delegates in attendance—it means more laboring men in the councils of the party and less lawyers and professional politicians. Plans are being made for an old-time educational campaign. Not only the party leaders favor that kind of campaign, but the readers of The Independent understand the advantages of such a campaign. The sale of Liberty Building cards helping to increase the circulation and influence of The Independent continues in a most encouraging manner. Orders are coming from every county in the state and from every state in the union. All realize that there is no method of education so cheap and effective as a weekly newspaper, honestly and fearlessly edited. It is delivered each week, filled with information and argument. It is read by the people, it means the man's political prejudice is at its lowest point. It is in this manner that the most lasting converts are made to the cause of reform. The masses of the people are naturally honest, but they lack education along political lines. Why not select a few who are blinded by prejudice and induce them to read The Independent for a year? They will not read it long until they will quit voting the republican ticket. Let us send you a block of 5 of our Liberty Building cards. You can sell them easily. Many others have done so and there is no reason why you could not do as well if you will only try. Here is what some who have tried say about the work necessary. We have many more like them, but space will not permit of their publication. All are appreciated none the less and every assistant has our thanks.

WHILE WAITING AT THE CREAMERY. I have taken five subscriptions while waiting at the creamery for milk to be separated. I send them herewith. Please get them on this week's mailing list if possible. Send more cards, as many as you please. L. DARLING, Sedgwick, Colo.

WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT. I herewith enclose \$3.00 in payment for the 5 cards you sent me last week. I sold all within one hour after I received them. If The Independent had been read in every family in the state two years ago the people would have been better instructed and Bartley would still be attending the hot house plants of the state penitentiary and Savage would not be the owner of that plantation down south, nor be interested in that mining concern in Colorado. Then the people of the state would not have known that the heavenly twins existed. But they will learn by and by. Send me another block of five. JOHN PETERS, Peters, Neb.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. Block of five received the 7th instant. Sold them in two days. Enclosed find \$3.00 in payment. The more I read, the better I like your paper. You strike from the shoulder and that is what I like. If you will send me another block I will sell them also. A. C. ARCHBOLD, Hillsboro, Ore.

ONE OF THE OLD GUARD. Herewith find \$3.00 for which send me a block of five Liberty Building cards. C. A. WHITFORD, Arlington, Neb.

PLANTING SEEDS IN MISSISSIPPI. I received two sample copies of your paper with which I was well pleased. I will send me a block of five of your Liberty Building cards I will sell them. Am a good friend to your paper. T. J. EVANS, SR., Airey, Miss.

HAS SOLD THREE BLOCKS. I am glad to report that I have sold the third block making 15 cards in all. Hope to see the Liberty Building soon. E. R. WOODS, Burwell, Neb.

Previously acknowledged. 2575 I. J. Post, Sumner, Neb. 5 E. L. Rhodes, Ulisses, Neb. 5 John O'Neill, Glendive, Mont. 5 James McGraw, West Almond, N. Y. 5 E. M. Aspey, Milford, Iowa. 5 John Ehrader, Stella, Neb. 5 M. J. Todd, Milford, Neb. 5 Milton E. McCormick, Beaver City, Neb. 5 J. G. Blythe, Tecumseh, Neb. 5 J. L. Purman, Rushville, Neb. 5 P. B. Burnworth, Falls City, Neb. 5 J. H. Hinkle, Cornell, Neb. 5 H. H. Nichols, Ashland, Mo. 5

Editor Independent: In your issue of April 3 is an article by Mr. John S. DeHart, in answer to one Mr. Adams, who wishes to rid the democratic party of Mr. Bryan. With nearly all of Bro. De Hart's deductions I heartily agree, but there are two points on which the dear brother has failed to see the light, and with your permission, I should like to show the brother an avenue down which he never stroled. His first sentence: "It is a poor time now to discuss the money question, because we already have plenty of money." The second is: "If by chance too many greenbacks should be issued." The second point hardly needs discussing at this time—we can always cross a bridge when we come to it.

The first point may not appear to Bro. DeHart as it did when he wrote his answer to Mr. Adams, if he will follow the figures which I will now give him. In one of the late treasury reports it is stated that there is approximately \$28 per capita in circulation.

Buy and Try a Box Tonight. While you think of it, go buy and try a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, ideal laxative, tonight. You'll never regret it. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

tion. Assuming for easy reckoning that the population of this country is eighty millions of people, this would make a total of \$2,240,000,000. According to statistics there are five persons in the average family; dividing \$2,240,000,000 by 5, gives 16,000,000 families. Allowing the head of each family to lay away \$1 per week for a rainy day would take \$16,000,000 per week out of circulation. Continued for one year, or 52 weeks, would take \$832,000,000 out of circulation. Continuing at the same rate for two and sixty-nine hundredths years—a period of 139.85 weeks—would give every family in the United States \$139.85 and would take 16,000,000 times that amount, or \$2,240,000,000 (nearly) out of circulation. By studying these figures Bro. De Hart should be able to see why a period of commercial activity and "general prosperity" is always followed by dull times and business depression. As an example, one of Andrew Carnegie's partners swore, not very long ago, that Mr. Carnegie enjoyed an income of \$40,000,000 per annum. Now, it should not take Bro. De Hart long to figure out that somewhere in these United States are 1,428,571 people without a red cent on account of that sum being withdrawn from circulation, unless Mr. Carnegie is spending his money more freely than I have been led to believe he does, or endows libraries with larger sums than the papers give him credit for.

If Bro. De Hart can find fault with these figures, I wish he would show me. GEO. P. BOLT, St. Louis, Mo. Although Mr. De Hart has proven himself fully capable of defending his statements and taking care of himself generally in discussions of this nature, yet The Independent would suggest to Mr. Bolt that money saved is not necessarily taken out of circulation. What is "circulation?" Is it the actual act of passing from the hand of the purchaser to the hand of the seller, the hand of the debtor to the hand of the creditor, or as the term is wider significance? Undoubtedly the restricted definition is much too narrow. The employe gets his "pay envelope" Saturday night. Is that money "out of circulation" until the precise moment the employe hands the envelope to the employer? And does it then pass "out of circulation" until the employe pays his coal bill and grocery bill, and circulates only at the precise moment he hands the money over to the coal dealer and grocer? Surely Mr. Bolt does not restrict the term "circulation" to this narrow limit.

But suppose we widen the field. Where then shall the line be drawn? Money buried in the earth, hid in "old stockings," laid away with the intention to hoard it and refrain from using it until some indefinite time in the future—perhaps not for years—is undoubtedly "out of circulation." But money in the pockets of the people, intended for current use on occasion may require, even though some of it might be carried a week or more, is certainly "in circulation."

Unless the savings Mr. Bolt speaks of should all be laid away in some receptacle at home, or buried in the earth—hoarded in fact, in the real sense of that term—the amount saved would not go out of circulation on that account. For example, the savings banks of the United States in July, 1901, had a total of \$2,597,000,000 in individual deposits, or more than all the actual money in existence in the United States. This vast sum includes just such savings as Mr. Bolt refers to. But money "laid by for a rainy day" soon ceased to be money in the hands of the savers and was transformed into credits by being deposited in the savings banks—for "money in the bank" and "money at all, but a debt the banker owes the depositor. And the savings banks did not hoard the deposits as they were received—they loaned the money on real estate securities, bonds, etc., and it went right out into "circulation again." It might happen that the same man would on different weeks deposit the same identical silver dollar in his savings bank. He could have a "savings" of any dollars laid by for a rainy day and yet save the same coin ten different times.

Of course if every man who saves a dollar should hide it in the feather tick at home, Mr. Bolt's problem would work out; and to a limit extent money is hoarded in just that way. But the vast majority of savers are soon transformed into some form of credit, so that interest may be earned, and the actual coins saved lay in circulation. Even with his forty millions of income a year, Mr. Carnegie doubtless does not carry any more actual money than the average workingman. It is not the money he takes out of circulation that causes distress; it is his power to draw to himself of the products of labor amounting to forty millions a year without rendering any equivalent therefor. Assuming that the average man can, at present wages, maintain himself and family and save \$40 a year, Mr. Carnegie absorbs the savings of a million people every year. If he did not do it, they might save \$80 a year instead of \$40.—Editor Independent.

DESPOTISM OVERTHROWN

The Rule of the Three Moguls Destroyed—Philippine Cruelties Horrify the Whole Country. Washington, D. C., April 21, 1902. (Special Correspondence.) Following close upon the heels of a scathing arraignment of the absolute despotism of the rules of the house made by F. W. Cushman, a republican congressman from Washington, the house Friday administered to the republicans the sternest rebuke known in recent legislative history. For two weeks the debate has progressed on the Cuban reciprocity bill and with considerable acrimony, particularly on the majority side of the chamber. The first real breach in the republican party in years is, in fact, directly traceable to the discussion of the question of reciprocity. During the two weeks, Henderson, Dalzell, Payne and other republican leaders have come in for terrible exhortation from members of their own party for the high-handed manner in which they have throttled all legis-

DOCTORS Searles & Searles, SPECIALISTS Men No Cure Only No Pay ALL Private Diseases and Disorders HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL. Examination and Consultation FREE. Charges Low. Main Office: Richards Block, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Stricture & Gleet Cured at home by new method without pain or cutting. Consultation Free. Treatment by mail. Call, or address with stamp. Main Office: Richards Block, Lincoln, Neb. Rooms 217-20.

GOVERNMENT POSITION To Enlarge Your SALARY? Places are NOW open paying good salaries. Learn how to get one from the new Civil Service Manual. Complete, Vest Pocket Size, 128 pages, including how to prepare for examination. Requirements, Rules, Questions, etc., for men and women; by PROF. C. H. SEARLES, Ph. D., Post-Graduate, University of Chicago. Stamps taken. 15¢ Bonanza for Agents. Schutte & Co., 201 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

lation not of special interest to themselves. Friday's action is a defeat for President Roosevelt, for it was at his command that the ways and means committee formulated the bill. Promptly at 3 o'clock, upon the conclusion of Dalzell's speech for the bill, the committee amendments were agreed to in gross without division in committee of the whole. Tawney of Minnesota, secured the floor and yielded to his colleague, Mr. Morris, who submitted the following amendment, in behalf of the "insurgent" republicans, to remove the differential from refined sugar: "Upon the making of said agreement and the issuance of said proclamation, and while said agreement shall remain in force, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duties thereon now provided by law on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch, standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through process of refining, imported into the United States, 1 cent and .825 of 1 cent per pound." Payne made a point of order against the amendment that it was not germane, and the chairman sustained the point of order after an appeal upon Payne's part to the republicans to stand by the rules of the house.

The fight was on. Tawney promptly appealed from the decision of the chair and on a vote by tellers, the decision of the chair was overruled by a vote of 171 to 130. Cries of exultation rang throughout the chamber during one of the most dramatic scenes in a quarter of a century of congressional history. The democrats, with the populists, standing at their desks, applauded and shouted, and cheered the forty-odd republicans who had voted to overrule. What the verdict would be was clearly settled. The supreme decision under the Reed rules, from which there is no appeal had been rendered. A deposit had been broken down and the first move made toward a shifting of republican leadership. Every democrat and populist, without a single exception, joined the "insurgent" republicans, and gave an exhibition of political finesse and good feeling not to be excelled. A roll call of the Tawney amendment showed every democrat and populist and 64 republicans voted aye—the same being adopted 199 to 105. The bill, as thus amended, passed 247 to 52.

The democrats and populists deserve the credit for delivering a body blow to the sugar trust. They attempted to follow up this advantage by lowering the duty on other trust-manufactured products—notably iron, steel, etc., but the "insurgents" refused to join with them in this effort. The democrats could get no assistance for a move for general revision of the perniciously high Dingley tariff schedules. The significance of this republican rout is believed to be far-reaching and probably presages the defeat of the tariff trust. Prominent members of the house declare it will seriously affect party discipline among republicans and likely prevent any sort of harmonious action during the remainder of this session. Some even go so far as to advocate the passage of appropriation as rapidly as possible and then adjourning, without any further attempt at general legislation.

The situation may be summed up as having been a democratic field day, and demonstrative of the power of a united and aggressive minority. It will go far toward bringing about democratic victory this fall and a democratic majority in the next house. "The question of imperialism is still to the front. No sooner had the details of the Waller court martial gone out to the world than it developed that the administration had suppressed an official report of Major Cornelius Gardner, acting civil governor of Tayabas, P. I., as follows: "The course now being pursued in this province and in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Samar is, in my opinion, sowing seeds for a perpetual revolution against us hereafter whenever a good opportunity offers. "I believe that the people of Tayabas province are in every way superior in education, intelligence, morals and civilization to the people of Tamaul-

HEADACHE DR. MILES' ANTICIPATORY PAIN PILLS. At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

pas (Mexico) or Santa Clara (Cuba.). Commenting upon this report and the Waller court martial, the New York Evening Post (Rep.) says: "We have no doubt whatever that the feeling of every American who reads the horrible news from the Philippines is one of burning shame. Our army is disgraced and our national name is smirched by the terrible revelations of the Waller court martial. "Imperialistic newspapers may hide the dispatches away on an inside page, and say never a word about them editorially, but there the damning facts stand in the record of the court. "Our troops in the Island of Samar have been pursuing a policy of wholesale and deliberate murder. They have made of their war simply "the hired assassin's trade." And four United States officers testify that General Smith, chief in command in that island, ordered the practical extermination of the inhabitants. "Kill and burn" were his directions to Major Waller, and asked Samar a howling wilderness." Asked if there was to be any age limit for killing, he answered, so it is sworn, "Everything over ten!"

Such was to be the fate of the island third in size of the whole archipelago, with 200,000 professing Christians dwelling on it. And American general plumes himself on the fact that he ordered the massacre of only the greater part of the population, and did not dash their little ones against a stone! Let Nebraska republicans ponder on these facts as set forth in their own papers. H. W. RISLEY.

Fusion Conventions

The populist and democratic executive committee met at the Lincoln hotel Wednesday night and selected Grand Island as the place for the next convention and the date June 24, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M. The populist apportionment will be based on the vote for Governor Poynter in 1900, and the democratic on that given W. D. Oldham for attorney general. The official call will be published next week.

The supreme court has granted the writ of mandamus in the Omaha case, which is a victory for the people against the corporations. The opinion was written by Judge Sedgwick, and will be noticed more at length next week.

What is the matter with all the prominent republicans? They are constantly announcing that they will not be candidates for any office "this year." Judge Hamer was in the city last week and very emphatically made understood that the statement was for "this year." After the fusion forces get through with the republicans in the coming campaign, he will probably feel the same way next year.

The San Francisco Chronicle plumes itself upon the fact that "nearly a quarter of a century ago California provided by her constitution that 'franchises' should be assessed as other property." That's easy. Twenty-seven years ago Nebraska provided in her constitution that "every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property and franchises." But the legislatures of the state have not shown very good judgment in getting at the values of franchises, although the constitution says that such values shall be "ascertained in such manner as the legislature shall direct."

The three fusion state officers who have been charged with misdoing were all tried before partisan republican committees or courts and declared "not guilty." The Independent wishes to ask the democratic and populist editors who still insist that these men were guilty to stop for a moment and consider whether such insistence is aiding the fusion party or the republicans. All charges that these officers ever embezzled one cent of money belonging to the state have long since been abandoned by the republicans, and it is conceded by everybody that every dollar that came into their hands has been legally accounted for. The sanctimoniousness of some people would beat a Pharisee of the Pharisees in the time of Paul.

Public opinion says that the New York Herald is the banner-bearer in the campaign against the beef trust, and that the Herald claims "to have discovered indubitable evidence of an agreement among the large packers to maintain prices and to blacklist dealers who will not comply with the conditions imposed upon them." The Pittsburgh Times ascribes the rise to natural conditions. The Philadelphia Times says "the explanation is in the undue advantage which the trust enjoys through railway favoritism and through absolute immunity from foreign competition." The Detroit Free Press blames the Dingley law and advises placing meats on the free list. And the Philadelphia Public Ledger advises a combination of independent butchers to fight the trust.

Commenting on an editorial in The Commoner of April 4, relative to the Declaration of Independence, the editor of Economy, Solon, Iowa, says: "It is not at all surprising to the student of modern history that the truths set forth in this declaration are even yet disputed by the descendants of those who set them forth. The applications of these truths to the nations of the world as well as in our own nation is yet in its primary or dawning period. But they shall prevail for the 'Hand of the Infinite' is with them."

True Grip I don't know how to pay up just at this time. I am a farmer in this drought country and most of us have used but very little for three or four years. I am ashamed to think that I have read your paper so long without paying up. I like your idea of a liberty building where you can be secure from the grasp of monopoly and where you can publish the truth and send it out to the people. This is a good place to get subscribers for a year, but I will try to sell five of a paper, per year, and get my account paid up in time for the liberty building fund. R. E. DIVINE, McCook, Neb.

A RAILROAD WRECK

Of Direct Benefit to Nebraska People

A stock of goods consigned to western parties, recently got badly mixed up in a train wreck. We purchased the entire stock from the B. & M. Railroad Co.

There were 108 boxes of Men's and Women's Hosiery among this stock, and if you are in need of Hosiery, order at once and stock up for future use. It means money earned for you.

108 Boxes of Hosiery, Men's Women's and Children's

- Worth 25c Men's fancy embroidered, drop-stitched, full seamless & Hose, in blacks, reds, slates and blues, a remarkable value, per pair. 12 1/2c
Worth 15c Men's full seamless, fancy colored & Hose, warranted fast, blacks, reds, slates, and blues, a remarkable offering, per pair. 8 1/2c
Worth 20c Women's fast black Hose, lace, v-foot, full length, all sizes, very special, per pair. 12 1/2c
Worth 35c Women's extra fine Lisle thread lace Hose, fast black, boucle soles, spliced heels and toes, great value, per pair. 25c
Worth 25c Boys' extra heavy weight school or bicycle Hose; never before such a value, any size, 6 to 10, per pair. 15c
Worth 12 1/2c Children's full seamless fast black Hose, full lengths, 2-1 rib, good weight, specially priced, per pair. 8 1/2c
Worth 12 1/2c Children's full seamless, hard twisted Lisle finished yarn Hose, double knees, spliced heels and toes, any size, 6 to 9 1/2, per pair. 12 1/2c

Mail orders should be sent in at once as this entire stock will not last long at such prices. If you don't think they are as advertised, return them and get your money back. Send for 68 page catalogue.

FitzGerald LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. Progressive Store.

Send Us Your Order

for groceries. We can save you 25 per cent on the goods you use. Just drop us a line stating what you want. We sell better goods for the same money and the same goods for less money than any store in the west. We sell more groceries than any three houses in Lincoln. The following order packed securely and delivered to your depot for \$5. We pay the freight. Read:

- SPECIAL OFFER
40 lbs best granulated sugar..... \$1.00
25 bars laundry soap..... \$1.00
5 lbs good roasted coffee..... \$1.00
1 lb best tea..... 50
2 lbs best baking powder..... 50
5 lbs good rice..... 50
1/2 lb ginger, best..... 25
1 lb fine pepper..... 25
All the above delivered to any railroad station in Nebraska for..... \$5.00
Remit by draft, express or money order. No goods sent.
Every Day Prices.

Sour pickles, per gallon..... 20c
4 10c packages mince meat..... 25c
Good prunes, 6 pounds..... 25c
Syrup per gallon..... 28c
Navy beans, 8 lbs..... 25c
Cream cheese 2 pounds..... 25c
2 5c sacks salt..... 05c
Good smoking tobacco, per lb..... 13c
References, any bank in Lincoln or this paper.
THE FARMERS GROCERY CO.
Where any child can buy as cheap as a man.
226-228-230-232-234-236-238 North 10th Street,
BOX E, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.