

Can the State Journal Deceive the People.

For more than a year the State Journal, through its editorial columns and in the columns that are written by W. E. Annin, their Washington correspondent, the citizens of Lincoln and others that have been practically compelled to take that paper in order to get the morning news, have to read all kinds of false statements about the Wilson tariff bill and the revenues of the government. I wish to say right here that we have no defense to make on behalf of the Wilson tariff bill and no defense to make on behalf of Cleveland's administration, but believe in giving the devil its due. Nearly every issue of the Journal contains the same lie. One morning you will find it dressed up in the editorial columns, and the next morning that untruthful Annin who writes from Washington will fill his article with false statements. It is known by all that read that the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill was passed with an income tax attachment, and that the supreme court, after a long and hard fight and reversing themselves, delivered a political opinion against the law. Many more than half of the thinking people of this country believe that there are enough dishonest or corrupt judges on the supreme bench to endanger any law that is passed in the interest of the people as against the corporations. It was claimed by the democrats in congress and the administration that the bill would furnish enough revenue to run the government, and the facts are if the income tax had been retained the income tax would have furnished ample revenue to pay the expenses of the government during the worst financial crisis that the government ever passed through, and in ordinary prosperous times the bill as it stands today would furnish nearly enough money to run the government. During the past month Annin has been criticizing the senate very severely for not passing the bond and tariff bills that the house passed a short time ago. The bond bill ought to be defeated in the senate. It is hard to understand how any western man can favor that bond bill. In the house there were forty-seven republicans that voted against the bill. The five republicans from Nebraska voted for bonds, and the eight republicans from Kansas voted against bonds. Were the republicans of Nebraska right or those of Kansas right. We say that the Kansas republicans were right and that the five republicans from this state followed the dictates of Wall street, and by that vote they show that they are in favor of issuing bonds in times of peace. That vote should defeat every one of them at the next election. We have been cursed with one hundred and sixty-three millions of bonds already, with one hundred million more to follow, and our five republican members by their votes endorse this infamous bond business. The people of this state should see to it that such men are left at home.

States against 363 last year, and 61 in Canada against 59 last year.

It will be seen that the amount of the failures for the first fifteen days of this month was \$1,837,408 more than for seventeen days of January, 1895. There were ten more failures in United States and two more in Canada last week than for the same week last year. The bankruptcies for two weeks of this month have been 768 in this country and 140 in Canada. If this rate of failures should continue throughout the year the total for 1896, would be 19,764 for the United States. For the last three years the failures have been as follows: 1895, 13,179; 1894, 13,885; 1893, 15,242; for the three years, 42,306 failures. Taking the same year thirty years ago, when there was plenty of money to do business with we find the following: 1863, 495; 1864, 520; 1865, 530. Total for three years, 1,545. During the last three years there has been 40,761 more failures than for the three years from 1863 to 1865. The population is not quite twice as large as it was in 1865, while the population was doubled the failures are more than twenty-five times as many as they were in 1865. The gold bug State Journal and other papers of same stripe will tell you that the democrats are to blame for this state of affairs. In 1891 the number of failures were 12,377, 1892, 10,344. For 30 years prior to March 4, 1893, the republicans ruled this country, so it certainly must have been republican legislation that increased the failures from 530 in 1865 to 12,377 in 1891. During that time we had nearly all kinds of tariff legislation, and during 1891 the McKinley law was in full force, and yet during that year there were nearly 2,000 more bankruptcies than any year before during our national existence. The failures have averaged considerably more than 10,000 for each year since 1882. The gold bug and plutocratic press will have to find something besides the Wilson bill to lay this trouble to. The American voter will have to be aroused to the danger to our country. The enormous total of more than 42,000 failures during the last three years should wake up the people of this country to realize that the gold single standard men must be driven out of office at Washington. The only reason that can be given for this vast shrinkage in values and destruction of property is that we have not anything like enough money to do the business of the country. During 1891 and 1892 we were doing the business of this country with one dollar of real money and nine dollars of bank confidence money. In 1893 the bank confidence money got a black eye and was nearly wiped out. For the last three years the bank confidence money has been shrinking until nearly all of the banks west of the Mississippi are so hard pressed that they have no money to loan.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

Remarkable Contest for the Governorship of Tennessee Between the Taylors. From the Washington Post: One of the most remarkable political contests of modern days was that between Bob and Alf Taylor over the governorship of Tennessee some years ago. The brothers are both violinists—in Tennessee they are known as fiddlers. Alf is the superior performer. Bob plays left-handed. Neither one is a finished master of the instrument, but they both play the mountain melodies to the queen's taste. During their unique race for governor Bob and Alf did not actually carry their fiddles with them, but in almost every town the people would hunt up a couple of violins and insist on hearing them play. When the election was over and Bob was occupying the highest office in the gift of Tennesseeans a convict of the penitentiary one day sent him a fiddle. It was a home-made instrument, the convict being its author and finisher. He had made it while serving out his sentence in the "pen," and designed touching a tender chord in the governor's heart by the presentation. The story is best told in Governor Bob's own way: "One day just before Christmas a state official entered my office and said: 'I have been implored by a poor, miserable wretch in the penitentiary to bring you this rude fiddle. It was made by his own hands with a penknife during the hours allotted to him for rest. It is absolutely valueless, it is true, but it is his petition for mercy. He begged me to say that he has neither attorney nor influential friends to plead for him; he is poor, and all that he asks is, that when the governor shall sit at his own fireside on Christmas eve with his own happy children around him, he will play one tune on this rough fiddle and think of a cabin far away in the mountains in which is a family of poor, ragged children crying for bread and listening for the returning footsteps of their convict father.' Who would not have been touched by such an appeal? When Christmas eve came the governor sat at his own happy fireside, surrounded by his own happy family, and sitting there he played one tune on the rough fiddle. Far up in the mountains there was another hearthstone bright and warm, the pardoned convict was there with his children on his knees and his heart re-echoing the strains which the governor played on the home-made fiddle."

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

- A List of the Officers, Members, and Executive Committee of People's Party of Nebraska. OFFICERS STATE COMMITTEE. Chairman—J. A. Edgerton, Lincoln. Secretary—Frank D. Eger, Lincoln. Treasurer—Austin H. Wier, Lincoln. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. First District—C. W. Hoak, Lincoln. Second District—C. A. Whitford, Arlington. Third District—O. Nelson, Richland. Fourth District—B. R. B. Weber, Valparaiso. Fifth District—D. S. Dusenberry, Nelson. Sixth District—J. W. Ellingham, North Platte. COUNTY COMMITTEES. Adams—J. T. Steele, Hastings. Antelope—Herman Foster, Neligh. Banner—M. E. Shatto, Ashford. Blaine—E. L. Hollupeter, Brewster. Boone—J. K. Baird, Clear Rapids. Box Butte—J. K. Neal, Hemingford. Boyd—Ed. L. Whiting, Spencer. Brown—George Miles, Lincoln. Buffalo—John A. Miller, Kearney. Burdett—E. W. Peterson, Gracemah. Butler—W. H. Taylor, David City. Cass—W. Suttou, Alvo. Cedar—John H. Barker, Hartington. Chase—A. B. Sutton, Imperial. Cherry—G. P. Crabb, Valentine. Clayborne—C. J. Osborne, Sidney. Clay—G. W. Nagle, Clay Center. Colfax—O. Nelson, Richland. Cunningham—L. Dewald, Wisner. Custer—C. W. Beal, Broken Bow. DeWitt—M. Slocum, Clay City. Dawes—J. L. Gibson, Crawford. Dawson—T. W. Hanna, Lexington. Deuel—James Schramm, Gracemah. Dundy—John Gorman, Oakshosh. Dyer—J. E. Williams, Gracemah. Dodge—K. D. Kelly, Fremont. Douglass—J. M. Kelleny, Omaha. Dunbar—L. E. Walker, Benkiman. Fillmore—John J. Egan, Hartington. Franklin—J. M. Dimmick, Macon. Frontier—Wm. Reed, Stockville. Furnas—C. F. Wheeler, Beaver City. Gage—E. E. Elliot, Beatrice. Garfield—T. G. Hemmett, Burwell. Gosper—S. B. Yoeman, Elwood. Grant—H. G. Greenhouse, Hyannis. Grant—James Barry, Gracemah. Hall—H. A. Edwards, Grand Island. Hamilton—F. M. Howard, Aurora. Harlan—Thos. Merriam, Alma. Harrison—V. E. Hammond, Hayes Center. Hitchcock—Geo. W. Carter, Dike. Holt—Hann Kautzman, O'Neill. Hooker—W. B. Barnaby, Mullen. Howard—C. B. Mann, Columbus. Jefferson—Thad Williams, Fairbury. Johnson—Fred Kohn, Crab Orchard. Kearney—E. J. Richmond, Minden. Keith—W. Sheridan, Ogallala. Keya Paha—John F. Carr, Springview. Kimball—John Biggs, Kimball. Knox—J. C. Frazer, Niwara. Lancaster—C. W. Hoak, Lincoln. Lincoln—J. W. Ellingham, North Platte. Logan—W. Ginn, Gandy. Loup—F. A. Gamm, Columbus. Madison—C. D. Jenkins, Norfolk. McPherson—Ben Wilson, Tyrone. Merrick—M. H. Rawlins, Archer. Nemaha—J. W. Swearing, Fairbairn. Nemaha—D. J. Wood, Bratton. Nuckolls—D. S. Dusenberry, Nelson. Otoe—John Willman, Nebraska City. Packer—E. J. Plummer, Lawrence City. Perkins—Frank Coates, Elsie. Phelps—A. J. Shaffer, Holdrege. Pierce—W. A. Bouce, Foster. Platte—John S. Frazer, Niwara. Polk—J. C. Rabe, Shelby. Red Willow—L. A. Sheridan, Indianola. Richardson—J. M. Whitaker, Falls City. Rock—Phillips, Geneva. Saline—Wilbur Savage, Wilber. Sarpy—George Becker, Richfield. Saunders—E. R. B. Weber, Valparaiso. Scott Bluff—W. J. Senter, Seward. Seward—M. D. Carey, Seward. Sheridan—H. J. Stanchfield, Rushville. Sherman—H. M. Mathews, Loup City. Sioux—W. J. Kany, Kearney. Stanton—W. H. Porter, Stanton. Thayer—F. S. Mickey, Hebron. Thomas—C. Ayers, Theedron. Tipton—W. J. Wilkes, Tender Valley. Union—C. A. Munn, Ord. Washington—C. A. Whitford, Arlington. Wayne—H. B. Miller, Vinland. Webster—H. L. Hopkins, Cozad. Wheeler—C. E. Parsons, Bartlett. York—J. D. P. Small, York.

THE PRINCESS AT THE PLAY.

Variety of Means of Salutation as Practiced by Different People. "This certain," said Dick Steele of kissing, "nature was its author and that it began with the first courtship." But this is incorrect. "This certain that to many human tribes kissing is unknown. Instead of saying 'kiss me,' they say 'smell me,' and this, doubtless, represents an earlier form of salutation. The kiss is much later than the dance. It is still unknown among many races and may be called conventional. Some nations smell and rub noses, like horses, in salutation, and where two Frenchmen will run and kiss each other, two central Africans will deliberately spit by way of friendly greeting, according to the Spectator. Dr. Taylor says: 'The idea of the kiss being an instinctive gesture is negatived by its being unknown over half the world, where the prevailing salute is that by smelling or sniffing, which belongs to Polynesians, Malays, Burmese and other Indo-Chinese, Mongols, etc., extending thence to the Eskimo and westward to Lapland, where Linnaeus saw relatives salute by putting their noses together.' The kiss has to be taught to children. Preyer, in his excellent book, 'The Mind of the Child,' states that at first they are averse to, and even fearful of the performance. However this may be, it is certain that Europeans speedily take to it as though to the manner born. Osculations were far more common in the good old times than at present. The custom which most delighted Erasmus when in England was that the girls all kissed him. When ceasing to be performed some of these ceremonies leave their trace in language. Thus both Austrians and Spaniards say: 'I kiss your hands,' as a polite term for returning thanks. John Bunyan was a very different man from Erasmus, and in his 'Grace Abounding' he says: 'The common salutation of women I abhor; it is odious to me in whomsoever I see it.' And to those who defended it as the holy kiss, he pertinently asked: 'Why do they salute the most handsome and let the ill-favored go?'"

HISTORY OF KISSING.

Imitate the Boys. The young women students at Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., have decided to wear a uniform dress. "They were stirred to the decision, it is said, by the smart appearance of the young men in the military school connected with the university, who recently donned new uniforms of gray and black. The girls first proposed to wear a uniform of the same color as that worn by the boys, but finally decided on navy blue. They are to wear blue blouses laced up in front with black and skirts of blue trimmed with black. In the gymnasium blue bloomers will be substituted for the skirts."

BOBBY'S PRAYER CUT SHORT.

From the Washington Star: Bobby is a small man of 5 years, living out Mount Pleasant way. Though lisping in speech and four summers the junior of his sister Frances, he yet fully feels the importance of having been born in to the broad estate of man, looking pitifully indeed upon his sister, whom fate unkindly sent into the narrow and trammelled sphere of woman, and condescendingly referring to her in general conversation as "a 'little dirl'." The other evening Frances, her night "now I lay me" properly said, was already tucked up in her little brass bed, when Bobby, still kneeling by his own couch, deemed it wise, in view of the approach of Christmas, to supplement the regular prayer with a petition for a few items which he considers the necessities of life, so he began afresh: "And, oh, Dod, I fink it's doin' to be told, send me a sled, please—and 'spressart—and—and a wockin' horse—" (and then, as his views on the subject of transportation grew and enlarged), "and a beittle—and—" At this point Frances became interested and put in: "Pray for me, too. Pray for me, I need a lot of things." "And a pony," continued Bobby, still petitioning in his own behalf. "Pray for me. Pray for me," Frances piped in accompaniment. "Wif a ha'ness and waddoa," quoth the small suppliant. "Pray for me. Pray for me," still chorused Frances. "And, oh, Dod," concluded Bobby, after a short pause, in which he evidently entertained for a moment, but finally dismissed as unworthy the consideration of a man, the idea of praying for dolls and such foolish feminine fancies, "and, oh, Dod, fordive Fwances' sins. Amen." That prayer meeting broke up that very instant, and in a row, for though Frances may be only "a 'little dirl,'" she is at the same time an incipient new woman, and the new woman, as everybody knows, will not endure patronage from anything bearing the semblance of a man. And thus it came that there were shrieks of pain from the petitioner, mingled with loud and energetic views on the woman question from the petitioner, which sounds of warfare died away in silence only after mamma, excusing herself from her card party, had read the combatants to sleep.

That Great Wave of Prosperity

In the last weeks issue we wrote up the failures in the United States and Canada for the week before and as the business failures throughout the country are an index of its prosperity we shall continue to keep them before our readers. We take the following from R. G. Dunn's report of Jan. 24. New York, Jan. 24.—R. G. Dunn & Co. report in their weekly review of trade: Failures for fifteen days of January have shown liabilities amounting to \$12,388,617, against \$7,701,209 in seven days of last year and \$13,658,990 in eighteen days of 1894. The failures for the week have been 373 in the United

An Island for the Chocolate-Maker.

The purchase of the island of Anticosti by Henry Menier, the head of the chocolate firm, is a huge transaction, although the price is only \$200,000. The island lies in the broad estuary of the St. Lawrence. It is 130 miles long and forty miles broad. Mariners bound up or down the St. Lawrence river dread its coasts, which have been strewn with the wreckage of many trading vessels and even hunters dread its climate. Mr. Menier's purchase will make him one of the largest individual land-owners in the world. Anticosti belongs to the province of Quebec. The interior is wooded and mountainous and the population sparse. The island has long been in the market.

Mother Goose Adapted.

The poet of the West Baden Journal sings thus: "Sing a song of penitence, a fellow full of rye, four and twenty serpents dancing before his eyes. When his eye was opened he shouted for his life, wasn't he a pretty chump to go before his wife? His hat was in the parlor, underneath a chair, his boots were in the hall, his coat was on the stair. His trousers in the kitchen, his collar on the shelf, but he hadn't any notion where he was at himself."

Wear the Victoria Cross.

The number of general officers on the active list of the British army who are decorated with the Victoria cross "for valor" is nine.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO W. S. McCrea & Co., General Commission Merchants, Rooms 41 and 42 Board of Trade, CHICAGO. Chamber of Commerce, MILWAUKEE, Wis. Address all Correspondence to Chicago. When shipping please mention the Independent.

THE BEST IS SURE TO WIN Galvanized Steel Tanks. AMERICAN STEEL TANK COMPANY, Mishawaka, Ind.

Allcock's Porous Plaster. BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

BROOM CORN F. JELKE & SON, Established 1850. 53 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

REID'S FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, VINES, ROSES, ORNAMENTALS, Crates & Baskets. LORENTZ FRACK.

THE SOLDIERS' COLONY, SWAN, GA. The Great Fruit Belt of the South. GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY.

FACE STEAMERS Free of Charge 1895-96. Complete Skin Cleanser.

LYON & HOLMES, Complexions Specialists, 251 5th Ave., NEW YORK CITY.

Leather-oid ROOFING AND SIDING \$1.00 Per Square 10x10 feet.

THE OK HAY PRESS. FULL CIRCLE. SOLD ON EASY TERMS. SCOTT HAY PRESS Co. 810 West 8th St. Kansas City, Mo.