

Lincoln Independent.
The Official Populist Paper.

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

HENRY HUCKINS, Publisher.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1895.

Entered at the post office of Lincoln, Neb., as second class mail matter.

People's Independent State Ticket.
For Supreme Judge,
SAMUEL MAXWELL.
Regents State University,
JAS. H. BAYSTON,
ELIA W. PEATTIE.

The People's Independent County Ticket.

For District Judge:
A. S. TIBBETTS,
H. F. ROSE,
J. C. MCNERNEY.
For Clerk of District Court:
ELIAS BAKER.
For Sheriff:
FRED MILLER.
For Treasurer:

For County Clerk:
GEORGE H. WALTERS.

For County Judge:
GEORGE W. BERGE.

For County Superintendent:
JOHN G. SEIDELL.

For Coroner:
L. W. LOWRY.

For County Commissioner:
R. E. RICHARDSON.
Assessors:

First Ward,
T. E. CONNELLY.

Third Ward,
C. G. BULLOCK.

Fourth Ward,
C. A. COOK.

Fifth Ward,
A. C. SHERICK.

Sixth Ward,
J. W. EMBERSON.

Seventh Ward,
W. T. ROLOFSON.

For Constables:
JOHN MEANOR,
J. V. TRAVIS,
WILLIAM CHINN.

For Justice of the Peace:
S. B. IAMS,
GEORGE W. BLAKE.

NOTICE.

This paper will not advocate any doctrine not contained in the Omaha platform. Communications on economy themes advocating theories not contained in that platform cannot be published in the INDEPENDENT.

We have a large list of delinquent subscribers. We need the money that is due us and hope to hear from them by return mail, if not sooner.

If the people are content to be robbed by corrupt rings and machine politicians let them vote the republican ticket. If they want reform let them vote the populist ticket.

With an increased volume of money the farmers, merchants and laboring men could free themselves from the clutches of the money power, pay their debts and secure good homes.

The associated press gives out the important news that Cleveland has a healthy color. Men of Grover's habits generally have a healthy color until they get sufficient coloring on the inside to spoil the effect.

If you want the news a week in advance of the great dailies, take the INDEPENDENT. Last week a true account of the state of affairs at the blind asylum was printed in this paper. Some days after it got into the Bee and others of the blanket sheet dailies.

JOHN SHERMAN has been in office with the exception of one day for forty years. His soul is so afflicted with the thought that he missed that one day at the government seat, he makes special mention of it in his recently published memoirs.

If you see any statement in the associated press to the effect that farmers or prominent free silver advocates are going over to the gold standard, remember that it is only published to deceive fools, and if you are deceived, why you are one of them.

The stories in the gold bug press that Senator Teller has resolved to stay in the republican party and support a gold bug for president if such a man is nominated by the republican national convention, are audacious lies. He has never made such a declaration. The writer of this holds his written statement to the contrary.

BANKERS SHOULD CONTROL FINANCE.

At one of the meetings of the Bankers Association in Atlanta last week, Edward Atkinson of Boston delivered an address. He is the man who for years has made a study of how small a sum the poor and the American workingmen ought to live on, and who furnishes statistics to prove that it is the extravagance of the poor in their eating and cooking, which keeps them so poverty stricken.

The gist of Atkinson's address to the convention was to the effect that greenbacks should give way to bonds, and that if the people objected, they should be compelled to submit "through recurring panics and financial crisis." He thinks however that the panic we have just passed through may have proved sufficient in teaching the people the needed lesson.

Mr. Atkinson does not seem to think the connection between the association and the treasury department close enough and he favored the appointment of a committee representing the Banker's Association "to confer and co-operate with the secretary of the treasury."

The resolution appointing the committee was passed by the convention. We would like to know by what right, legal or moral any class of citizens, and a small class at that, have to arrogate to themselves the right of controlling the policy of any one of the executive departments of the government!

The workingmen and farmers of the country would have just as much a right to appoint a commission among themselves to "co-operate and confer with the secretary of war, and control the policy of the war department!"

This proposition in audacity and arrogance is on a par with that of the Illinois Steel company and other iron corporations, of "tagging" the workmen because it is too much trouble and expense to use their names. The workmen might as well put on iron collars at once, as did the serfs of England in feudal times. It is said that the workmen are discussing the proposition, but so sure are the corporations of their consent that the tags are all ready for use, while the workmen are still discussing. It begins to look as if women were to have the pleasure (?) of seeing their husbands, brothers, lovers, sons and fathers tagged and numbered like so many cattle!

And are the people to submit to the dictates of the Banker's Association through the treasury department, as these workmen will probably be called on to submit to the corporations?

There was but one voice raised in the convention in behalf of the interests of the majority of the nation, and it was that of Mr. W. P. St. John, of New York, one of the greatest bankers in the United States.

The convention was almost a unit in favor of gold monometallism. It was a Cleveland Carlisle convention.

THE ARROGANCE OF A BANKER.

The proverbial "cheek" of a government mule is not to be compared to that of the banker when he gets into a bankers' convention. The president of that association of note shavers and economic jackasses, which parades under the name of the American Bankers Association, held in Atlanta the other day, gravely announced in his inaugural address that:

"To us, as bankers, is committed the duty of maintaining the credit of our people."

"Is committed!" Who committed it to them?

If anybody ever heard of a banker maintaining the credit of any one, that fact has not been recorded in history, unless his own credit depended upon that of the one he was maintaining. It is all the people of the United States can do to keep the banks from wrecking the credit of the whole nation and sometimes they can't succeed in doing that. It is the day of "liquidation," as the bankers call the wrecking of private credit that the bankers like.

The way they maintained credit was illustrated in 1893 when they sent out their orders to destroy all credit and they did by refusing to loan money on discount paper.

The kind of paper they like to maintain is a credit on which they can draw interest instead of paying interest as everyone but a banker has to do.

When the press talks for the bankers it insists that they are the only persons who know enough to understand money and its function, but when the banker himself speaks he immediately shows his selfishness, ignorance and arrogance as did Mr. J. J. O'Dell in this instance. There is only one thing they can agree upon even among themselves, and that is that the greenbacks should be destroyed and they allowed to issue millions

of their personal notes and draw interest upon them instead of paying interest as other people have to do.

THE WELFARE OF FARMERS.

About the most familiar heading one sees in the gold-bug dailies is the heading "ANOTHER BANK CLOSED" in Kansas, Missouri or in whatever state it may happen to be.

In this instance it is the First National Bank of Wellington, Kansas, which has closed its doors, and the announcement is accompanied by the statement that "A gradual shrinkage of business is responsible for the suspension." Oh, no, the failure of a bank is not to be attributed to the gold standard system maintained by Cleveland and Carlisle! Not at all!

When will bankers, business men and merchants, learn that their interests are identical with those of the farmers and workingmen.

The prosperity of the whole country is practically based on that of the farmer.

When the railroad corporations, by pooling, exclude all competition and then charge so high a freight on wheat, corn and all the farmers' products that what is left to the farmer from the sale does not suffice to pay the living expenses of his family, and often does not cover the expense of putting in the crop, he gets into debt to the merchant for the necessities of life, the merchant in his turn cannot sell his goods, because the farmer cannot buy, has no cash to buy goods with, gets them on credit and having no cash to deposit at the bank, the bankers in their turn feel the loss, and so it goes on and on indefinitely.

Between the scarcity of money caused by the gold standard system on the one hand, and the exactions and tyranny of the railroad corporations and monopolies on the other, the farmer becomes practically a hard working slave, and none the less so that he himself may not recognize the fact. The only ones who make anything out of the whole system of business and financial management of the country, are the millionaires who have become so through the gold standard system, and through the existence of corporations and monopolies, and who having cornered practically nearly all the money in the country, expend it in the pursuit of their own individual pleasure. Land being cheap because money is dear, they can buy so much more of it with only a small amount of money, they erect so many more palaces, they can buy so many more servants, carriages and horses, build so many more yachts, because these things as well as the workmen who do their bidding are cheap and money is scarce and dear, made so through the gold system, and they have practically all of it.

Meanwhile the farmer goes on wondering why he has to work harder and harder each year, and the products of his labor become cheaper and prices lower, the merchant wonders that the farmer does not pay his debts and buy fresh goods from him, not understanding that his interests are identical with those of the farmer, and both parties go on blindly and stupidly voting at the dictation of the very men, the millionaires and members of railroad corporations and monopolies, whose interest it is to keep up the present condition of things. And the two old political parties the republican and democratic are the exponents of the gold standard and monopolistic system of governing the nation.

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The gold bug papers are making a great hoop over what they call the Farmers' Congress lately held in Atlanta. That is simply a gold bug concern, and the farmers of America have about as much to do with it, as they have with running the comets or the planet Neptune. Four years ago that concern held its annual session at Council Bluffs, Iowa. On its committee on resolutions there were seven national bankers. The writer of this knows what he is talking about, for he reported the proceedings of that body for the World-Herald and by the assistance of U. S. Hall of Missouri got into the executive meeting of the committee on resolutions and heard every word that was said. It was organized by bankers, is run for bankers by bankers, in the interest of bankers. The schemes of the Associated Press and gold bug papers to deceive the people are without number. This is only one of them.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is fighting the California State Board of railroad Commissioners, because the latter has adopted a tariff reducing the rates on grain 5 per cent, and also to keep the board from reducing the charges on other commodities.

IN THE WRONG PEW.

The following ticket has an odd appearance to say the least:

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Timothy J. Mahony Democrat.
Samuel Maxwell People's Independent.
T. L. Norval Republican.
Charles J. Phelps Democrat.
A. G. Wolfenbarger Prohibition.
REGENTS.
John H. Ames Democrat.
Woodson S. Ashby Democrat.
Alfred T. Blackburn Democrat.
J. H. Bayson People's Independent.
Josiah H. Bryant Prohibition.
H. L. Gould Republican.
Robert Kittle Democrat.
C. H. Merrill Republican.
E. W. Peattie People's Independent.
Anna R. Woolsey Prohibition.

How are the people to know which are the silver democrats, and which the administration democrats? The trials and tribulations of the silver democrats all over the country have been many, but they seem to have reached their climax in this state where the court has decided that it does not know which is the democratic party and which is not.

All the democratic state conventions this year, have declared for the gold standard except one—Mississippi.

Perhaps the straddlebugs would find rest and peace if they would only come into the arms of the populist party, where they belong. Order is heaven's first law, and just so long as the straddle-bugs do not occupy their rightful place, just so long will they be plunged into difficulties innumerable.

IT LOOKS SUSPICIOUS.

This paper does not like to impugn the motives of any, but certain things appearing in the Chicago Express have a very dark look, and be as charitable as we can, we can find no reason why any one desiring the success of the populist party should write or print them. Some of these things or so plainly falsehoods that any one who has but a slight knowledge of the laws on the statute books knows them to be false. As a sample take the following from the Express of Oct. 12, found in the second paragraph, second column of the editorial page:

"All bonds that are voted now are payable in gold."

There is scarcely a citizen in the United States so ignorant as not to know that the effort to insert the word "gold" in our bonds was defeated last winter in congress and that every obligation of the United States is legally payable in coin. The infamous falsehood that the bonds and other obligations of the United States were payable in gold is constantly repeated in the gold bug press, and now we find it in the Chicago Express.

On the same page is an assault upon the populist senator from North Carolina, Marion Butler, than whom no truer, more honest and upright populist ever lived. These things look suspicious.

How "small" these big millionaires are after all! The European wedding gifts of the Vanderbilt-Marlborough wedding are to be sent back because the eminent (?) couple do not wish to pay the customs duty. They could not even afford to pay the duty on the gift sent by Queen Victoria and it was sent back. It is really the poorer classes of the country who pay the expenses of running the government. The millionaires only call on the government for troops to protect them and their property when they consider themselves in danger through the strikes of workingmen, and the President responds promptly, as witness the Debs affair. Does any one know of any case where Cleveland made any response when farmers and workingmen complained of unjust exactions from railroad corporations and mortgage holders?

Some of the gold bug dailies are giving out that the money question will not be discussed during the coming session of congress. Senator Teller, who has just reached Washington, says that Cleveland will probably recommend the retirement of the greenbacks in his annual message, and that if he does it will open up the entire financial question. Of course Cleveland will. Carlisle took the initiative in his address in Boston, the Banker's Association took up the cry in Atlanta last week, and Cleveland will complete the announcement to the world of his forthcoming policy. These announcements were all cut and dried beforehand and followed in regular order. The first step in the contraction of the currency was the repeal of the Sherman law and the death of silver. Now comes the retirement of the greenbacks. By the close of his administration Cleveland will well have fulfilled his mission as the nominee of the moneyed class, and the interests of the moneyed class are opposed to the interests of the people. The most unthinking voter ought to understand that fact plainly.

DEATH OF GEN. VAN WYCK.

Ex-United States Senator Charles Henry VanWyck of Nebraska died in Washington, at 4:30 o'clock on Oct. 24.

He was stricken with paralysis Monday afternoon, this being his second attack, and almost no hope of his recovery was entertained from the first. He had gone to Washington with his wife in order to place their young daughter, in school for the winter, and seemed to be in the best of health and spirits. He was suddenly stricken while at lunch and remained unconscious to the end.

The whole state will mourn with the wife and daughter, over the death of one of its most honored citizens, and the lovers of liberty and haters of oppression everywhere will feel the loss of his help and sympathy.

General Van Wyck is one of the most striking figures on Nebraska's page of history.

He was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on May 10, 1824. He graduated from Rutgers college, studied law, and again graduated with the highest honors.

He was a democrat, but instinct with the love of liberty, he opposed slavery, and was one of the first organizers of the Republican party when it came into existence and he had much to do with the framing of its first platform of principles, as later on, the republican party having fulfilled its mission, and become dead to its first principles, he joined the people's party and adopted its platform of principles.

In 1858 he was elected to Congress, and again elected in 1860. In 1861 he resisted the temptation of fighting on the battle field, saying that his first duty was to attend the session of Congress to which he had been elected. The moment he was released from his duties he went home.

It was a time of depression and defeat, but General Van Wyck went actively to work and raised the Fifty-sixth regiment, known as the "Tenth Legion," that being the number of his congressional district. He advanced the money to transport fourteen companies by rail and stage to headquarters at Newberg, accompanying them himself and fighting with them in the field, until the union was restored.

He was loved by his soldiers whom he seemed to look on as members of his own family, furnishing luxuries for the sick out of his own pocket, and writing letters personally for those of his soldiers who could not write.

In 1866 and again in 1868 he was elected to congress, and during the last session while chairman of the committee on retrenchments, he increased his services to the country by exposing great corruption and extravagance in New York.

He first visited Nebraska during his last term in congress, crossing the state of Iowa in a wagon.

He located a claim in Otoe county, went back to New York and in 1874 he came to reside permanently in Nebraska living at Wyoming, Otoe county.

He became a farmer and at once identified himself with the life of his chosen state.

In 1875 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention; the same year he was elected to the state senate and was twice re-elected. During his terms of service in the state legislature he again exhibited his characteristic love of liberty and instinct of chivalry for the unjustly treated and oppressed, by fighting with all his force and vigor the tyrannies of the monopolies and corporations of the state. It is no light thing for a man in political life in these days to fight the monopolies and corporations. A man simply takes his political life in his hands when he attempts to fight the money power on behalf of the people. This was strikingly exemplified in General Van Wyck's career in the United States senate in which he was elected after an exciting struggle in 1881. He stood al-

most alone in the senate in his continued fight and struggle against the corporation, the senate then being composed of numbers of corporation lawyers, who interested themselves personally to see him defeated for re-election. His own party in the senate turned against him because of his votes and onslaughts on the corporations.

When he came up for re-election to the United States senate in 1887, he was defeated by Paddock, the corporation nominee, who during the past winter has been acting as lobbyist in Washington, taking advantage of his position as ex-senator of entering both houses of congress at will.

The peoples' party having sprung into existence and one of whose cardinal doctrines is a hatred of all corporations, General Van Wyck was nominated by that party for congress for the First district, but he declined the nomination; although actively and openly in sympathy with the party. He worked actively in that campaign and spoke constantly to the public until 1892. In that year he was nominated for governor on the populist ticket, and through fear of his election the republican party was compelled to put up their very best and most promising candidate, Ex-Governor Crouse, which they had not originally intended to do. It was the hardest political fight ever known in the state, and the vote was as follows:

Crouse 78,426. Van Wyck 68,617; Morton 44,195; Bentley 6,235.

In the winter of 1893, General Van Wyck was stricken with paralysis and since then has taken little part in active political life. His active political sympathies have been with all societies organized for the relief from unjust exactions and oppressions, and struggles for rights an privileges of the active workers of life, such as the Knights of Labor, and Farmers Alliance.

At his own home as well as everywhere else he practiced what he preached, and a political opponent, J. Sterling Morton, who has been his neighbor for years says of him: "Perhaps there is no more desirable thing, after all, that may be said of a human being at his death than that the poor and friendless will miss and mourn him, and this may be truthfully said of General Van Wyck."

Nebraska's honored and most distinguished statesman will be buried at Milford, Pa., his wives' old ancestral home. The funeral services will take place in the Presbyterian church at that place and he will be buried in the cemetery where Mrs. Van Wyck's family for a century past have been buried and where three of their children already lie.

MORE money means better prices for labor and its products.

THERE is considerable competition for the appointment of a physician at the institute for the blind at Nebraska City. Drs. Ross and Carriger are the opposing candidates and each have their friends in line asking for recognition. Dr. Ross, while not a populist, is very popular with all classes while his opponent though claiming to be a populist, is generally unpopular with the people of Nebraska City, and was a candidate for the position under Governor Crouse. A compromise is being talked of.

What some one please make an inventory of all the defalcations, embezzlements, abstractions of money from public offices, loss of state money by bank wreckages, and "steals" which have been committed through the administration of state affairs by the republican party in the state of Nebraska, and particularly during the last four or five years? Of course we speak only of those "steals" which have become public or generally known. Such an inventory would be valuable to all newspaper writers, especially if it gave dates and names of the guilty officials, and the number which escaped their just deserts through a corrupt judiciary or otherwise. It would not only be valuable for reference, but also be an object lesson to the public.

Twenty-five cents 'till January 1