Specials in Table Linen.

58 inch sterling turkey red, special 22c

54-inch unbleached, handsome patterns, reg. 30c, special..... 24c

64-inch bleached or unbleached, assorted patterns, special 44c

Domestic Department.

Yard wide unbleached Minnehaha LL muslin, reg. 5c 3ic

Outing flannel, assorted patterns, light colors, reg. 7c 54c

Pepperell Mills Sheeting

10.4.....ak 2 20c

Blankets.

THERE IS REASON IN ALL THINGS!

Our reason for advertising so extensively these days is to attract NEW customers to our store, people who have never done business with us. We feel that 30 years of fair dealing with our patrons justifies us in asking a close examination of our stock by those persons who have recently become residents of this city and county. Our old customers we are sure of. They know they have always received up-to-date goods of us, of the best quality at the lowest possible prices. We give below a few of the reasons why YOU should become one of our new customers.

Dress Goods at Special Prices for This Week.

64 black Brocade, special price 121/2c per yd. 38 inch Cashmere, black and colored, 39-inch auto or basket cloth, all colors,

including black, special price 45c (GOOD) 42 inch melrose, red, blue and green, 40-inch chalk line vigoureux in tan

red, brown and navy, special price. 89c and gray only, special price 87c 40 inch chalk line covert, all wool, cadet, gray and brown, special price 1 12 32 inch all wool tricot flannel for children's dresses and waists,

Three Specials in Waist Cloth.

| 29-inch fancy striped assorted colors | 15c |
|--|-----|
| 29-inch cotton albatross in assorted fast colors and a handsome raised stripe, special price | |
| 29-inch all-wool albatross and French flannel, assorted colors, spe | |
| cial price | 48c |

Silks and Velvets.

| to then Tallatine, in black and colors | |
|---|-----|
| 22 inch Jap or China silk, black and colors | |
| 18-inch taffeta, all silk, black and colors | |
| 27-inch guaranteed taffeta, black only | 98c |
| 22-inch silk finished velveteen, all staple shades for waists and trimmings | |
| 18-inch silk velvet, assorted colors and black | |

Silk Embroidered Flannel for Underskirts==White.

| 75c quality | at. | | | ٠. | * * | 8. | | | | | | | . 4 | 69 | 10 | 4 : | | | | ٠ | ٠. | | | | | | | | • | 330 |
|---------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|----|------|-----|----|----|---|----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|-----|
| \$1.15 qualit | y a | t | | (*) | 000e | +11+ | | 0.00 | | | ** | ¥C+ | | 790 | ese: | - | (10) | | 1600 | 110 | | 00 | | | *:0 | 6+11 | co. | * * | 9 | 180 |
| \$1.50 qualit | y a | t | £ 1 | | 3 | 9 9 | | | ٠. | | ٠ | | | | | 4) | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | . , | . 9 | 1 | 28 |
| Appliqu | | | | | | | | | | | | h | e 1 | ne | w | 1 | pa | tt | er | n | s, | c | e | an | n, | n | at | ur | al | and |
| white-85c, | 31 | .00. | \$1. | 25 | . 8 | 1.5 | 15 | . 9 | 2 | .00 |). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Ladies' Fall Footwear...

Autumn is here and fall footwear is in demand. The styles in ladies' shoes are handsomer and more varied this fall than ever. Every correct shoe is nere-from the lightest and daintiest house and dress shoe to the heaviest street boot for out-door wear. Every shoe, whether light or heavy, is comfortable from the first moment of trying on. Every pair of them has passed the critical examination that admits them

to a place on our shelves. Choose any style you like and you can rest assured that they lack nothing. Good values at 4.00, 3.50, 3.00, 2.50, 2.00, 1.50.

One lot of black Fedoras, our regular \$1.50 grade, your chance to get one of them at 98c. Special Discount on all other soft and stiff hats, the latest arrivals in the newest shapes and colors

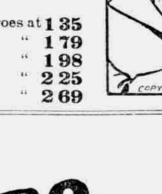
The line worth 1.50 goes at 1 35 2.503.00

buy if you are not suited.

1.75, to close out at 89c.

One lot of Fedora style hats,

assorted colors, worth up to



Bed Comforters—67e, 89c, 1.13, 1.35, 1.58, 1.80, 2.25, 2.70, 3.15.

Men's Felt Hats.

Doesn't make any difference whether you want a Derby or a Fedora

hat—we have the latest in all styles, as you can easily ascertain for

yourself if you will take a look at them. All we ask is a call. Don't

The right hat for the right head at the right price right here.

Will you be Customers?

very best quality of Groceries. 🧀

We carry the

FRED SCHMIDT AND BRO. 917-921 O, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

one of our new

Make your bed comfortable.

On cool nights you will need a

pair of our soft woolen blank-

ets. We have a splendid as-

sortment of fine, all-wool blank-

ets in red, tan, white and gray

in 10-4 and 11-4 size that we

are selling at bargain prices.

Also comfortables, Marseilles

and crochet bed spreads; also

prime live geese feathers and

ing special prices-2.69, 3.38,

3.83, 4.50, 4.95, 5.40, 6.75 and

Wool Blankets at the follow-

THE BABY TRUST

Since Lee Invaded Pennsylvania

There was courage to fight when Lee invaded Pennsylvania and cut the coal carrying railroads from the west, but when the baby coal trust shut of the supplies, stopped many manufacturing concerns, threatened the schools hundreds of thousands of the population, there was no fight left in the present government at Washington. Toddy sent out a white flag and wanted to parley for terms. The Philadelphia Press, in discussing the situation, says:

"If this strike continues two weeks longer there will ensue the worst coal panic America has ever witnessed." One of the oldest and most conservative coal shippers in Philadelphia, a man who has been in the business for ment yesterday. He was not talking of anthracite, but of bituminous coal. The public cannot overestimate the acute crisis which has been reached in the soft coal business. Spot coal which ordinarily sells for \$2.40 a ton in Philadelphia in September, now

Pennsylvania, in 1863, and threatened ous quantities demanded." to cut all the soft coal lines to the east, has there been a bituminous situation that compares with the present one. Contracts for delivering soft coal are made on April 1 to last for a year. Many dealers and shippers in Philadelphia are living up to that contract to the letter. The result is told by one man's experience. He says:

"I loaded two ships today with coal in after him? at the contract price, and my profit was exactly six cents a ton. I could have sold the same coal right here in Philadelphia and made a profit of \$2.75 a ton. In all I lost about \$2,200 by fulfilling my contract to the letter."

fused, and the coal went in at under for a living, which is necessary today \$3 a ton when it could have been sold under the high pressure to which the

anywhere for \$5. and caused untold suffering among Big firms here and in New York are in the open market bidding for great quantities of bituminous at double opposed? he schedule rate.

There is a vague notion that householders can get all the soft coal they want when the anthracite supply is not forthcoming for winter use. That is a mistake. Bituminous will also be extremely scarce and it will cost, if the strike does not end, far more than hard

coal usually does. 40 years, made that emphatic state- from the mines. Cars of the Baltimore The difficulty is in getting the coal and Ohio that were loaded on August 20 have not yet reached Philadelphia. They should arrive in four days. The Pennsylvania railroad has cars on its tracks that were started from the mines in southwestern Pennsylvania on the 1st, and they are not here. The grings \$5 and cannot even be procured roads are blocked with coal trains, at that figure. It is \$6 a ton in New sidings are utilized for storing their own supply of coal, and there is a

Baer is the spokesman can create such | think of the almost boundless re- firmly of that opinion than it ever was havoc what will become of us when sources of our common country and before one of the really big trusts get after | consider how small a share is yours, us? If Teddy sends out a white flag in return for all your labor. to Baer, what would he do if Morgan came marching down on him? Would he crawl into a hole and pull the hole

Stop and Think

the plutocracy are engaged in a new what to do with his reserves and still scheme by which these men intend to sends them down to Wall street where Dealers are offering a large bonus capture all the great increase of wealth | the Wall street banker refuses to honto customers to release them from resulting from general education. Is or his drafts whenever the stock gamtheir contracts. Sometimes this prem- not this simply what the monied inter- blers are pressed for money to keep

case yesterday a firm delivered near- plish? Yes, the people must do their bankers did in 1893, in defiance of the ly 1,000 tons of coal at the old price own thinking, but it is mighty hard to banking laws, and what some of them and offered the purchaser \$700 cash to do much thinking along the lines of have been doing lately. A treasury The Eastern People in the Worst Situation | cancel the obligation. This was re- political economy and do the hustling official makes the following statement monied interests have brought the Boston is in great distress. Tele- poor of this great land. Give the grams come to ship coal without re- young all the education practical, but, gard to the price, which means that with the avenues of enterprise al! they will buy it at any figure. They shut up to them, what can they do but managed from New York. The Misneed the coal in manufacturing plants. simply become servants of the very power to which they should by right

their attention. The average laborer help them out." in this country is worth two of the old world laborers and can and does produce twice to three times as much in dependent and kept their reserves out a given time. Then he ought to have of Wall street. When the boom bursts more comforts and more leisure and if the Nebraska banks will not be in the he will use part of his time in studying the application of economic principles and unite to bring about better read anything but republican papers. conditions then there will be hope of a | The Independent has been saying for better future for all concerned. I ask a long time that the next crash will the men of my adopted country to catch the eastern communities that pause and think where we are going to have been casting the big republican ers of troops of the regular army, and Not since General Lee invaded lack of locomotives to haul the enorm- to in the near future. At the present people have been studying banking to October 8. General Barry is the they uphold (with the exception of an choice territory. Address allow the Jehu of finance to drive us majorities, while the west, where the of the several states, at that place, up still the wrong pursue? Or why do tors can obtain liberal terms and If a baby trust like the one for which | liberty is lost. Then stop and think-

> RICHARD CAWTHRA. Holbrook, Neb.

The Missouri Banker

Because the Missouri banker was not a reader of the Nebraska Inde-Editor Independent: Wall street or pendent he has not yet been shown ium is as much as 50 per cent. In one ests have ever been trying to accom- their margins good. That is what those world's largest music house; sells Everything known in Music. Speaking of deficiencies, what is the

"The banker in your prosperous Missouri manufacturing town formerly loaned his money, at a reasonable rate of interest, to the manufacturing concern. Inat concern is now in the trust, and its financial affairs are souri banker gets no share of this patronage. At the same time the Misand to their own best interests stand souri banker is requested to send his deposits to his reserve bank in New I have often noticed a tendency in York. They are received with thanks, political writers and speakers to go too but when the Missouri banker wants far ahead of their audience, not real- to withdraw \$100,000 of his own monizing that the rank and file are not ey, to aid in moving the crops or any keeping pace with them and hence local enterprises, the New York bankthey give up the attempt to follow up ers have a fit, start a cry of a money and think out the issues brought to panic and appeal to the government to

The Nebraska banks have for the most part taken the advice of The Incondition that they were in '93, except the few, whose managers never cape its worst effects, and it is more

BANK DEPOSITS

Figures From the Treasury Departmen Showing the Enermous Expansion of Bank Credits

A glance at the tables below wil

explain why Secretary Shaw is adopting such unusual methods to expand the money circulation. Rapid as has been the increase in actual money, the bank deposits have grown still more rapidly. An increase of nearly 31/2 billions between 1897 and 1901 helped create an upward tendency in prices which will react as soon as the money expansion and bank credit expansion ceases. Such matters never stand still. The ratio between bank deposits-simply another name for debts due from the bankers to their depositors-and actually money is now above the limit of safety. Any further inflation of the credit bubble without more money would burst it. It cannot be inflated much further without more actual money in the bankers' possession. So Shaw grants them absolution if they violate the reserve law so far as concerns government deposits, and in other devious ways seeks to increase the actual money under control of the bankers and thus permit them to further increase their loans and deposits.

Of course the hair of the dog will not always cure the bite. Similia similibus curantur is probably good enough doctrine for homeopath physicians, but it won't work in finance. Shaw's present inflation will undoubtedly put off the evil day for some time, but the reaction will be all the more severe when it does come.

The bank deposits of the people of the United States aggregate eight and a half billion dollars, an average of \$108 per capita. Ten years ago they aggregated \$4,232,000,000, or just half the amount of today, and twenty years ago they were \$2,600,000,000, or a little more than one-quarter of those of

These figures are presented in a table just prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics for publication in the forthcoming issue of its monthly summary of commerce and finance. They are compiled from the reports of the comptroller of the currency and include the deposits in national banks, savings banks, state banks, loan and trust companies, and private banks, and cover the official figures of the year 1901. The figures for the various classes of banks stand as follows:

Total deposits in 1901. Deposits in-Dollars. National banks2,937,753,233 Savings banks2,597,094,580 oan & trust companies .. 1.271.081.174 Private banks 118,621,903

Aggregate8,535,053,136 The figures thus compiled by the burean of statistics show the total deposits in the various banking organican be obtained, from 1875 down to the present time; though it is proper to add that the figures for private banks include, since 1887, only such comptroller of the currency, in other words, only about one-fourth of the total number of private banks in the United States; while during the period from 1875 to 1882 the figures cover the banks. Taking the figures at intervals from 1878 to 1901, the total deposits in all banking institutions stand

as follows: Deposits.\$1,878,434,270 4,630,490,156 8,535,053,136

During recent years the growth has been very rapid. From 1878 to 1882 the increase was \$877,503,783; from 1882 to 1887, \$499,834,081; from 1887 to 1892, \$1,374,718.022; from 1892 to 1897, \$566,357,374; from 1897 to 1901, ing. Patrick H. Barry succeeded, and devise some feasible scheme for avoid-\$3,338,205,606.

The following table shows the total deposits in the five classes of banks named-national, savings, state, pri- at what a fearful cost to the rescuer! vate, and loan and trust companiesin each year from 1878 to 1901, except | The skin was burned from his neck the years 1883-6 for which complete figures are not obtainable.

| ngui | da die not obtain |
|------|-------------------|
| 1878 | \$1,878,434,270 |
| 1879 | |
| 1880 | 2,306,986,680 |
| 1881 | 2,609,518,492 |
| 1882 | 2,755,938,053 |
| 1887 | 3,255,772,134 |
| 1888 | 3,458,266,965 |
| 1889 | 3,751,514,133 |
| 1890 | |
| 1891 | 4,232,059,335 |
| 1892 | 4,630,490,156 |
| 1893 | 4,586,213,170 |
| 1894 | 4,638.931,485 |
| 1895 | 4,872,035,276 |
| 1896 | 4.888,089,119 |
| 1897 | 5,196,847,530 |
| 1898 | 5,927,489,998 |
| 1899 | 6,675,471,743 |
| 1900 | 7,464,719,145 |
| 1901 | 8,535,053,136 |
| 1902 | not available |
| | |

GENERAL BARRY

What the Press of the Sixth District is Say-

ing About the Gallant Old Hero Gen. Patrick H. Barry, brigadier general of the Nebraska national guard, passed through Lincoln Wednesday en route for Ft. Riley, Kas., in obedience to special orders No. 137, issued by command of Governor Savage, to gress in the Big Sixth, and his absence will give Civilian Kinkaid an opportunity for a week's campaigning wish you would go to New York city in company with the socialist candi- with your paper, as your friends sugdate, undisturbed by the inroads be-Do You Want a ing made by Barry in the splendid of your environment causing you to Genuine Bargain campaign he has been making. Al-

though it is doubtful if the governor's of the good you could do with the inorders are effective to send a member creased circulation that would come, of the guard beyond the state lines, Your friends are quite right. The yet General Barry is not the man to eastern people are so conceited they quibble over technicalities and like will not-in this generation at leastthe true soldier that he is, he obeyed look to the west for information. 'Tis without questioning the governor's authorsty. During his absence the pop- how badly we want such a paper as ulists and democrats of the Sixth dis- The Independent to help us in our fight trict will not allow his campaign to go against plutocracy. by default.

matter with the one which will be piled up under this republican administration, with Adjutant General Colby throwing the state's money right and left? Aside from the office expenses, the legislature of 1899 gave General Barry (who was then adjutant general) \$23,853.52 for "support of the national guard. He accomplished the reorganization of the guard and got through with something like \$8,000 of deficiency claims for pay of the guard and railroad transportation. The legislature of 1901 gave General Colby \$34,600 for "support of the national guard," and it was exhausted long ago. General Barry must bear his own expenses at Ft. Riley and take his

imbursing him. The following, from the Alliance Herald, shows General Barry's standing in his home district:

chances of the next legislature re-

CAN YOU DO IT, OLD SOLDIER? The subsidized press of this district -and we use the word understandingly -tells us that Gen. Patrick H. Barry is already beaten in his race for congressional honors; that Moses P. Kinkaid is as certain of being elected as if the people had already spoken. Knowingly, and with no other motives but to deceive, they indulge in misrepresentation. They tell us, for instance, that General Barry was born in 1834, attempting thus to create the impression that the heroic old soldier is too old to send to congress-that he has outlived his usefulness and is, in fact, in his dotage. The truth is General Barry was born in '44, and is as hale and hearty, physically, as the average man ten years his junior, with a mind as clear and bright and strong as ever aided in the guidance of our great ship of state. How well does every man who is acquainted with General Barry know this to be true. But carried away with party success, the receipt of pecuniary assistance and the positive assurance of more, the men who control the columns of the republican newspaper of this district will stop at nothing in order to secure the success of the man who represents corporation greed. They tell us that the old veterans will not support General Barry, and to prove their assertion true. quote some "old soldier" who wears the insignia of G. A. R. membership, but who in truth bore scant part in the terrible struggle to prevent the

dismemberment of the union. Well they know that all this is false, but like the drowning man who grabs at a straw, they hope to avert the death -political death-of their candidate. But they reckon without their hosts. What real defender of an inseparable union can grasp General Barry's hand, look into that scarred face and let his eye rest upon that empty sleeve, without feeling his blood tingle, and without experiencing a sense of pride of comradeship, of admiration for this heroic brother whose person tells how grandly and heroically he acted out his part in that memorable and terrible time when brother fought against zations of the country so far as they brother, each feeling that his cause was holy? Let the Herald tell you something, old soldiers of Nebraska. Let it tell you how Patrick H. Barry received those facial scars. It was on banks as voluntarily report to the the 12th of May, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, when General Barry's regiment had charged and been repulsed, and the dead and dying were all around and about the stubbornly retreating living. deposits in practically all private Finally they made a stand, the enemy was checked and the tide was turned. Exploding shells had started a forest fire, in the midst of which lay the wounded boys in blue. Volunteers were called for to attempt their rescue. Among the first to respond was young

Barry. Gallantly and with that courage that belongs only to the born hero, the boy fought his way through smoke and flame till he reached a fallen comrade. Gathering the dying soldier in his arms young Barry started on his perilous backward trip, bearing precious burden. The awful flame had reached into the limbs of the trees, but through it went the living and the dythe reach of the cruel flames, death mercifully ended his suffering. But and face, and writhing in agony and tottering and exhausted from his superhuman effort, proud comrades bore

him to a place of rest. And this is the man-this is the hero-that we are told is not competent, is not worthy, is too old to represent us in the halls of congress. Who are we asked to honor instead? Moses P. Kinkaid, a mediocre tion servitor and smooth-tongued apologist for greedy, unprincipled monopolists. Can you do it, old soldiers? Can you stultify yourselves? Not in a state. thousand years could you be guilty of such treachery! And right well the Herald knows it.

"The World do Move"

Editor Independent: My only reason for sending you this little clipping is that it is from the Buffalo has no unpaid death losses. It is a Courier, an old democratic paper that supported McKinley and the gold standard in 1896 and gave Bryan only half-hearted support in 1900. The clipping is as follows:

benevolent, as well as wonderful in its annual report for December 31 will be complexity, so proved by the practice of lending the people's millions to the banks without interest to be in turn | will show not only a phenomenal lent to the people at high rates of in- growth in volume of business but an terest.

Again "the world do move." But why such admissions from such a source? Do they know the right and fessional men and experienced solicioccasional break like this) the present BANKERS' RESERVE LIFE, OMAHA financial system?

I confess it is too much for me. I gest, and I for one would never fear change your style of writing. Think sad, but true. Think it over, friends,

CHAS. M. BOWEN.

BAD WEATHER

WHAT IT DID TO A FARMER IN OREGON.

Its Effects Lasted for Several Years-Ha Tells How He Finally Got on His Feet

Again After a Series of Reverses "It was all due to the weather," said ur. John Lee, a farmer of Greenville, Oregon, in relating a recent experience

to a reporter. "The weather," he continued, "plays an important part in a farmer's life and in this instance its effects upon mine lasted for several years. It was in the spring of 1895. Working in the fields during a long stretch of cold rain and wind brought on an attack of the grip. It took right hold of me and I suffered terribly with it. When that finally went away it left me with the ague. Several doctors prescribed for me but their medicine did me no good. My head ached and I was dizzy; my blood was very bad and I was so very nervous that every little sound annoyed and worried me. Besides this I had a very severe case of stomach trouble, food did not nourish me and my appetite was poor. It would be impossible for me to describe my misery.' "But how did you get relief?" asked

"Well, one day I got hold of a booklet telling of the cure of a case similar to mine by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and thought I would try them. I felt better after taking a part of a box so I kept on till cured. About three boxes did it and now am as well as ever I was."

It is of the utmost importance to your health if you have suffered from the grip, that you should cleanse the system of the lingering germs and put it in condition to resist and ward off disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific not only for the after effects of the grip, of fevers and of other acute diseases, but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE HAS BEEN ON NOW FOR 21 WEEKS AND THERE IS

LITTLE HOPE OF SETTLEMENT

In the Near Future. Meanwhile Anthracite Coal Has Advanced to Frightful Figures.

President Mitchell and J. Pierpont Morgan have not yet settled the coal strike. So far as the public can see this disastrous controversy between owners and laborers in Pennsylvania is no nearer settlement than it was more than five months ago. The tension is great, and the issue of immense importance. Every fireside in the land

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION is an economic principle which experience approves and demands. The American genius for self-government must as he laid his comrade down, out of ing these awful business cataclysms. A cyclone or conflagration is not so destructive or so far-reaching in its pow-His life had almost been the sacrifice. | er of evil. Meanwhile the necessity for good life insurance companies like THE BANKERS' RESERVE LIFE increases. The greatest fiduciary organizations in the world are these forms of savings institutions. They gather nearly \$2,000,000 a year from the earnings of Nebraskans. They pay back to beneficiaries in this state nearlawyer, chronic office-seeker, corpora- ly half a million per annum. The remaining \$1,500,000 nearly all goes east and never finds its way back to this

> The Bankers' Reserve Life has begun a work of reform here. It now has nearly \$6,000,000 at risk. Its surplus is invested in Nebraska securities. Its income for the present year will average \$15,000 per month. It home grown and home growing enter-

B. H. ROBISON, PRESIDENT, announces that \$2,000,000 in new busi-"This country's financial system is ness has been written this year. The an eye opener to friends and foes. It equally remarkable increase in income and assets. Active business and pro-

> CATTLE HOGS mission SHEEP Buchanan Co., SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Best possible service in all departments. Write or wire us for markets or other information.

> > Long distance Telephone 2305