

The Lincoln Independent.

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LINCOLN NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

NO. 31

GO TO Capital City MEAT CO.

1014 P Street, for Low Prices.

Choice White Lard, 6c
Choice Shoulder Steak, 5c
Bologna, 5c
Salt Pork, 5c
Dairy Butterine, 2 lb for 25c.

Give us a trial.

Capital City Meat Co.
1014 P Street.

W. M. SMITH,
1025 N STREET.
Parlor Barber Shop.
A clean, smooth shave for 10 cents.
Guarantee not to pull them out by the roots.
Latest Style Hair Cut 25 cents. Give me a call.



Now old man remember the next time patronize the

Barton Fuel Co.

BEST GRADES of COAL in the Market at BOTTOM PRICES.

1024 O Street,
Yard 16th and Y.
TELEPHONES: Office, 716.
Yard, 707.

MERRY ENGLAND.

Now the Home Countless Thousands of Degraded, Starving Wretches.

EVERY TENTH PERSON A PAUPER.

The Gold Standard Wrecked the Common People There—It Will do the Same Thing Here.

England is a gold standard country and has maintained the system for a much longer time than the United States. What are the results of that system there?

One is in the habit of thinking of England as a rich country. So it is, but the wealth of that country is in the hands of only a few men. In 1819 the bill was passed placing England under the gold standard. At the time the bill passed the land owners of Great Britain numbered 160,000 persons. At the end of seven years after the passage of the act the number had fallen to 30,000 in consequence of falling prices caused by the gold standard law. At the present time, according to the statement of the distribution of land ownership in England and Wales, from a work on political economy by Prof. J. S. Nicholson, of Edinburgh:

"England and Wales total area is 37,000,000 of acres. A body of men not exceeding 4,500 own more than one-half. Less than 280 people own one-sixth of the inclosed land. Sixty-six people own one eighteenth part, or 2,000,000 acres. One man owns 186,397 acres."

CONCENTRATED WEALTH.
The following on the concentration of wealth in England, is taken from the speech of Senator Jones of Nevada:

"The concentration of wealth in that country is illustrated by the distribution of the national debt, amounting to over \$3,500,000,000, which, a short time ago the official returns showed to be held in the hands of only 125,331 persons thus averaging \$30,000 to each person owning the debt."

France is not a gold standard country and this is what Senator Jones says of France:

"The greater prosperity of the French people is illustrated by the wider and more general distribution of the public debt of that country. Even so long ago as 1867 that debt was held in the ownership of 2,065,683 persons, averaging but \$2,000 each, and since that time it has obtained even a wider distribution."

THEY DIE OF HUNGER.
This is what John Ruskin says of the condition of his own country:

"Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold, and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger."

Now we will take the statements of some of England's most noted citizens, ONE-TENTH ARE PAUPERS.

Again I quote from Senator Jones' speech:

"Gen Booth then enters upon an estimate, based upon an actual industrial census of East London, of the conditions of the people throughout the country as a whole. Counting the houseless and starving, as well as the criminals and the members of the pauper work houses—all who get relief, whether indoors or outdoors, as well as those who get neither and including England only, without reference to Scotland or Ireland, after enumerating the actual figures upon which his estimates are based, he sums up the case as follows:

THREE MILLION TRAMPS.
"This brings my total to 3,000,000, or, to put it roughly, to one-tenth of the population."

According to Lord Brasazon and Mr. Samuel Smith, between two and three millions of our population are always pauperized and degraded."

Mr. Chamberlain says—I am still quoting from Mr. Booth's book: "There is a population equal to that of the metropolis—that is, between four and five million—which has remained constantly in a state of abject misery and destitution."

Mr. Giffen is more moderate. The submerged class, according to him comprises one in five of manual laborers, or six in 100 of the population. Mr. Giffen does not add the third million which is living on the border line.

Between Mr. Chamberlain's four millions and a half and Mr. Giffen's one million eight hundred thousand, Gen. Booth says he is content to take three millions as representing the total numbers of the destitute. He continues:

DARKEST ENGLAND
may be said, then, to have a population about equal to that of Scotland. Three million men, women and children—a vast despairing multitude, in a condition nominally free but really enslaved—these it is whom we have to save."

One may read statistics upon statistics without realizing their force. When

I WENT TO ENGLAND
a few years ago, I had never given a thought to the money question. I did not even know that England was the greatest of all gold standard countries. I was curious to see her people and compare them with the American people. I judged of England through her literature and thought that the people would be in keeping with that literature. The first thing that struck me in the streets of London was the

POVERTY STRICKEN
appearance of the masses of the people. I am a small woman. Walking through one of the crowded streets of London I found myself head and shoulders above the majority of the pedestrians. Physically they looked as if they had been stunted in their growth. Such specimens of deformity as there was among them it did not seem as if such creatures could be human beings and they were to be

MET WITH EVERYWHERE.
in the broad well lighted streets as well as in the degraded portions of the city. One met faces constantly that looked as if they had never known better conditions, did not even know that better conditions existed, and therefore could never even hope. New York is bad enough but London is worse.

In the congregations of the churches and in the audiences to be seen anywhere, the exception was to see a well dressed person. The contrary was the case here at that time. I did not wonder afterwards when some Englishmen who had come over here and were taking in the streets of the city of Boston asked, "Have you no poor people here? All the people in these streets seem to be well off."

Our country has not been under the gold standard as long as England has, and it has the advantage of being a new country with undeveloped resources.

DEGRADED MASSES.
The masses of the peoples compared with those of the United States were poor, ignorant and uneducated.

I heard an argument at an English dinner table between an English lady and an American. The English lady contended that it was not good for the masses of the people to be educated, that it made them aspire "above the station in life in which God had placed them." I found that the education, like the wealth of the country, was concentrated, the comparatively few being very highly educated, while the masses of the people had almost none.

I was continually surprised at the cheapness of everything. So many things could be bought for a "penny."

"PENNY PRICES"
or low prices mean cheap workingmen. Can a workingman earn living wages when the products of his labor are held so cheap? Low prices are caused by an insufficiency of the circulating medium for the needs of the population.

The insufficiency of money is caused through evil legislation, and this evil legislation, makes millionaires on the one hand and tramps on the other. Evil proves the existence of good, as darkness proves the light. Such conditions as are described in "Darkest England" are produced by evil legislation.

Gen. Booth's remedy for those conditions seems to be charity. Many believe such conditions to be inevitable. They are not inevitable. We populists contend that the multi-millionaire and tramp, being produced in this country through bad legislation, the conditions can be swept aside through right legislation and through the abolishment of the gold standard system of finance. Men made the laws, therefore the conditions produced by them are not inevitable. BRIGHT EYES.

Bro. Todd and the University.
UNION, NEB., Nov. 1895.

EDITOR LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.
Inclosed find \$1 in consideration for the "last increment of pleasure" received for your "dose of labor."

In my view the Nebraska State University is a great humbug and always has been from start to finish. I defy any man to show one dollar's benefit accruing to the state at large or to any one except the people's barnacles and students. No knowledge has been imparted on the subject of agriculture not well known by all farmers. We have been told about a large number of bugs and humbugs still live. The bog plague still continues, poverty and starvation stare the people in the face but these lazy professors continue to draw salaries besides bringing every influence to bear

on the legislative assembly for large and extravagant appropriations for additions and expansions for library buildings and fixtures. All this is continually going on while honest working boys and old men are working early and late through cold and heat for a bare living and to pay taxes to maintain these slick fellows who claim to know more than the common herd, but in fact know nothing by experience, basing their knowledge on books, written mostly by men of their own sort.

This question of value is ideal. It is the avoidance of things not seen. When a man is without food, shelter or clothing these commodities of food etc., are of value to him especially. In order to secure these valuable articles he works for the circulating money of his country. When this money is obtained he goes to the market when the conditions suit. The articles to be procured are priced in such currency as circulates as money. Thus the value is settled by mutual agreement between buyer and seller.

In fact, the potatoes are valued at what they will fetch, without regard to the increment of pleasure. Yours for common sense, L. G. TODD.

A WHOLE LOT OF POPS.

They Held a Love Feast and Didn't go Home 'Till Morning.

OMAHA, Nov. 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—A large number of the members of the Trans-Mississippi congress are populists and this is the first time they have met since election. Senator Allen and Gov. Holcomb were at the Paxton, so they naturally gravitated there. Finally they all got into a room and began to tell of their election experiences and what they were going to do in the future. They were all in the best of spirits. One thing developed and that was that there had been a lot of

BALLOT BOX STEFFING.
Especially was this proven in the election of 1894. One gentleman asserted that some man had told him out in Montana, that they had been given free transportation to Nebraska and back and \$10 each to come to Nebraska and vote that year. They all wanted the count watched at every precinct next time. There were unlimited opportunities of cheating in the way that names were read off by one and tabbed by another. The returns of the last election in McKeighan's district, compared with those of 1894, show that the vote in that district was padded 15 or 20 per cent.

POPULERS.
All of them were in favor of going to work instantly, forthwith, immediately, without any delay to organize populist clubs, especially in the towns and cities. The returns show that we made gains in the towns and cities. The merchants are just beginning to find out what is hurting them and are willing to listen and they all agreed that the winter was the time to do that work. So we are going to have a pop club in every town in Nebraska, and we are going to some how the Lord knows how—get the money to pay postage and send them some literature. Every man felt that the state was at last within our grasp and we are going to take it. The great gain in votes and in county officers put all in high spirits. They got so full of glee, that they didn't go home until the morning. There was not a cigar to smoke or a drop to drink in the room, but no one left until the love feast broke up.

The Official Count.

The official count, including the unofficial figures from Furnas county shows the vote in Nebraska at the late election to be for supreme judge, Norval, rep. 79,156; Maxwell, pop. 79,577; Mahoney, gold dem. 18,638; Phelps, silver dem. 10,214; Wolfenbarger, prohib. 4,344.
Regents State University, Gould, rep. 8,818; Morrill, rep. 80,960; Peattie, pop. 52,357; Bayston, rep. 52,393. Norval's plurality 8,580. The state Journal with its usual disregard for truth, says Norval's plurality is 9,914, when it is only 8,580.

The official returns show a populist gain over the vote for the same office two years ago, in 1893, of 4,210, and the populists have made a gain in county officers of 28. The state is fairly in the grasp of the populist party at the next election. Go to work.

This Paper Free.

You can get this paper free one year for sending us a club of four yearly subscribers.

WESTERN MEN MEET.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress Convenes at Omaha.

OMAHA, Nov. 26, 1895.—[Special Correspondence.]—The great Trans-Mississippi congress convened yesterday in Creighton Hall. The bankers knew what they were about when they said "We'll fix them so they will not hold any great conventions or congresses, for they can't get the money to go." It was a respectable body but nothing like in numbers to the first sessions of the congress.

GOV. HOLCOMB.
Gov. Holcomb made a splendid speech of welcome. The World-Herald reporter didn't like it. He said it was too populist. After he got that down he lied about the people going away. Gov. Holcomb did honor to the state and the populist party, as he always does when he appears in public. He is a man of whom the whole state is proud, save the World-Herald reporter.

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.
After the introductory addresses and replies, the whole day was taken up with reading and referring resolutions to the committee appointed to report or squelch them as they saw fit. There were about a hundred resolutions. Nearly every one of them asked for an appropriation. In course of three or four hours they had appropriated about three hundred million dollars. No one made a suggestion as to where the money was to come from. None of them seemed ever to have heard that there was not money enough now to pay the expenses of the government, and that it was running behind \$2,000,000 a month.

WHAT THEY WANTED
Resolutions were introduced to spend millions on the Nicaragua canal, the Hennepin canal, for deep water harbors, for irrigation and for the general remodeling of the whole western hemisphere. Neither God nor the railroads seemed to have fixed things as they ought to be in regard to transportation, rainfall or deep water harbors, and they wanted congress to appropriate a few hundred million dollars to be bought with ten cent oats and thirty-five cent wheat to fix them as they ought to be. After that they adjourned until 8 p. m. In the evening they talked about statehood for the territories.

Congress Personal.
Church Howe was in attendance. He didn't say "The old ship is leaking now" but he looked as if he felt that the pops had punched another big hole in her.
Dr. Steele of Hastings was on hand and reported that the pops in his part of the state were putting their war paint on for the next fight.
Ex-Senator Pointer was there, fuller of fight than a Rocky Mountain wild cat.
Senator Allen took the 5 p. m. train for Washington Tuesday. When he went into the convention he was immediately, by an unanimous vote, made a delegate.
Ex-Congressman McKeighan attended the convention and was heartily greeted by all. He is still in poor health and almost blind, but says he will fight on till life ends.
W. J. Bryan was heartily greeted everywhere. No one can help liking him, if he won't quit running with the tail end of one wing of a dead party.
Clem Deaver made one at the pop love feast.
Gov. Holcomb went home early Tuesday morning, for things around the capitol need close watching.
Mr. Craig of California delivered a very interesting lecture Tuesday night on Hawaii. He wants it made a state of this union and an ocean cable laid to connect it with San Francisco.
There is a man in the congress who commanded a party of men from Missouri that captured the writer of these notes in 1856, court martialed him, and sentenced him to be hung for being an abolitionist. The said Missourian says he is an abolitionist himself now.

Hair cut 10 cents. Corner of Tenth and O under B. & M. ticket office. Anything in the barber line for ten cents. Barber shop corner of Tenth and O.

Louis A. Keensky, 138 North Tenth street, Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors. Pabst Milwaukee Beer. Family trade a specialty. Write for prices.

Dr. Miller's Pain-Expeller is the best Headache in 30 minutes. "Use once a dose."

POOR MAN'S STORE.

We buy for CASH and Sell for Cash. We will sell more goods for Less Money than any house in the City. We don't claim to have all the trade; only part.

Specials for Two Weeks:

Good Flour	49c	Can Corn	5
Vinegar	13	Pan cake Flour, package	5
Onions per bu	29	13 lb R Oats	25
Raisins	4	Lye	4
12 boxes Parlor Matches	10	Corn Meal, per sack	8
1 Bar White Cocoanut soap	1		

Don't forget the Place.

H. A. BOWMAN,
1819 O St. Phone 301

Coal-d, Coal-der, Coal-dust!

The wind may blow, closer you draw to the fire. To supply you at reasonable prices with well screened fuel to keep up this fire is the special business of

WAUGH & ALLEN.

Yards 21st and M Streets. 1246 O Street.

DON'T TELL ANY ONE

That GEORGE A. BAKER, at 831 O Street is Actually Selling More FRESH and SALT MEAT, and OYSTERS for the same Money than any Market in Lincoln.

George A. Baker. 1831 O St.

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The Celebrated Budweiser Bottle Beer Constantly on hand. Whisky for Family use a Specialty.

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