

THE REPRESENTATION

Populist Leaders Consider it Long and Well

HOW THE PARTY WAS FOUNDED

Hereafter Those Who Vote the Ticket Will Make the Platform

Harmony Reached at Last

St. Louis, Jan. 18, 1896.—[Special correspondence.]—There is a much larger number of the committee here than was expected. It was thought that only about forty members would have been in attendance but there were over double the number. The following are the members of the national committee:

- Connecticut—Robert Payne. Massachusetts—Geo. F. Washburn, E. G. Brown and Peter Gardner. Maine—H. S. Hobbs, Henry Botta. Maryland—A. A. Dunning, Dr. M. G. Elsey. New Jersey—John Wilcox, J. R. Buchanan. Pennsylvania—V. A. Lotier, J. H. Leslie and J. B. Aikin. Minnesota—L. Donnelly, K. Halvorson and M. B. Martin. Missouri—A. Rozelle, Lamar; O. D. Jones, Edenia. Nebraska—S. C. Stockton and V. O. Strickler, J. H. Edmisten. North Dakota—Walter Muir, W. T. McCulloch. Oregon—J. W. Marksberry. South Dakota—Fred Zipp. Vermont—A. J. Beebe, Charles S. Louis. California—H. E. Shaw, Jesse Pomdstone, E. M. Hamilton. Idaho—J. H. Anderson. Iowa—W. H. Calhoun, W. L. Scott, A. J. Westfall. Kansas—S. H. Snider. Louisiana—G. W. Bruce, T. J. Guice, T. J. Mills. Mississippi—G. W. Dyer. North Carolina—W. B. Lindsay, Thos. B. Long, S. O. Wilson. Tennessee—J. H. McDowell, John Tellcorse, T. J. Ogilvie. Texas—D. E. Lyday. Virginia—J. H. Hobson, Maj. Mann Page. West Virginia—S. H. Pierson, John E. Stanley. Utah—James Thompson, William A. McKenzie, N. B. Dresser. Washington—C. W. Young, M. F. Knox, D. B. Hanna. Wyoming—H. D. Merritte. Illinois—H. E. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith, J. D. Hess. Indiana—M. C. Rankin, C. A. Robinson, Frazier Thomas. Michigan—J. O. Zable. Ohio—Hugo Freyer, J. C. H. Cobb. Wisconsin—Robert Schilling, C. M. Butts, Henry O'Brien. Arkansas—J. W. Dollison, J. M. Pittman, E. R. Ray. Colorado—S. S. Horvey, P. S. Jenkins, F. H. Sythe. Georgia—J. H. Turner, C. H. Ellington, Dr. J. F. Brown. Kentucky—J. G. Blair, W. G. Scott. District of Columbia—T. A. Bland, Leo Crandall, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs. The committee was in executive session from 10 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock at night, with the exception of two hours for lunch, when an adjournment was taken from 12 till 1 o'clock. At 7 o'clock an adjournment was taken, and at 8 the committee again met in executive session. There were two principal questions to be considered. One was the matter of the date of the convention; another, the basis of representation upon which the delegates should be elected. This latter occupied nearly all of the afternoon. It was warmly debated. It was naturally interesting to learn why such an apparently trivial matter should lead to such a lengthy discussion. The reason is ready to be found in the composition of the populist party. On the old basis delegates were selected from each state, according to the total voting population of the state. Thus the eastern states had a great majority over the western. Some of the leaders of the populist movement now desire to change the basis, making the total populist vote of each state the test in the sending of delegates to the populist convention. This, it is estimated, would practically give the control of the party to the southern and western states. It will have the effect of uniting all the reform elements of the different political parties and enable them to get together under one banner for victory in the coming election.

Now is the time to subscribe. To say that the opportunity will never return again would be to predict the improbable, but there is no time like the present and no better use to which a dollar can be put.

A Simple Change. "Professor, how does the hair-cut suit you?" "The hair is altogether too short—a little longer, please."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A New Metal. Glucinium is the name of a new metal which seems to be destined to become of great importance in the very near future. On account of its peculiar qualities it will be used especially for electrical purposes. As its atomic weight is 9.1 and its specific gravity 2.00, its tractive power is considerably greater than that of iron, and its conductivity is equal to that of silver. Glucinium, therefore, is more capable of resistance than iron and a better conductor than copper, and in addition to all that it is lighter than aluminum. If these claims for this new metal should be confirmed for practical use, there is no doubt that glucinium will be used extensively for electrical purposes, the more as its commercial value will amount to about \$20 a pound, or 150 times less than the same volume and ten times less than the same weight of platinum.

This paper and The Silver Knight both for one year for \$1.15 in advance.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION

What the Plutocrats Say the Cause Of It Is

Even the bullet headed plutocrats down east are beginning to talk about the agricultural depression. A lot of them held a meeting in New York city last week. One of the speakers started off all right but he soon got into the old rut. He said:

"The subject of agricultural depression is hardly second in importance to the solution of the slavery question, for the interests of the entire population of the United States are equally involved in this question. This is the second conference of this nature in the history of our country, the first having been held in Philadelphia in 1785. The present depressed condition of agriculture in our eastern states and the consequent depreciation of land values has been the subject of much anxious inquiry, for when agriculture ceases to be sustained by fairly prosperous conditions for any considerable portion of time not only are those who are directly engaged in its work unfavorably affected, but all other classes and interests in society become more or less disturbed."

That shows the speaker is just taking his first lesson in the doctrines of the Farmers Alliance, but in the beginning of the next paragraph he falls flat down and says: "Many of the serious losses occurring on farms are due to the farmers themselves. It is estimated that the manure derived from the domestic animals in this state in one year, if properly returned to the soil, would be worth in value \$100,000,000. The loss sustained from the neglect in the proper care of these valuable materials, both in city and country, is not less than \$50,000,000 annually. Too many cows are kept on many dairy farms that have not the capacity to produce a profit on food consumed, two cows being kept to make the produce that one should. Too many acres are not properly fertilized and too poorly cultivated, producing minimum instead of maximum crops."

Now that is the same old song sung to the same plutocratic tune we have heard so long in Nebraska. This tyro in economics does not stop to think that if we should produce maximum crops we would get no more than we do now for the minimum crops, unless the volume of money was increased. A big crop and where would prices be? Then the old cry of "overproduction" would be raised again. No Mr. Plutocrat you can't fool us with that kind of talk any more. There will be agricultural depression just as long as we have the gold standard, and that too, whether we have maximum crops or minimum crops.

Will the State Journal Explain

The amount of money that the American people owe to people of foreign nations is so large that it has become a menace to the prosperity of our country and the INDEPENDENT will keep the amounts constantly before its readers. This question lays at the foundation of nearly all of our financial troubles and we feel that it is our duty to continually press this matter on the people. The French people are more in debt than we are, but none of their debts are held in foreign countries, it is all owned by their own people. We wrote up quite a long article on our debt abroad in our issue of last week. The first official statement we have of the debt that our people owe to people in other lands was made by David A. Wells who was special commissioner of the Revenue during 1869. The statement was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Government bonds, State and municipal debts, Railway stocks, etc.

The debt has been accumulating ever since 1869, and it now amounts to the enormous sum set forth in the table below:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes The amount that we were in debt, Interest on the above amount from 1869 to 1895, etc.

As we have less than \$600,000,000 of gold in this country which is under the ruling of the Treasury department, the only money to redeem all the balance of our circulation and at the same time must take care of more than \$6,000,000,000 of foreign debt can the State Journal or any other gold bug paper tell how it can be done.

Any Cord Will Do. The Peoples Tribune, of Washington, makes the following bit that would fit a northern republican as well as southern democrat, exactly.

At a recent prayer meeting, a democratic brother prayed that God would cause the democratic party to hang together, whereupon a populist present shouted, "amen, amen!" This led the democratic member to make the following amendment to his prayer: "Not, oh, Lord, in the sense our populist brother means, but in the spirit of accord and concord."

"Any cord will do, good Lord; any cord will do," interjected the populist. The pastor immediately made a rule that hereafter politics should be kept out of the prayer meeting, and that no brother should read the Tribune.

If the mayor of Lincoln can close all the gambling houses in the city for one night, how is it that he cannot keep them closed? Where are the good times that the gamblers were going to bring with them?

When you need shoes go to Webster & Rogers, 1043 O street. They will sell you good goods at gold standard prices.

GOOD BYE OLD PARTY

Ex-Governor Gibbs of Texas Leaves the Democrats

BOTH OLD PARTIES ARE FRAUDS

We can Have Money to Build Warships, Pay Big Salaries, Fire Salutes and Make Trusts but None to do Business With

Uncle Sam. "Allee Timee Busted"

There has been a sensation down in Texas. Ex-Governor Gibbs one of the great political leaders of the lone star state has bidden the old party good bye and cast his lot with the Populists. The Houston Daily Post has a two column interview with him. It is spicy reading from start to finish. The interview is in part as follows:

"We can get money to build war ships to float around the world and fire salutes and to pay big pensions to the already rich, but when it comes to doing something practical for the benefit of the masses we are as the Chinaman says: 'Allee timee busted.'"

"The canalization of the Trinity river at a cost of \$1,000,000 would save the producers of Texas about \$2.50 per bale on their cotton freight, but our representatives won't demand it either because it will scare eastern Democrats or won't appear economical. If Texas is safely Democratic what is the use of giving them any relief? If we canalize the Trinity river it will save the producers several millions every year, but it will make the holders of railroad stocks and bonds in the east mad, and they won't put up any Democratic campaign fund. Instead of canalizing the Trinity they will build a warship at a cost of \$5,000,000 and call her Texas and let Texas girls baptize her, and this won't hurt or offend the railroads and will quiet the 'mud-sillers,' who will vote the ticket, although the ship won't float. This is the game that the Democratic and Republican leaders give the people, and then tell us that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people—but which people?"

"Even the National government and monarchies limit the amount of fees an officer can pocket during a term of office, but this people's democratic administration fixes no limit, and when the people talk about reforming this abuse, the leaders begin to talk tariff or silver or hunt some popular individual to put in office."

"Populists could not give us anything worse than the official fee system, and the ornamental railroad commission in state politics; and in national politics no more extravagance and demoralization and unequal taxation than the last Democratic and Republican Congress gave. In Congress they could demand in behalf of the people of Texas fair treatment in a tariff bill or an appropriation bill. They could be earnest if not eloquent, honest if not polished, and preach and vote against the autocratic tendencies of Democratic and Republican Congressmen. They might reduce expenses to a basis where the money in circulation would abide more in the pockets of the people than in the government treasury or official pocket books. They might cause the people to find out that just as efficient officers could be obtained for one-fourth the present salaries, just as in the best and most honest days of the republic. They might teach the world that the mud-sillers of America make just as good office holders as beasts of burden. They might prove to the world that republican governments can reform themselves, and that democratic institutions can live beyond the usual age of corroding corruption."

"If the mud-sillers of our social and political organism are ignorant, they may compensate us for their ignorance, by their economy and honesty, just as old Andrew Jackson did. If he makes a good tax producer in time of peace, and a good soldier in time of war, why not a good office holder? It is not as brutal or expensive to us for him to murder the queen's English as the queen's subjects. He may have sense enough to run the government mill for a fair and equal toll and return to the pay as you go policy. He may not have a university education, and yet know more than the financier who killed the goose that laid the golden egg. No matter how uncouth the mud siller may appear, when he gets behind the pie counter with the official apron on, he will be transmogrified into a thing of wisdom and beauty, and handle the official baton and draw the official salary with a grace of a Sir Miles Crowley and a Sir Roger. If he can't shoot ducks on the Chesapeake bay, he can go over on the Virginia side and make coons and o'possums think the world is at war."

"If he gave us as much trouble as a living Congressman he would at least compensate us when he died by an economical funeral as Peffer says that any good Populist will be satisfied with one government paid mourner. The shrewd Yankee Congressman could get away with no more of the Populist wool and hide than he has of the Democratic wool and hide. If he did not prove himself a good performer and breeder we could turn him out on the commons and try a new breed, for after all government is an experiment. Way not give the Populists or mud-siller the benefit of the doubt, for we do this much for the criminal? If he can raise any more political hell, or make times any harder, or be bossed any more by corporations, than the Democrats and Republicans of today it will be because he gets up earlier and puts in more time at it. It will require great wisdom for him to get up a more Dolly Vardon tariff or financial system."

"Some of these one-galussed fellows in the cross timber know as much about what constitutes good government as some of these political dudes who pose as statesmen and teachers of democracy and get on both sides of silver and the railroad, and every other political question, and expect Democrats to make jumping jacks of themselves in trying to follow them."

Every man who receives a sample copy of THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT may very properly consider it an invitation to subscribe.

The Annex restaurant is as good as any in the city. Give them a trial.

Dr. Miller's Nerve Plasters 25c. at all Druggists.

The Great Wave of Prosperity

For the last twelve months the old party papers have been shouting that there was a great wave of prosperity abroad in the land. In every locality where business was at a "low ebb" the local old party politicians and newspapers would give various reasons. Short crops would have to bear the blame at one place, low prices at another, and so on to the end. The year 1895 has passed into history. There have been but few years in our national history that have produced more of sorrow, disaster and bankruptcy than the year 1895. And if with the closing of the year the future had bright prospects we might overlook the past, but such is not the case; the prospects for 1896 are not bright. The outlook for business is not nearly as good as it was one year ago. Prices of nearly all manufactured goods a year ago were tending upward and the employes of a large number of factories received an increase in their wages; many a manufacturing plant that had stood idle since 1893 started up. But today everything is changed. Prices of nearly all manufactured goods are declining, everything that the farmer produces brings a low price, and prices are declining from day to day. R. G. Dun & Co. make the following statement in their last report, dated January 17th:

"The situation could hardly be more perplexing for business men. Practical merchants, manufacturers, or bankers can have little sympathy for those who minimize their difficulties."

"This was written in New York where we are told that business is prosperous. A little further on in the same report we find: 'But four large failures within a day or two indicate that the same conditions cannot continue without much embarrassment.'"

It will be seen that the wave hits in spots. Quoting from the report: "Domestic trade shown by clearing house payments to be 28.8 per cent less than 1893. Railroad earnings for the first week in January are 13.5 per cent less than 1893."

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

"The pig iron output weekly January 2 was 207,471 tons, a decrease of 9,325, 4.3 per cent in December, and unsold stocks increased 92,125 tons, or over 20,000 weekly, while the great steel companies, whose stocks are not quoted, produced in December 342,936 tons. The production is so far beyond the present demand for finished product that temporary stoppage of many furnaces is expected."

Whenever the iron industry suffers, every other industry follows in its downward tendency. The report says that the supply of finished goods is so far beyond the demand that production must stop. Again the report says:

"Shipments of boots and shoes for the week have been 23 per cent less than last year, but many of the factories are running full and orders are scanty, buyers still believing that prices must get lower."

"That great wave must be taking a short lay off. The crowning part of the report is contained in the following: 'New York, Jan. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-morrow in their weekly review of trade:

"Failures for nine days of January have shown liabilities of \$5,568,000, against \$4,522,531 last year in ten days, and \$9,041,225 in eleven days of 1894. Failures for the past week have been much larger in magnitude, numbering 395 in the United States, against 373 last year, and 81 in Canada, against 60 last year."

There were 22 more failures during the week than last year for the same week and more than a million dollars more of liabilities. These figures should arouse the American people. The plutocratic gold bug State Journal and Omaha Bee will tell you that it is all caused by the Wilson Tariff bill. Can the Hon. C. H. Gere of the State Journal or Mr. E. Rosewater of the Bee explain to the people of Nebraska how it is that Canada has 21 more failures for the first week of this last year than for the same week last year. You can not blame the Wilson bill for that twenty-five per cent increase of bankrupts. Neither one of these gentlemen will attempt to explain this great increase. If the Wilson bill had anything to do with the business of Canada it is supposed to favor the businessmen of that country.

No man living can give but one reason and that is Canada is cursed by the same financial policy that the United States is. A single gold standard. It is strange that the people of this country will allow themselves to be ruined by the gold bug and plutocrats of Wall Street. What a picture we have placed before us. Not a bank from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains that has any money to loan to buy and crib corn or to loan to farmers to buy and feed steers with. Phil Armour and the balance of the big four at Chicago are the only ones that can buy and crib the corn and they are getting it at their own prices. They have pressed down May corn to about 28 cents per bushel, which is about five cents lower than May corn has been for thirty-three years. The way to change this set of conditions is for the people to rise up in their might and vote the gold bug out of power. The man that votes for McKinley, Reed, Allison, Harrison, Cleveland or Morton votes for a gold bug. As far as the money is concerned these men will be controlled by Wall Street and will veto all legislation that is intended to increase the money volume in the country.

An Interesting Development. The gas ... turned low. Scarcely a glimmer gleamed.

Young Camera clasped in his arms the slender form of the beautiful heiress, Angelica McFadden, and her rosy cheek pressed the vest button nearest his heart. Angelica's dulcet "yes!" to the momentous question which concerned the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of these two loving hearts still trembled upon the enraptured air.

"And yet," exclaimed young Camera exultingly through the circumambient, impassioned darkness, "and yet they say that negatives are developed in a dark room!"—New York World.

TAKE NOTICE!

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The Independent Pub. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN'S MAYOR.

Mr. W. Morton Smith Asks Him Where the Gamblers and Prostitutes Assessment Goes.

The following taken from The Courier a republican weekly published in Lincoln is self explanatory. Many republicans in Lincoln are fast growing sick and tired of their boodling mayor and city council.

"As mayor of the city of Lincoln, Frank Graham is a paid servant of the people. It is his duty to be frank and honest with his employers. There are certain things his employers, the people, would like to know, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Graham will manifest the same accommodating spirit that he did before election. Mayor Graham's employers would like to know the reason for his paroxysm of official zeal which lately caused the sudden closing of the gambling houses—for one night. This is a very simple matter and the mayor ought to be willing to tell his employers all about it. They have a right to know. There is another thing. It has been reported for some months that there is such a thing as an 'assessment fund.' Now, Mayor Graham, what is the 'assessment fund?' Is it a fact, as currently reported, that six or seven gambling houses pay \$100 a month each into the hands of an officer of the city, for official protection? If so, what becomes of this money, amounting to \$600 or \$700 a month? Is it correct that this sum is further augmented each month by contributions from certain resorts in the reservation? Now there are good reasons for believing that there is an assessment fund of this sort, and the people are genuinely interested in finding out what becomes of it. If you are turning \$600 or \$700 a month into the city treasury you should not let your excessive modesty prevent you from making proper acknowledgment of your philanthropy. Of course it is not supposed that any improper use is made of the \$600 or \$700. But the question is, what is done with the money?"

A Novel Remedy.

A Virginia gentleman, during an athletic exercise one day, felt a sudden pain, and fearing some internal injury sent for a negro living on the plantation who made pretensions to medical skill to prescribe for him. The negro, having sagely investigated the case, prepared and administered a dose with the utmost confidence of a speedy cure. No relief being obtained, however, a regular physician was sent for, who on arriving inquired of the negro what he had given. Sambo promptly responded: "Rosin and alum, sir!" "What did you give them for?" continued the doctor. "Why," replied Sambo, "de alum to draw de parts together and de rosin to solder 'em."

Duelt in Calcutta.

Two respectable Englishmen of Calcutta fought a duel with dumb-bells recently. After spending a pleasant evening with their families they got into a quarrel and were seen fighting by a native servant. One was killed by a dumb-bell, whereupon the other blew out his brains with a revolver.

Coal in South Africa.

Owing to sea freight, expensive landing and carriage after arrival at port of delivery the coal consumed at the Kimberley diamond mines, South Africa, became the most costly on record, the average price per ton being £20. These coals originally cost at the pit mouth about 10 shillings. The highest price ever paid for coal in England was between 1800-1820, when it cost £2 13s 3d per ton.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods. WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

YE SONGS OF SAMYEWEEL.

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deeler in & breeder uv hy grade mewels newtown arizony preedin the gospital a speshulty.

His Bent.

Fond Father—If that boy of mine has any particular bent, I can't find it. Philosopher—What experiments have you made to find out? "Very thorough ones. I gave him a toy printing press, a steam engine, a box of paints, a chest of tools and a lot of other things carefully selected to find out whether his tastes were literary, mechanical, artistic, commercial or what, and I know no more than I did before."

"What did he do with 'em?" "Smashed them all up."

"Ah, I see. He is to be a furnitur mover."—New York Weekly.