

SOME NAMES GIVEN.

Hon. S. W. Thornton, of Buffalo county, uncle of the "crank" who edits this paper, was in Lincoln last week attending the state fair. He is a republican of the strictest sect. While here he was interviewed by a Journal reporter, and what he said was nicely fixed up and published in Sunday's Journal. He says about the situation in Buffalo county:

"In all parts of our county farmers who a year ago were voting the independent ticket are coming out against it. The independent papers say that their party is holding its own, and that the republican papers who say otherwise never give names of anybody who deserts their ranks. Now among the prominent and best men who were with the independents in Buffalo county a year ago, and who are now with the republicans I will mention a few names: Selden Trott, who was president of the largest alliance in Buffalo county, Marvin Trott, his brother, now making republican speeches. Frank Rice, A. H. Pool, Dr. Neely, J. M. Smith, David Hamilton, and Mr. Eagle, and five voting sons, all of them farmers, and among the best citizens we have in the county may be mentioned, and I could call the names of scores of others who tell me that they have had enough of it and are going to vote the republican ticket but prefer not to say much about it now. I tell you the independent bubble is punctured, and the foolish doctrines which such cranks as my nephew S. Edwin Thornton and his associates are advocating are going to be repudiated by the reason and intelligence of the farmers of Nebraska when they come to vote this fall. Buffalo county will join the list of the redeemed, and roll up a good republican majority for our national, state and legislative ticket, and the blight of calamity will never sweep over central and western Nebraska again."

This interview will certainly be the source of much amusement in Buffalo county. I would not think of replying to it, if it were not a good example of a class of reports that are circulated by republicans with a view of deceiving the people "over in the next county" or somewhere else.

I am personally acquainted with all the gentlemen mentioned. They are all old neighbors of this "crank." They are all gentlemen for whom I have the highest respect. But when they are pointed out as leading independents who have gone back to the republicans, it strikes me as the best joke of the season. Let us see:

Selden Trott, it is true was president of the largest alliance in Buffalo county two years ago, but has never been in sympathy with the independent party, and has been a republican all the while.

Marvin Trott was a strong free trade democrat before he joined the alliance. He went with the independents on the start, but got tired of it in time to vote for Boyd for governor. He told me a few days ago, that he never was in real sympathy with the independent party. He is now making republican speeches, but not republican votes.

Dr. Neeley is a republican and always has been.

Frank Rice has been an active republican for years, never made any pretensions of being an independent. He was a republican candidate for supervisor in 1890 and got badly defeated.

A. H. Pool is one of the old-line orthodox republicans, never anything else, and has always been openly opposed to the new party.

J. M. Smith, I believe, leaned a little toward the independents on the start, but soon got over it.

As to the others, I am not prepared to speak as to how they voted or propose to vote.

Mr. Thornton should have given the names of "scores of others who told him they had enough of it." He should at least have named ONE prominent independent who had gone back.

The republicans are desperate. They are grasping at straws, and where they can't get straws they manufacture them.

The fact is that the independents of Buffalo county never had a better prospect of a sweeping victory. Instead of losing, they are gaining ground.

Buffalo county has been "redeemed" from the control of a rotten republican ring, and she is not likely to "fall from grace"—not this year.

VOTE FOR SHAMP.

In Hon Jerome Shamp the independents have a candidate for congress in the first district that represents their principles; a man who will work and vote for their interests; a man who will be controlled by no old party caucus; an old soldier with a brilliant record; an able reasoner and a good speaker.

In Allen W. Field the republicans have a corporation tool; an enemy to all financial reform; a man who will faithfully serve Wall Street if elected.

In W. J. Bryan the democrats have a man, who during the last congress was controlled by a democratic caucus; who supported Springer a hedger on the tariff, and an enemy to silver, for speaker; who talks tariff in the east and silver in the west; who is supporting gold-bug Cleveland for president, and says he will vote for him if the election is thrown into the house.

It ought not to be hard for the voters of this district to decide which of these candidates they should support.

No independent should hesitate for a moment. No independent can afford to support any candidate but Shamp. It is idle for independents to begin making comparisons between Bryan and Field. It is absurd to talk about "choosing between two evils." Give both evils the cold shoulder. The question is not whether Bryan is worse than Field, or Field worse than Bryan. Shamp is better than either.

If the independents of the district do their duty Shamp can be elected. There is no enthusiasm over Field. Bryan is losing ground every day. He has forfeited all claim on independent support by announcing himself as a straight democrat and a supporter of Cleveland. Shamp is making a vigorous campaign. He is making friends wherever he goes. "Keep in the middle of the road."

WAS FRICK SHOT.

As time passes and the truth leaks out, the popular suspicion grows that Carnegie's manager, Frick, was shot with blank cartridges by a pretended assassin hired by himself. There is a great deal of ground for this suspicion. It will be remembered that Frick showed "remarkable nerve," and that he kept right on directing affairs while suffering from a lot of alleged bullet and dagger wounds; and that he recovered in a remarkably short time. On the other hand Bergman, the alleged anarchist, has shown an utter indifference and lack of fear. In fact, every circumstance tends to confirm the suspicion that it was a "put up job."

CROUNSE says the people of Nebraska joined the alliance because of "two successive failures of crops," and now they are coming back to the dear old party because they have a "prospect for full cribs and granaries." He evidently thinks the farmers of Nebraska are a lot of cattle. He will find out his mistake early in November.

HON. W. H. DECH,

The nominee of the People's Independent Party of the fourth congressional district was born November 27, 1840, in Northampton county Pennsylvania, where his father and mother were born, his grand fathers and grand mothers all being of German extraction.

He received but a limited common school education, yet there are few men who have a broader general knowledge than he has.

In boyhood he learned the carriage builder's craft working at the trade until April 1861 when he enlisted with the Allen Rifles afterwards Company I 1st, Pennsylvania volunteers. After his discharge for expiration of three months' service, he re-enlisted in Company K 54th, Pennsylvania volunteers. He was wounded in the right breast July 19, and was discharged November 11, 1864.

He removed to Saunders county, Nebraska, April 21, 1867, where he has continuously resided since. Here he was married to Miss Mary Dorraty who is the proud mother of seven sons five of whom are now living. He was elected to represent his county in the lower house of the legislature in 1872, beat his opponent by two to one. In 1882 he was elected state senator being the only man elected on his ticket (the Greenback) by a majority of four hundred over his Republican opponent. In 1890 he was given a place on the state ticket for Lieutenant Governor. This county polling more votes for the People's Independent ticket than the Democrats and Republicans combined. Yet he ran ahead of his ticket a hundred votes, and we predict for him a larger vote this year. He is an indefatigable worker, an eloquent speaker, a logical reasoner and devoid of fear. To him money, cajolery and flattery are like bird shot on steel armor plate.

Mr. Dech will make a thorough canvass of his district, and will be glad to meet any champion of the opposition.

Mr. Dech has been much abused and misrepresented by his political enemies. He has been advertised as an anarchist, a fanatic, etc. On the contrary he is a gentleman and scholar. He has written a good deal both prose and verse.

The following beautiful gem of poetry written by Mr. Dech not only show some of his ideas of life, but reflect the character of the writer:

O why should I envy the man who has riches,

Who hungers and tires as easy as I?
Why covet his idols in uncanny niches,
While he like myself can but wrinkle and die?

The mold and the damp of the grave must soon claim him,
While lawyers for kin will fight for his gold.

Thus even in death will his avarice shame him,
By showing us wolves 'stead of lambs in his fold.

What joy do men find in glitter and glory,
When naught is of worth, save duty well done?

Though their names lie on pages by time's flight grown hoary,
What glory can come from what should have been done?

If mankind's so weak, and so few do their duty,
Why covet the praise of a weak selfish clan?

They will seek for crude flaws never seeing the beauty,
Where law had more perfectly formed a true man.

Then give me no baubles to lure and beguile me,
To live and to pose when my spirit has fled.

Let me live in the smiles of those who surround me
And dry up some tears that in misery are shed.

A Ceaser's no more than a poor honest peasant,
Who loved and who fondled his dear ones in life.

The future's reflected in the past and the present.

THE joint debates so far held have proven very successful.

Hon. V. O. Strickler,

The people's candidate for attorney general, was born in Madison county, Virginia, in 1833. His early youth was spent alternately working on a farm and in a store.

In 1880 he finished a course in the high school at Charlottesville, Virginia.

At this time he was filled with an ambition to go out in the world and try his hand at "paddling his own canoe," so he persuaded his father to let him go west. He went to Rensselaer, Indiana, where he remained a year and a half. Here he worked on a farm, taught a term of school, and even shoveled gravel on a railroad. He was ready to turn his hand to any honest work. He gained the respect and friendship of all he met, the homes of all the best families were open to him.

Returning to his home in Virginia, he entered the University of Virginia and finished the academic course in 1884.

He then moved to Luray, Virginia, where he began the study of law in the office of Judge Jas E Stewart, an eminent jurist. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar.

He came to Omaha, an absolute stranger. He has succeeded in building up a good law practice. Both as a man and as a lawyer, he has made a clean record. He has won the esteem of the people of Omaha, and has a host of personal friends.

Although his father and all his friends were democrats, young Strickler became disgusted with that party which a long lease of power had rendered very corrupt. So he became a republican. When he came to Nebraska he found the situation reversed. A long lease of power had made the republican party very corrupt. He saw that there was no essential difference between the two old parties on the tariff. Hence he was ready to join with the dissatisfied elements in both old parties to organize the new party in which he has been a faithful and influential worker.

Mr. Strickler's services to the independents in the last legislature were invaluable. He drew the bill which was enacted into the present Australian ballot law. He also prepared the final draft of the Newberry bill, and received a unanimous vote of thanks from the house railroad committee for his services.

Mr. Strickler attended both the Cincinnati and St. Louis conferences. He was Chairman Taubeneck's most trusted assistant in making arrangements for the Omaha convention, and was eminently successful in that capacity.

At the Omaha convention, he was chosen a member of the national committee, and has already put in a month's hard work in the national campaign, being away on a tour to the Pacific coast when he was nominated. From this on he will devote nearly all of his attention to the state campaign. He will visit as nearly all the counties in the state as possible. He is an earnest believer in the principles of the new party, and will ably advocate them on the stump.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Journal.

The State Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Nebraska got out a very neat and readable eight page paper with the above head for distribution at the state fair. Any person desiring a copy can get it by addressing the secretary, W. B. Lynch, at Lincoln.

The company reports very encouraging results, and bright prospects for the future. Mutual insurance is bound to win against the old-line companies.

BLAINE followed Harrison's letter of acceptance with a sort of supplement. He says the three great issues of the campaign are protection, reciprocity and national currency. He lauds the McKinley bill, praises reciprocity, and lends the national banks.