

ANNOUNCEMENT

Prefaces, salutatories, etc., are usually bodes and should be indulged in just as little as possible.

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT is not a new paper—it is merely the consolidation of two old ones. The name is not even new, as a paper of that name was founded in this city in 1890, and was continued until merged into the Alliance-Independent, afterward the Wealth Makers, of which this paper is the lineal successor.

In politics the paper will support the principles of the People's Party. It will advocate or favor no faction and none of the impracticable issues; but will stand squarely upon the Populist platform. In national affairs it will advocate especially the free coinage of silver, and monetary reform. While doing this, however, it will not lose sight of other needed reforms. In state affairs, it will advocate honest and economical government.

While not hesitating to criticize derelict officials, it will at all times endeavor to hold up the hands of our public servants, when it believes them honestly trying to do their duty. In other words, it will not fight our friends, but will reserve all its fire for the enemy.

The INDEPENDENT will strive to thoroughly unite all elements of the People's Party in this state; it will ever try to be liberal and fair; and it asks, and we believe it will receive, the cordial support of every populist in Nebraska.

It will have Washington news such as will be found in no other paper—furnished by special correspondents—who are not hired to color it to suit some especial end. Its news from the state capital will be furnished by men who are in a position to know whereof they write.

This paper will be the personal organ of no man; and will make a personal fight on no man. Its editors and owners will regard journalism as something higher and than that.

It will aim to be a newspaper in the best sense of the term—it will try to tell the truth.—PUBLISHERS OF THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

VALEDICTORY

The time has come for me to say a last word, to lay down political editorial work. And it is a satisfaction to know that, however imperfect my work on this paper for nearly two and a half years may have been, it has been all honest work, work performed not for gain, not with any selfish or personal consideration, but, according to my light and judgment, for the good of all. I feel sure, too, that all honest work is lasting work. As I have seen truth I have given it forth, freely, fearlessly, faithfully; and received into good hearts it must bear fruit that shall go on increasing forever. I am grateful that I have had the privilege of discussing truth and error, right and wrong, good and evil, the great living problems, for these many weeks months, years, before an audience severa times larger than gathers in any church in christendom.

It has seemed to me a holy calling; a calling to unselfishly serve not part not party in that sense, but the whole people. I have therefore sought to fix attention upon the great principles of our party and to keep it distinctive in character and pure. It is not possible to faithfully serve the people and avoid making some enemies. But I have never knowingly wronged or misrepresented any man. I have more and more grown to dislike politics, even the politics of a reform party, for reasons that I need not mention, and am therefore glad to be relieved of the work that I seemed led into. My work as a political leader and teacher is done. Because I think I can do more thorough, deeper, fundamental social work as an investigating moralist, as an independent moral or Christian leader who is prepared to practice what he preaches. I consider our whole commercial system and civilization wrong. I have come to believe, lately, that attempts to patch it up politically, by legislation, can never make it right. A new foundation must be laid. A new system, a new society, *on the opposite principle*, must be started, to save the people. Some one, some few, must begin this work. It will be hard work, a work of entire self-abnegation, with no glory in it here. But I am one who feels morally drawn to drop out of sight, out of notice, out of reputation for a time, to dig deep, and lay the foundations for a new order and organization of society which must rise out of and be distinct from the old.

Friends and associates, brothers all, goodbye, and God bless you.

GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON.

HURRAH FOR JOHNNY!

Johnny Thirston has made a speech two minutes long in the senate. The State Journal says that the senate and galleries burst into applause. Johnny advocated giving to the widow of every private and officer a pension of \$75 a month. Johnny knows that the government is going in debt at the rate of half a million a day, but he is still for the old flag and an appropriation.

SENATOR STEWART asks: "When will the people get tired of being roasted alternately or conjointly by Rothschild's two gangs of firemen, one called Democratic and the other Republican?" It is hard to tell. Some of the worst scorched ones are getting pretty tired now, but a good many will have to be fairly baked. They'll get it during the next year.

THE nations of the world that do not own and operate their telegraph systems, are Bolivia, Cuba, Hawaii, Honduras and the United States. Ignorant old fogies are, and have been running the government of the United States for some years. They are determined to keep us at the tail end of all creation. The young American giant, the Populist party, believes in progress. It wants the nation to stand at the head of the procession and not at the tail. It is going to put it there, too.

IT seems almost impossible to get the average man to understand that Mills of Texas is a cuckoo goldbug and nothing else. Some Lincoln men expressed surprise at the press dispatch which said that Mills would vote against free coinage. Mills sold out and went back on a record of a life time during the silver session. He will vote always for the gold standard.

ISN'T it strange that the one who holds that man is to be protected first, and property next, is held to be an enemy of society, i. e., an enemy of man?

THE first great haul made by the A. P.'s is in Omaha, where they run everything. The city treasury is short over \$100,000.

TIME FOR THE TRUTH**An Appeal Addressed to the New York World****Editor of the New York World:**

Wendell Phillips is said to have prophesied that "American bankers would some day be hanged to lamp posts in New York and Boston as unceremoniously as horse thieves had ever been hanged in Texas." The World is doing something just now to avert that catastrophe, and might do a great deal more if it would tell the whole truth on the money question.

In 1862 Thaddeus Stevens declared that "bankers and millionaires" were scheming to "double the debt" of the civil war, and they did it. In January, 1878, Senator Voorhees said that "the demonetization of silver was purposely accomplished before the policy of specie resumption was declared, in order to make money as scarce as possible in reaching by forced contraction the single standard of gold." About the same time John G. Carlisle stigmatized the demonetization of silver as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age." He described it as a "conspiracy," the consummation of which "would entail more misery upon the human race than wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world."

Nearly the whole financial legislation of this country during the last thirty-three years has been a plot against the masses of the people to despoil them of their property. The editor of the New York World, with its vast sources of information, cannot be ignorant of what has taken place, what is now going on, and what may easily occur when seventy millions of deceived, outraged and betrayed people shall become finally aroused to the realities of the situation.

The gold raid upon the United States treasury is simply a new form of brigandage and piracy. There is no reason for it, no law for it, and no moral right in any way pertaining to it. Robbers have procured the election of certain members of their band to public office, and these men hand out the people's wealth to themselves who share the spoils.

I suppose the World knows there is no law compelling a specific "reserve," much less a "gold reserve," for the redemption of greenbacks. I suppose the World knows that the greenbacks are not redeemable in gold, but are redeemable in "coin," silver or gold coin at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. I suppose the World knows that in the whole history of bimetallism for thousands of years, a debtor, whether nation or individual, has always had the option of paying a creditor in the accessible metal, and this one and only way of "maintaining the parity" has no exception on earth until the evil days of John Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, and Grover Cleveland. I suppose the World knows there is no exception now in France, Germany, or anywhere else except in the one country that has fallen into the hands of corruptionists and traitors, the United States of America.

The World must know that the whole practice of paying government obligations in gold is a fraud—a monstrous crime for which Grover Cleveland would be impeached in a week, if the press would give facts instead of falsehoods to the American people. About two millions of voters—the derided Populists—understand the matter. The rest of the people have been kept ignorant and blind to it by reading and trusting "the great newspapers." But the time has come for the truth. Let the New York World lead in telling it. In case you have any doubt of home talent for the work, I think I can secure for you, without charge, the services of the greatest living experts of monetary science—men of both national and international reputations, whose facts, figures, and comprehensive information would be worth thousands of dollars to any journal really standing for strict honesty and the public welfare. Against these men, if you please, you may put the whole so-called sound money club of your city, with the goldite professors and fraternity of the entire globe.

I doubt, of course, that the World will be permitted by its stockholders to do anything of the kind, or will even publish this letter. The letter, however, will appear in a new and powerful paper edited by a senator of the United States, and may be reproduced by a thousand unsubsidized "country papers." I trust it will do some good as a test of the New York World's real integrity and patriotism, and in throwing one more ray of light upon a subject that now involves the practical salvation of all the Occidental nations of mankind.

Respectfully, GORDON CLARK.

We wish to employ one or two good solicitors in each county in the state to secure subscribers and advertisements for this paper. Write for terms.

OUR DEBT ABROAD**SIX BILLIONS OF DOLLARS With a Yearly Interest of Three Million Dollars**

The debt that the American people owe abroad is a very important factor in our present financial trouble. All of our other debts might be just as they are at this time and if we did not owe any more abroad than we did in 1860 we would not have very much trouble to get along with our national finances. The gold bug and plutocratic papers like the State Journal and Omaha Bee never in any way explain or even refer to our debt abroad. They do not want nor care not let the people know how much our debt amounts to knowing full well if the people were fully posted as to the amount of our obligations in foreign lands their papers of deceiving the people would come to an end. The public press has been for the last thirty years trying to cover up our financial condition. The State Journal has done more than all other forces combined to cover our city with a debt which amounts to more than \$2,500,000. It is to say the plot of ground which is about three miles one way by four miles the other on which the city of Lincoln is built has more than \$2,500,000 of public debt plastered against it which the city and county treasurer have to collect a yearly interest of more than \$120,000. In other words the people of this city have to gather up more than ten thousand dollars for each month to send east to pay interest on its public debt. When the war broke out in 1861 the people of this country did not owe very much abroad. The first reliable statement we have of our obligations in foreign lands was made in 1869 by David A. Wells who was at that time special Commissioner of the Revenue. The official statement he made of our debt abroad at that time was as follows:

Government bonds.....	\$1,000,000,000
State and municipal debts.....	107,500,000
Revenue bonds.....	130,000,000
Railroad stocks.....	113,000,000
Miscellaneous stock and bonds.....	15,000,000
Real estate mortgages.....	25,000,000
Money on deposit in this country, or temporarily invested.....	75,000,000
Total.....	\$1,465,500,000

This estimate of our foreign debt at that time was considered very conservative. This amount of foreign capital has been kept in this country every since and the interest accumulations have been reinvested in various other stocks. The interest at five per cent on the above amount reinvested from 1869 to 1895, making a period of twenty-six years, would amount to \$3,100,000,000. During the period from 1869 to 1895, the Americans traveled very extensively abroad and placing their expenditures at \$50,000,000 a year, the twenty-six years would make \$1,300,000,000. Many estimate the amount at \$100,000,000 a year, but placing the figures at one-half of that amount gives the enormous amount of \$1,300,000,000 spent for pleasure by the Americans in foreign lands in the last twenty-six years. The cost of the carrying trade for twenty-six years to the American people has been \$2,500,000,000, eighty per cent of the carrying trade is carried in foreign bottoms, and eighty-seven per cent of the passenger transportation is on foreign vessels.

Our average excess of exports over imports per year for the last twenty-six years has been about \$90,000,000 a year or, to state the amount accurately for the last twenty-six years it has been \$2,356,316,951. By adding the various amounts paid for pleasure carrying trade money borrowed, and interest on money borrowed together and then deducting the amount of the excess of exports over imports for twenty-six years, we will arrive at the amount that we are in debt to other countries. The following are the amounts:

The amount that we were in debt.....	\$1,465,500,000
Interest on the above amount from 1869 to 1895.....	3,100,000,000
Expenditure by the Americans abroad.....	1,300,000,000
The carrying trade for twenty-six years.....	2,356,316,951
Total.....	\$8,221,816,951
Deducting from the above amount the excess of exports for twenty-six years over the imports.....	\$2,356,316,951
Grand total.....	\$6,000,000,000

Those figures show that we are over \$6,000,000,000 in debt to other countries and those figures are much lower than many experts are placing them.

Gladstone said in 1892 that England's foreign investments were more than \$10,000,000,000. There is less than \$6,000,000,000 of gold in the United States and we would like to have the State Journal and the Omaha Bee explain to the people of Nebraska how the people of the United States can pay this \$6,000,000,000 with only \$600,000,000 to pay it with only one-tenth of enough money to pay our foreign debt.

TWO PICTURES

I brought a load of wheat to town a few years ago; sold it for \$40.60. With this money I paid my taxes, \$22; got a new dress for my wife, \$5; shoes for the children, \$5; a barrel of flour, \$6.50; fifty pounds of sugar, \$4; ten pounds of coffee, \$2; and went home happy with \$3.75 in my pocket to give to the preacher.

I brought a load of wheat to town today, sold it for \$22.50; paid my taxes, \$22.35 and have a quarter left. They tell me I can get flour and dresses and sugar and meat, for half what I paid then, but it appears to me I ha'nt got the half. I've about made up my mind to invest this quarter in United States bonds and how for the gold standard.—Farmer's Tribune

Make Cows Pay.
What is the use of keeping cows unless you can make money with them? No other business would stand a waste of from 25 to 50 per cent, and the dairy business will not. You waste that much butter by pail skimming. Get a **Safety Hand SEPARATOR** and save it. Send for Circular.
P. M. SHARPLES, Eighth, III.

Leave me this ad. Get Miller's in Phila.

A RALLY OF PATRIOTS

(Continued from first page.)

rich in all material resources, one of the acknowledged greatest and most powerful nations of the earth, all history records no instance of such a nation perishing for reason of money. This government can make its own money as it has done in the past and a patriotic people will fight its battle and accept its money in payment for services; freed from the heartless grip of the money changers.

Who Buys Our Corn.

During the last month it has been reported from various sources that Phil Armour has been buying and cribbing corn at many points in the west we take from the Northwestern Lumberman the following: "Armour & Co., are building a line of cribs at the stations on the Des Moines Northern and Western railway which is consuming a good deal of course lumber." The corn is being bought all over this western country at prices running from twelve to sixteen cents per bushel. May corn is five cents lower per bushel in Chicago than it has been for thirtythree years. Can the goldbug papers, the State Journal and Omaha Bee explain these low prices. With a very short crop of corn and oats in 1894 with the old corn and oats used up before the crop of 1895 was ready for market, the 1895 crop should have brought a good price. The goldbug papers dare not claim that it is overproduction that lie has had its day.

The only possible reason that can be given is that there is no money in the country to buy the farmers products with. None of the banks west of the Mississippi river has any money to loan for the purposes of buying corn and oats. This being the case a few rich men like Armour can hold down the prices and buy in a large amount of the corn at less than cost of production. The goldbugs and plutocrats of the east are telling the people of the West that there is to much money and that the greenbacks and treasury notes must be destroyed. Armour has controlled the prices of our hogs and cattle for years, and now he is controlling the price of our corn.

Thus we have one class of wealthy men foreclosing mortgages and forcing the payment of all past due debts without offering opportunity to renew, compelling farmers to sell their produce to another class, at prices less than the actual cost of production.

What will be the result?

Truth's APPROACHING TRIUMPH

O. Truth, thou approachest with blessing. The shadows are fleeing away. The light of the dawn is increasing. And evil sinks back from the day; As a bridegroom that leaveth his chamber, Rejoicing in strength for the race, Thou comest! Thou comest! Thou comest! And heaven is seen in thy face!

Chorus:

Its glory has gilded the mountains, And soon, where the spoiler has trod, We shall follow thy feet to the fountains, And beautiful gardens of God.

Thou publishing peace to the nation, And helping the poor to be free; Thou bringing a present salvation From every injustice men see.

Thy face is a terror to tyrants, It withers their strength and they fall; But to those who are under oppression, It seemeth the fairest of all.

Chorus:

Its glory, etc. Thou teachest the folly of fighting, The waste of competitive strife; Thou shonest the need of uniting In equal, industrial life.

Thou shamest the pride of the classes, Who prey on the helpless and weak; Thy light is a light for the masses, The hope of the poor and the meek.

Chorus:

Its glory, etc. O, never a lie but thou knowest Its evil, its folly, its pain; And never a good but thou shonest How all its advantage shall gain.

For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge Of that which is helpful and just, And Truth shall disarm the Deceiver, And force him to grovel in dust.

Chorus:

Its glory, etc. GEORGE HOWARD GIBSON, in Armageddon.

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