

**A GREAT SCHOOLMASTER**

Former Congressman Stark of the Fourth Nebraska district made The Independent a pleasant visit Monday. He is looking hale and strong after the close of his six years of service, and says, "I was the last populist to leave congress, and am as strong in the faith as ever."

"Do you know," he continued, "that the populist party has been a great schoolmaster in political economy? The republican party has turned completely around and now not only accepts the quantity theory of money, but actually gloats over every increase in the circulation. The public ownership idea has made great headway also. I used to tell some of my fellow members that by and by the republican party would be forced to take up every plank in the populist platform. 'What about the sub-treasury scheme?' would be the retort."

"For some time all I could say was, 'Wait and see.' Sure enough, now we have that, too, in a bill to aid the Philippine islands—to say nothing of the steps looking to bimetallicism: fixing the price of silver and gold by law."

"Paper money? Well, it strikes me that the Fowler bill went about as far along that line as one could imagine. Of course, in everything the republicans have attempted along the line of applying populist principles, they have tried to incorporate some special privilege which would inure to the benefit of a favored few instead of to the people as a whole. But they have ceased to deny the soundness of populist ideas—no matter what they may say to the contrary."

And Judge Stark is correct. Populist hammering at the railroad question, showing the great waste under diversified management, while it perhaps did not cause, yet it certainly hastened railroad combination and consolidation. Keeping everlastingly at the money question finally taught all but the thickest-skulled mullet heads, that "dear" money and "high" prices cannot exist at the same time. The stern logic of events has shown that closing the mints to silver and leaving it to the mercies of supply and demand for purposes other than money, has so demoralized the price that some legislative interference was imperative. Ashamed to admit their defeat, the republicans, coward-like, prevailed on Senator Patterson to engineer the silver conference appropriation. It is up to all great commercial nations now to return to bimetallicism and the conference this time will doubtless reach some agreement.

Probably the price of silver will be fixed at about 65 cents an ounce (32 to 1), but it will be bimetallicism nevertheless, and rather an awkward surrender on the part of those cock-sure economists who said sneeringly, "You can't fix the price of anything by law."

**News of the Week**

The news from the Philippines continues to get more horrible as the weeks pass by. The latest is to the effect that the town of Surigano was captured by the "ladrones" and that Inspector Clark, who ranks as colonel, had been killed. There is trouble with the Sultan of Jolo of such serious nature that Governor Taft and General Davis have both gone there. The story ends up with the following gruesome tale: "The burial ship Proteus has arrived here (Manila) from the Jolo archipelago, bringing the bodies of 500 soldiers and a few civilians." What has been going on in the Jolo archipelago that has caused the death of 500 American soldiers and a few civilians? Why were not the facts sent to the people of the United States? Is this military censorship to last forever?

There was never a more silly, costly, not to say damnable piece of business engaged in than this imperialism in the Philippines. American soldiers are being slaughtered over there by the hundred—and for what purpose? Some weeks ago The Independent called attention to the fact that large numbers of troops were being hurriedly sent to the Philippines, included among which were some that had served their time there and had returned. This shipload of dead soldiers is the only light we have on the subject. It tells a horrible tale. Why don't Hearst put a correspondent in the Philippines? He is perfectly able to do so. If there was no other way of avoiding the censor, the news could be sent to Hong Kong and cabled from there.

The Associated press dispatches say that the president will soon announce the names of the parties who are to go to Europe and get the nations over there to help fix a ratio between silver and gold. They say that they are all

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to be "experts." The London Statist declares the necessity for such an arrangement is "obvious."

The government is advertising for \$2,000,000 worth of silver out of which it is going to coin pesos for the Philippines. This additional demand, just as every unbought economist has always said, will raise the price of silver.

It has turned out that the Elkins bill which was to do such wonders for the people was drafted by A. J. Cassat, president of the Pennsylvania, and Paul Morton and E. D. Kenna of the Santa Fe railroad. When Elkins introduced it, The Independent said that it was a bill perfectly satisfactory to the railroads or Elkins would never father it.

The new Chinese minister, Chen Tung Liang, has arrived at San Francisco with an immense retinue. He seems to be very much the same kind of a man as Minister Wu. His first secretary is a graduate of Yale.

The British are anxious for "more money" for exactly the same reason that Wall street is. Last week consols fell to 89 7-8, the lowest point known for a generation or two. Roosevelt's bimetallic commission will receive a hearty welcome over there.

While the judges have been issuing injunctions, the packers have gone ahead and organized a trust composed of all the great packing concerns under a New Jersey charter. The amount of capital announced is \$15,000,000. But the best authorities in Wall street say that it will be increased within a year to \$500,000,000, with preferred and common stock after the most approved trust methods. Congress passed the famous republican anti-trust bills, but no trusts are busted yet, while new ones are forming all the time. Congress "busts" the trusts like the Nebraska republican legislature taxes the railroads.

The president started Wednesday on his 14,000-mile trip of speech-making and delegate-hunting. He will be absent from Washington sixty days. No president ever deserted his post at the nation's capital for so long a time and no president ever before undertook such an extended trip while in office. But Roosevelt is after delegates to the national convention and he is bound to have them.

There seems to be a horrible rotteness among the chief officials of the postoffice department at Washington. Recent investigations are bringing in astonishing numbers of resignations. If half of the stories are true, a resi-

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dence behind the bars for a few years would be more appropriate than the acceptance of these resignations.

If British consols remain below 90 for a few days every bank in England will have to take means to strengthen its reserves from other sources. That is what makes the British banker begin to dream about silver.

The Irish land purchase bill was introduced in the British parliament last week and met with the approval of all parties. Michael Davitt, who was in the gallery, remarked that he served his first term in an English prison for proposing a like, but much milder measure. The British propose to appropriate \$500,000,000 and put \$50,000,000 down in cash to get the land back from the British landlords and give titles to the Irish farmers. It is said that the cost of government in Ireland will be reduced \$1,250,000 a year because the English have had to keep such a large armed force there to defend their landlords. This bill is much more radical than anything that Gladstone ever proposed. As has been the tory habit, they fought the proposition for generations and then went to work and enacted it themselves.

All the republican dailies have devoted much space to telling what a wonderful democratic leader Gorman was and how he would give dignity and importance to the democratic minority in the senate. Washington correspondents, and especially W. E. Curtis, have waxed eloquent over the subject. Curtis now says: "One of the anomalies of political life is the intimacy that has long existed between Senators Aldrich and Gorman, the leaders of the two parties in the United States senate. These two gentlemen have much in common and are not so far apart in their opinions on economic questions as the rest of their colleagues. They agree upon almost

**NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.**  
 Know all men by these presents:—That we, Charles L. Meyers and Charles T. Hill do associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming and becoming a corporation under the laws of the state of Nebraska for the transaction of the business hereinafter described.

1. The name of this corporation shall be the CITY GARBAGE COMPANY.
2. The principal place of transacting its business shall be in the city of Lincoln, county of Lancaster, and state of Nebraska.
3. The nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation shall be to do a general scavenger business at the city of Lincoln; to buy, sell, own, lease, and encumber real estate, and execute the necessary papers therefor; to buy, sell, own, and encumber personal property; to erect, own, and maintain a crematory, and any other buildings and structures necessary to the conduct of said business.
4. The authorized capital stock of said corporation shall be Fifty Thousand (\$50,000) Dollars, in shares of One Hundred (\$100) Dollars each, to be subscribed and paid as required by the Board of Directors; Provided, however, that said corporation may enter upon the purposes of its creation whenever the sum of One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars of its capital stock has been subscribed.
5. The existence of this corporation shall commence on the first day of March, 1903, and continue during a period of fifty years.
6. The business of said corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors, not exceeding five in number, to be elected by the stockholders, such election to take place at such time and be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws of said association.
7. The officers of said corporation shall be a president and secretary-treasurer, who shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, who shall hold their office for the period of one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.
8. The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation shall at any time subject itself shall be not more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said corporation.
9. The stockholders of said corporation shall hold their annual meeting on the first Monday in March of each year. The necessary notice to stockholders of annual and other meetings, and the method of conducting the business of the corporation, shall be regulated by by-laws to be adopted by the Board of Directors.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set their hands this 3d of February, 1903.  
 CHARLES L. MEYERS,  
 CHARLES T. HILL.

all of the practical issues that come before congress, and understand each other perfectly."

Theodore Foree, Kinsley, Kas.: Have been taking The Independent about a year and like the truth you write. Please forward me one of your coupon books.