

INDEPENDENTS RATIFY

Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas Delivers a Wonderful Address at the Lansing.

James G. Fields, Independent Candidate for Vice-President, Does Himself Credit Also.

A Splendid Meeting.

It was a little before nine o'clock last evening when J. V. Wolfe touched the button and opened the ratification of the nominations of the Omaha convention. Mrs. Mary Lease and General Fields, the candidate for vice-president, had spoken during the day at Beatrice and had been secured for the meeting, at the Lansing. The train did not get in until 8:45. The audience waited with commendable patience, and upon introduction of Chairman Wolfe, W. L. Cundiff stepped forward and read the platform and declaration of principles as enunciated at the Omaha convention.

Mr. Cundiff prefaced his appearance on the stage by saying that he had been introduced to kill time and consequently hoped that he would not kill his audience. He then showed the similarity in principle, of the convention that issued the declaration of independence and the convention that nominated a ticket and put forth a platform at the Omaha convention. Just as Mr. Cundiff got nicely warmed up to his subject, Mrs. Lease and General Fields came on to the stage and with the remark that he would finish his sentence next week, the speaker sat down.

Chairman Wolfe then stepped forward and told the audience that all had heard of Kansas, of the stirring times down there, of the oppression, the legal robbery and the uprising of the people. All had heard of the senatorial canvass of two years ago and the overthrow of John J. Ingalls. He further said, "I have the pleasure and honor to introduce the one who did more than any other with her little tongue and big brain to bring about that result—Mrs. Mary E. Lease."

Amidst hearty cheers and applause, Mrs. Lease stepped forward and greeted the audience. She is a tall, somewhat slender lady, with strong features, blue eyes, dark hair, well shaped head, and a deep, powerful, searching voice. As she stands erect as a pillar on the stage and pours forth her arguments, she proves to all her ability as a stump speaker with a power to move her hearers. Her points of argument and the manner in which she presents them are more like those of a man than a woman. Yet no one can say that Mrs. Lease is masculine.

The speaker commenced by objecting to being introduced as the one who was largely the means of defeating the late Kansas senator. "I did not defeat Ingalls," was the assertion. "He defeated himself. It was John J. Ingalls pitted against John J. Ingalls. He has stood in every conceivable place and attitude during his years of public life and that properly presented did the work."

In 1878 Ingalls said: "It is no longer possible to disguise the truth. Old issues are dead. The people have commenced to argue and think for themselves. On the one side is capital on the other labor." We are on the verge of a revolution in fact. It is a revolution of brain and ballot. It is destined to bring redemption to humanity the world over." The question is no longer "what of the king?" but "what of the people?" There is unrest all over the world and the American people are studying the gospel of discontent. Blessed be that

gospel if it destroys apathy and thoughtlessness.

This period not only stirs the hearts of the American people, but also the whole world. We hear of civil disturbances in the monarchies of Europe. We hear the mighty universal protest against the oppression that has held down the toilers. That state of affairs in the old world we all expect, but this country is getting in the same condition. In New York, the city of schools, churches and wealth, there are sections where to a single square mile there are packed 150,000 of half-starved criminalized, well-reared people—a greater number to the square mile than is found in the darkest nooks of London. But that is not all. In New York City 108,000 working women are compelled to sell their souls for bread to preserve life because of the insufficient wages paid for their labor. And we call ourselves a Christian nation, and send missionaries to China and Japan.

Small farms are decreasing and large ones increasing. The small farmers are being driven to the cities because farming don't pay and as a result the cities are becoming congested. The hand of labor is raised against unjust burdens on the shoulders of toil. Each year \$1,500,000 are paid by the people of this country to the railroads, the tariff and the profits of trusts.

The barons of old robbed in violation of the laws. Robbery is now done legally by the lawyers, lawyer's fees and pleas, and sheriff's sales. Yet thousands still vote for the scoundrels who rob them, prejudice causing them to refuse to read the truth. The past twenty-five years more robbery has been perpetrated by law than by the sword of any tyrant or outlaw in any one hundred years.

We know we have been robbed. What is the remedy? Can relief come from the old parties? Where is there a single act brought forward in the past twenty-five years solely for the relief of the people? The people have waited long and suffered much for relief from the old parties. The republicans said, "wait, be patient, economical; then democratic obstructionists in the house." Finally the Fifty-first congress had full control of all departments of the governments and full power to meet the demands of the people. Nothing was done. Since 1876 there has been a clamor for the restoration of silver. That act was expected of the Fifty-first congress. It did exactly the opposite and in addition gave without excuse in time of peace a billion-dollar congress—a congress that cost the people \$1,073 for every minute it was in session.

What have the democrats done? They have not given a greater volume of money. They have given simply a change in postmasters. In the Fifty-second congress with a majority in the house the democrats gave a majority against a bill to reconvert silver. These two old parties are the same under different names—they are the same on the silver question, bonds, all questions—even the whiskey question.

A ragged back and empty stomach knows no party. The independent party is the only one possessing the republican principles of Abraham Lincoln and the democratic simplicity of Thomas Jefferson.

We have advanced too far up the hill of civilization and too far on the road to christianity to resort to bloodshed. No one must think of that. All can be settled by the ballot.

This reform movement is no less religious than political. It is an attempt to put into operation the basic principles of christianity—the ten commandments, the sermon on the mount and the "golden rule."

Despite the abuse and ridicule and misrepresentation of this movement and its speakers no one is asking more than simple justice. This nation cannot long survive resting on injustice. Justice demands an over-hauling of the books and the downfall of Babylon. We are simply trying to bring about that time foretold by the prophet—the time when there shall be neither millionaires nor paupers.

Jerome Shamp in a few well chosen words next introduced Gen'l. J. G. Fields of Virginia, independent nominee for vice-president.

Gen'l. Fields is a tall, slender gentleman with a rather thin face, gray hair and an upper lip smoothly shaven. He

looks more like a Yankee deacon than a member of the F. F. V's.

Stepping forward, the speaker began: "I esteem it a favor to appear before you that you may look on the face of him who in your morning paper is termed 'the great unknown.' That statement would have been correct had the word 'great' been left out.

"It is well known that when either a great or little unknown has been put up for office, he has always been elected, hence I return thanks to my friend of the Lincoln Journal, and am glad of this opportunity for you to see my face and hear my voice."

The speaker continued by saying that he was a son of old Virginia and that the highest aspiration of his heart had been to do his duty at all times and under all circumstances as he understood matters. If he had ever made mistakes they were of the head and not the heart.

He said he was a democrat in the strictest and most correct sense of that term and that he hoped to re-establish a true and pure democracy as such a thing had not existed for a long time.

Two well drilled political armies were spoken of as being in front of the independents and they possess nothing but truth, smooth pebbles and some small Davids. But, nevertheless, they propose to give the enemy some of those pebbles.

The republican party is plutocratic and commands the deepest affection of Wall street and the Bank of England. The democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and represented by Grover Cleveland, is entirely pleasing to Wall street and the Bank of England. But here the independents are, the representatives of the people, charging for the recapture of their lost rights. Cannon are all around them but they are going to charge just the same.

The speaker regretted being compelled to fight a combined army. It would not be so hard if the enemy would do a little more justice. At home he is told that he is an enemy to the democratic party, assisting the republican party. In the north he is an enemy to the republican party, assisting democracy. Good men who start out on reform movements, political or religious, have these things to undergo. Each party is mistaken. We are after them both and will hunt with double barreled guns. They will never be left until they surrender but good conditions will be given for that. It is the duty of every man to study the politics of his country. It is the duty of each citizen to belong to some party.

General Fields then stated that while he had always been actively engaged in politics he had never sought office nor made a speech in his own behalf.

As one humble man of the south in 1861 he then felt it his duty to leave all personal interests and go to bloody fields where the honor of his state called, but first he had donned the blue and fought in the Mexican war. In war he had never left the ranks until the close, and now gives notice that he was in the independent ranks to stay. When he laid down his arms at Appomattox Court House and went home he did so with a good spirit and accepted the results of that surrender. He stated that he came without malice and can say peace and good will to all men.

While Lincoln did not say so it is now said the war was to free the slaves. He said he was glad they are free and now is in this war to free the white man. That slavery of the black man did not compare with the slavery of the present time. The general demanded free men, free silver, free land and sufficient money for the transaction of the country's business. He did not care what the money was made of just so it was good and sufficient.

The speakers remarks were somewhat lengthy and kept the audience until a late hour, but they showed him to be a scholarly sturdy and able man, as do his long and honorable career in the affairs of his state. He is a favorite in Virginia and will prove to be one among the independents all over the Union.

People for ages have been taught to sing "God Save the King." But we have a song for the people's party entitled, "God Save the People," "the common people." It should be the song everywhere. See our catalogue and price list.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Disease Are very common in this climate. The general all around doctor, is not prepared to treat these cases. If he is interested in his patients, as he should be, he would advise them to consult a specialist in this line of work. Among those who treat all forms of catarrhal diseases of the eyes, ears, nose and throat, none are more successful than Drs. Moore and Dennis, Catarrh Specialists of Lincoln Neb. Graduates of the best medical colleges in America they are thoroughly prepared to treat all cases of polyposis of the nose, obstructed breathing, deafness, sore eyes, chronic cold of the head, hay fever, asthma and bronchial and lung troubles, all results of nasal catarrh. Come and see us. A consultation will cost you nothing. Several hundred people have been successfully treated in Lincoln during the past year. All classes, trades and professions, ladies and children are represented by those who have been, or are being cured by our treatment.

DRS. MOORE & DENNIS Office Cor. O & 10th Sts.

Get up a cub under our campaign offer.

DR. J. R. HAGGARD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON LINCOLN, NEB.

Rooms 24, 25 Burr Bl'k. Residence 1210 G St.

A Wonderful Traction ENGINE.

Do you want the best Traction Engine in the World. With patent wrought iron and steel frame and many other patent improvements found only on our

New Patent Engines. There are no wheels or gearing bolts to the boiler, and it will last far longer and pull more than any other. Also do you want Stationary Engines and boilers, or Threshers, Saw Mills, Steam Plows, Swinging Stackers, etc., etc. If so don't fail to write and get our new catalogue etc. L. H. WICKE, General Agents, No. 2, 4 and 6 W. 10th St. 24t DES MOINES, IA



HOWARD'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

An effectual remedy for the cure of Pain in the Stomach, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cramp Colic, Bilious Colic, Painter's Colic, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Bileody Flux, Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera and Bowel Complaint in all forms.

For Sale by all Druggists. PRICE, 25cts

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

EMBLEM PIN AND REGALIA BADGE Complete, G.O. Lodge Seal's.

PRICE, 50 CENTS EACH. [UNDER NEW AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.] The above is a true representation of our new Alliance Emblem Pin, which represents a plow and is applicable to every state in the Union. For regalia we furnish a neatly printed ribbon and fringe, which can be attached to the Emblem in during lodge services, showing each officer in his regular order, with name and number of the Alliance. After lodge services the pin may be detached and worn as an eye y day Emblem Pin. THE BRADLEY MFG. CO. For Write to

The LAIDLAW BALE-TIE CO. MANUFACTURERS OF ADJUSTABLE WIRE BALE-TIES. Headquarters for this Class of Goods WRITE FOR PRICES. Station A, Kansas City, Mo.