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The Wealth Makers and Lincoln Independent Consolidated.

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REASONING TOGETHER

But That is a Thing that the Gold Bugs,
From John Sherman to Lincoln's
Tyro Would Never Do.

SHUT YOUR EYES AND GO IT BLIND

Lincoln's Goldite Sancho Panza Meets
With Same Accident the Old One
Did at the Fulling Mills.

The Poor Fellow is, However, Very
Sincere.

LINCOLN, Feb. 17, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Mr. F. W. Collins, president of the Republican League of Nebraska, has just had published 10,000 copies, so said, of an address to "Fellow Nebraskans," one of whom the writer has been for somewhat more than twenty years.

On his title page, as a kind of "golden text," perhaps, Mr. Collins says: "Come, now, and let us reason together." I have accepted Mr. Collins' invitation and have examined his address.

At the bottom of the title page is another "golden text," as it were, reading: "Buy the truth and sell it not."

Now, it is possible that both of these golden texts are apocryphal, added by some enthusiastic but unlettered friend, these texts being so strongly in contrast with the classic title chosen by Mr. Collins for his address.

Mr. Collins is a lawyer, and, not being a paid attorney in this case, he asks "credit for sincerity of statement." To this he is entitled, and such will be cheerfully accorded him. The "man who thought the pale-faced moon who nightly o'er him led her virgin hosts, to be no larger than his father's shield," was entitled to credit for sincerity.

The infant who believes the moon made of green cheese is alike entitled to that credit. But doubtless both these persons would, if wise enough, extend the same courtesy to those who differed from them in opinion.

In order that no good thing might be lost, and that Mr. Collins' "Fellow Nebraskans" might fully understand him, he charitably unfolds these convolutions before searching the real "grey matter" of his address:

First, the Dispatch from the Philadelphia Press to Mr. Collins.

Second, Mr. Collins' "16 to 1 or Bust;" "Shut your eyes and go it blind" reply," based on the scholarly attainments of Nebraskans.

Third, covering the first and second convolutions, *dure viator*-like, is the "Explanatory Note." And now we are prepared for the outset.

"Fellow Nebraskans," says Mr. Collins, "I am here to combat the reckless *ipse dixit* of my text, '16 to 1 or Bust'."

Bravo! Mr. Collins manifests real courage thus to attack an imaginary windmill of his own building. Had he been Don Quixote's squire at the adventure of the fulling mills, the accident that befell Sancho would not have happened him.

On page six of Mr. Collins' address are found the following statements: First—"The truth is, there has been no general decline in the price of farm products since 1873.

Second—"Up to two years ago statistics show that instead of a decline in the value of farm products, there had been a general advance since 1873." (The italics are mine.)

Third—"This will apply to labor as well."

Now, Mr. Collins has pulled his sled up the hill, watch him turn round, get on and slide down. Here he goes.

Fourth—"Of course overproduction invariably reduces prices, and the cheapened cost of production necessarily acts in the same way.

Fifth—"But our friends tell the farmer in all confidence that the low price of his wheat is due to the demonization of silver.

Sixth—"Speaking of commodities generally, their price is about 8 per cent lower than in 1860." Now, let statements 1, 2 and 3, as above, be compared with 4, 5 and 6, then concede *sincerity* to Mr. Collins.

But why does Mr. Collins choose 1860 as a basis for comparison? Why did he not take 1870, 1880, or even 1890? He evidently sought a point where prices were as nearly on a level with present prices as possible, and that point was 1860. Then (in 1860) an "irrepressible conflict" was pending, and local industrial enterprises were paralyzed, and internal revenue had well nigh ceased as between North and South.

In 1860 one of two national calamities was inevitable. Either a peaceable dissolution of the Union, or a fierce fratricidal war of unknown duration and of doubtful conclusion. But even this pending calamity did not reduce prices to the level of the present day by 8 per cent, as per Mr. Collins' statement.

Mr. Collins says that "the friends of

silver seem to have forgotten that the immense wheatfields of Russia, India and South America have something to do with the (low) prices of wheat," but here he errs again. It is remembered that a short time ago Russia received aid from Nebraska, and that now on a gold standard authority, South America is buying wheat with silver at \$2.12 for a dollar's worth in gold. Yet the price of wheat in Nebraska "remains firm."

And in India, where the labor competition has been between the man and the mule, the mule has surrendered and human labor is now employed instead in raising water into canals for purposes of irrigation, and this in a gold standard country.

Let the farmers of Nebraska answer Mr. Collins' *ipse dixit*, that there has been "a general advance in the price of farm products since 1873."

Let the laboring men of Nebraska make answer to his statement that "wages have advanced during the same period."

If the man and the machine both work and the output of the finished products of labor be increased, and the cash decreased, the reduction in cash is at the expense of labor. If the increased output of the necessities and comforts of life is not consumed, it is because the people are unable to buy, for there is, and can be, no limit to human wants.

Mr. Editor, it is impossible in the space of a newspaper article to do Mr. Collins' 28-page pamphlet ordinary justice, but as Mr. Collins has assumed to speak for the Republicans of Nebraska without consulting them, he may be presumed to be the oracle on orthodox republicanism of this state, and with your permission further notice may be given to him who is "no hired man," but a patriot who voluntarily casts himself into the breach "in behalf of national integrity and national security," where his presence may be expected to lend confidence to virtue and his words add candor to truth. 16 to 1.

GOLD BUG LOBBYISTS

The Great Plutocratic Game Started at Washington.

The wise and patriotic action of the populists at St. Louis, and of the silver men at Washington, looking to union and victory, has aroused the enemy. The hotels and the corridors of the National Capitol are filled with emissaries of the gold combination, calling themselves business men. In addition to the meeting of the National Board of Trade, which is practically a sub-committee of the New York banks, Mr. Darwin R. James, ex-president of the New York Board of Trade, with an army of retainers, is lobbying congress for legislation in the interest of London and American banks. These lobbyists, from 1862, when they mutilated the greenback to create a gold board to make war on the Republic until the present time, have been the active agents in procuring all the vile legislation which has brought disaster upon the country and prostrated 70,000,000 of the people before a heartless gold syndicate of London and New York. The presence of the enemies of the people in Washington bodes no good. The train of their operations is marked for more than thirty years by the ruin of the industries of the country which their intrigues have produced. These money grabbers and gold gamblers always renew their activity when the people show signs of resistance. The fact that the people are uniting and that victory is in sight, will make them more active and desperate during the present congress than ever before. They realize that more legislation is necessary to place their ill-gotten gains and their schemes of plunder beyond the reach of the people.

We Will Fight on the Ice

CORNELL, Neb., Feb. 14, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—I write to express my good wishes for THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT, since it and the Wealth-maker have been consolidated, as it gives the people a much better paper than either could have been alone. It is ably edited and not excelled by any paper published, giving the latest news. It is fully abreast of the times and the best educator of good government and science of money. It will lead the masses out of the wilderness and into the land of liberty—free them from usury and bondage. Long may it live to fight the money power, and, if need be, fight them till hell freezes over and then fight them on the ice. Yours fraternally,
L. D. CURRENCE.

Ignorant Business Men.

The fact is that the average farmer of today reads more, studies more, and is better informed on passing events and the needs of the hour than is the average business man.

The tendency of present public affairs is toward disaster. Business failures are coming today at the rate of nearly six million dollars a week, according to Dun's report. One of these days the inevitable will come, and business men who now have no time to find out what is the matter with the country will have ample time to meditate and to profit by the mistakes of the past.—Clay County Patriot.

Afraid of Him.

The republican politicians are determined to run Governor Holcomb for congress. They are wonderfully afraid that he will succeed himself as the "best governor Nebraska ever had."—Clay County Patriot.

Delinquent subscribers must pay up, at least in part.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Pain Expeller.

G. A. R. ENDORSES ALLEN

His Courageous Fight for the Common
Soldier Approved by a Connecticut
G. A. R. Post

GENERAL HAWLEY SAT DOWN UPON

Thurston's Dad and His Son—Big Pen-
sions to Widows of Generals and
a Pittance to Those of Pri-
vates Don't Go.

Connecticut Old Soldiers Know Their
Friends.

The G. A. R. posts all over the United States are passing resolutions endorsing Senator Allen's speech and his position on pensions, which the republican press of Nebraska attempted to ridicule. There are a few old soldiers in this state, stone blind from party prejudice, who seem to think the man who sacrificed his father and is willing to give his son, or any other of his relations, to save the nation, is more worthy of admiration than the man who carried a knapsack and musket for three years, "sometimes following the brigadiers and the brigadiers sometimes following him," but they are very few.

The following resolutions tell what the old soldiers of Connecticut think of our Senator Allen:

Headquarters Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 2, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 4.

Whereas, The members of this Post, in regular session assembled, having heard read the arguments and testimony from the Congressional Record of the date of January 14, 1896, pertaining to the bill for pensioning the widow of the late General Cogswell of Massachusetts, and after a thorough discussion and careful consideration of the subject, desire to place on record the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Nathaniel Lyon Post No. 2, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, regrets to find a distinguished soldier and member of this post, in his place in the United States senate, advocating sentiments and performing acts calculated to discriminate against the widow of the common soldier, in favor of the widow of the commissioned officer, in the matter of governmental recognition of the claim upon its bounty of one and the other.

Resolved, That we are unable to discern from the arguments adduced on what grounds of logic or of equity the case of men holding different grades of rank and receiving unequal compensation for time and services rendered in the cause of their country, can at any time apply to relatives or friends of the same, never having rendered or being called to the performance of such service.

Resolved, That we most respectfully, yet earnestly, protest against the spirit of discrimination involved in the action of vouching for the widow of the common soldier holding recognition from the government of the faithful performance of patriotic duty equal to any comrade of any rank—any honorable discharge—the petty sum of \$5, \$10, and \$12 per month, while the widow of another, who did no more than his duty (sometimes not even that), is accorded five, six, eight and ten times as much.

Resolved, That if the larger amount is tendered, as is here claimed, in recognition of the greater service of one to his country, and to honor his memory for the same, the smaller amount must be held as the measure of the service of the other, and the honor thereof, whereas the honored and beloved head of the nation proclaimed in its moments of crucial agony: "The only debt we can never pay is the debt of gratitude we owe to our brave soldiers."

Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep regret the members of this post find themselves called upon to dissent from the position of the distinguished comrade of their own household, so to speak, in the matter here at issue and to be obliged to record their endorsement of the sentiments and action of the "stranger," the also distinguished comrade, from Nebraska.

Resolved, That the thanks of this post are hereby tendered to the Hon. William V. Allen, senator from Nebraska, for the interest and gallantry manifested in the cause of the widow of the common soldier as equal to that of the widow of the commissioned officer, believing such conduct inspired by the same spirit that actuated the fathers of the nation in the immortal declaration that "All men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and, of course, all that these noble words imply.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Senator Hawley, one to Senator Allen and one to Congressman Henry of the First congressional district of Connecticut, and that we call on the grand army posts of the state and nation to speak out on this most important issue, and record their convictions as to whether the veterans of the late civil war, fought on behalf of the perpetuation of free institutions, are worthy of the estimate placed on their patriotic services by the martyred Lincoln or are more fairly and accurately adjudged by the estimate and action of the majority of our present national lawgivers.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the resolutions passed as stated.
GEORGE JONES, Adjutant.

Delinquent subscribers must pay up, at least in part.

THEY ARE ALL GETTING THERE.

Senator Pettigrew Advocating Populist
Doctrine in the Senate.

Senator Pettigrew made a speech the other day attacking the past management of the Union Pacific. He opposed the reorganization plan, declaring that the reorganization committee was entitled to no consideration whatever, presenting, as it did, the heartless and unscrupulous men who had been robbing the government for a generation. He applied equally strong language to the receivers and government directors of the Union Pacific, whom he spoke of as operating in the interests of this "gang of highwaymen, this Boston crowd of highwaymen." He argued that the government should take charge of the road, issue its own bonds, pay off the first mortgage bonds of thirty-four millions refunded to the treasury, the fifty-three millions now due and take up the floating debt of twelve millions. He quoted at some length from the minority report of the United States Pacific railway commission (Governor Patterson's report), to show corrupt management on the part of the railroad directors.

"Is not the republican party directly responsible for continuing this condition of things?" Allen asked.

"I do not care to furnish campaign material for the populist party in Nebraska," Mr. Pettigrew replied.

"Then you decline to answer," Mr. Allen persisted. I infer from your remarks that you are in favor of the government taking part of the road. Is that correct?"

"O, certainly," Mr. Pettigrew answered.

"And owning it?" Mr. Allen asked.

"I see no possible objection to the government owning this road and operating it," Mr. Pettigrew said.

"I beg to call the senator's attention," Mr. Allen remarked, "to the fact that this is paternalism and populism according to republican definitions."

Mr. Pettigrew went on and finished his speech without denying the soft impeachment.

STUPIDITY OR PERVERSITY

Or is the Lying Paid for at so Much
a Lie?

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to endeavor to pour truth into the brain of him who is unwilling to receive it; but an impulse of benevolence may urge that a few words shall be said to the Boston Commercial Bulletin, from which the following sentence is taken:

"The Mexican laborer receives the same number of Mexican dollars per month that he did before, but they buy very much less, because all merchandise has a gold value in international markets, and prices in silver vary accordingly to the comparative values of the white and yellow metals."

No merchandise has a "gold value in Mexico." All of it is valued in silver. The Mexican laborer does not buy "in international markets," excepting in a trifling number of instances. He supplies his wants from the home market. Prices in Mexico have not varied and do not vary as they do here. The shifting relation between gold and silver does not affect prices in Mexico any more than one of our elections affect Mexican politics. One ounce of silver will buy as much of any Mexican product as it ever would; the laborers obtain more pay than they once did because the industrial movement is greater; and in every way these people are better off rather than worse off. It is difficult to discern whether the persistence in error of journals like the Bulletin is due to perversity or stupidity. Perhaps it may be attributed to a combination of the two. It is perfectly safe to challenge any man to produce evidence in support of the theory that the Mexican dollar "buys very much less" than it once did. No such evidence is in existence.—The Manufacturer.

The Best in the United States.

We much doubt if the populist party has a state paper anywhere in the Union that surpasses THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT. It is edited with ability, and, to an outsider, appears to be doing more effective party work than has been done by any of its predecessors at any time. They have had their special merits and their special strength; but in the line of practical politics the INDEPENDENT, as now managed, appears to lead, and the party throughout the state may well rally to its support.—Antelope Tribune.

THE INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING COMPANY has purchased a large amount of garden seeds. We warrant the seeds to be of the very best. They were purchased of Griswold Seed Co., You can get your garden seeds, by ordering through THE INDEPENDENT, at a discount of 60% per cent from the retail price. Every subscriber to this paper will certainly take advantage of this very great discount. Read the statement on the third page of this issue.

The Merchants Hotel Restaurant at the corner of P & 17th st, some time since advertised ten cent meals. Within a few days new tables have to be put in once more, waiters hired, for every one that comes once, comes again when they see the clean table linens, white napkins, and abundant food, all for ten cents. There never was such a meal with such service put up for ten cents before.

WE ARE FOR AMERICA

We are for our Nation First and Stand a
Unit for her Institutions.

THE FUTURE LOOKS BRIGHT.

We say to the Money Power, Thus far
and no Farther can you go.

We Will Unite and Drive the Enemy
From Our Land.

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 19, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—It may be of some interest to those who are watching the movements that are being made, by the populist party at this time, to know what will be the final action at the St. Louis national convention July 22. That no one knows. But to me the outlook for the party is the brightest in its history. It is a well understood fact that present conditions were brought about, as we believe, by the leaders of the political parties who have been in power, and we further believe that the masses of the people have known but little of the inside workings of these leaders.

There has only been differences in appearance, behind the scene they have planned together. Their concerted action will convince anyone who will give this matter a fair consideration of the truthfulness of this statement. The question to be first discussed before the masses of the people in my opinion, is how the masses of all sections of the country can be brought together in one body, for concerted action, for all agree that the common people must take hold of the helm of state or the present distressed condition will only be increased, and our opportunity lessened to help ourselves.

To me it looks as though the golden moment was at hand, and in support of this it is only necessary to point to the disturbed condition of all business, with failures upon every hand, in every state, in all sections of the country, and among all classes.

It was only necessary that some of the weaker ones should give way first, to show the unsafe condition of all business, and that the same influences are undermining the entire structure. The giving way and breaking down of the smaller concerns of our business world, is only a warning to the larger ones, who with the continuation of these conditions are sure to plunge into the same whirlpool.

Shall we call a halt and ask ourselves what is the matter? Have we been more extravagant than in former years? Or is it possible that our energies have slackened and the rush of business that has been accompanied with prosperity in former years has ceased? Can it be with the privileges of our free system of education that we know less how to manage our finances? We say no! We will say further that no people on the face of the earth, ever did put forth a more determined effort to succeed in all their business undertakings, than have our people in this country. They have worked and toiled, they have made mints of money, they have accumulated fortunes, they brought into existence by their ingenuity the modern inventions and improvements, they have been second to no nation under the sun, to forge ahead in every respect that was calculated to benefit mankind and what is the result?

The nation we boast of, whose flag we at all times stand ready to uphold, with all the accumulated wealth, with all the advancements achieved, with all her peaceful surroundings, has been driven upon a rock, the great ship of state has been wrecked; and it was by those who have been supposed to be her friends guarding her every interest with a jealous eye. Financially she has been plunged into the deep, and as she sinks under these conditions we wonder what kind of patriotism could her crew have possessed? In whose interest could they have acted? Oh, how cruel it is to sink a vessel or wreck a train for personal gain, when she is laden with the innocent, trusting to the proper management of those who man her?

Yes, they have deceived us. They have forgotten our interests, at least they fail to give them the proper consideration, and since this is a free government, and the people are the sovereign, it is in the power of the people to place men at the head, to control this government who will not lay down our interests and destroy our own money for the frivolous consideration that may have been taken by some. We want men that will restore in the name of the people those policies that will give us more money and send prosperity to all sections of the country. Now the question is how can we do this? First the populist party is a unit on this question, and they represent in the United States about two million voters, who will cast their ballots for increasing the volume of money. They are for the restoration of silver at 16 to 1. They are in favor of Postal savings banks, as a safe depository for the people's money. This would certainly cover many of the difficulties we are passing through at this time, and it is believed by many it would

restore prosperity and place the business world in motion again, and all sections of the country would be benefited thereby. Now if that is true we want it. We will have to see to it that platforms contain these things, and then that men are placed in nomination who will stand for what we want, and will carry them out when elected.

A very important question comes up, and on it success or failure hinges. It is this. If all the people who want these reforms and feel the need of them continue to vote in their several political parties, it will be useless to make the effort; but if we love our homes, our families and our country as we should, is it not reasonable to suppose that we would consider, and cast our votes where they would be of one accord and for one man?

This, in my opinion, is the only hope of returning this country to prosperity and the government to the people where it belongs. We find our enemy united on the money question, we must unite if we hope to succeed. It is conceded by all, that the condition of our money is the great disturbing element today. Now as American citizens, who are interested more in this country than any other, let us take this matter up and act on it as we would any other business proposition in the interest of this country, regardless of what other nations may say. It therefore becomes necessary that all voters, regardless of what may have been their former political views, who want more money, who want silver restored to where it was before it was demonetized, who want all money good for all debts both public and private, to join their efforts together in the selection of one set of candidates, in whom they have unquestioned confidence, and that such candidates will in the presence of a National convention pledge themselves to carry out, so far as is in their power, the demands of the convention that places such a ticket before the people.

This will dismiss the tariff question from consideration at this time, and allow us to deal with the most vital questions first. Then as it can be done, I am in favor of taking up and legislating on other questions of reform as set forth in the Omaha platform, in the interest of the masses. As the people are the sovereign power they should control, and it looks now as though the change in the political horizon, had extended over sufficient territory in this country to enable different sections of the country to join hands upon the plan outlined in this article, and by uniting elements that alike are affected throughout the country, we can dethrone the strongest opposition, overthrow the power that is doing the greatest harm by destroying values of property, and making the thousands to tramp from one end of the country to the other in search of work. These are the men who in this country and England have joined together to enslave this nation, and the project is well under way. It is going to take a desperate effort on the part of all those who see the terrible condition of things, and who can glance ahead and draw a picture that is too horrible to draw with the pen at this time.

If this giant monopoly, the money power, is not checked what will be the result? Can we stop it? We can if we want to. For the sake of this nation, and the best blood that belongs to any people under the shining sun, let us apply a little of the Monroe doctrine, and prevent the further encroachment of other nations, and the traitors of our own country, from the destruction of this Republic. Too many lives have already been offered as a sacrifice on the altar of common justice to at this time surrender the last spark of patriotism we possess. We stand as the defenders of this country, and we charge the money power, both of this country and others, of being despotic in their demands. We rebel and refuse to longer surrender our rights to the tyrannical servitude to which they propose to reduce us. Let every patriotic citizen of this country respond to the call for the defense of the liberties of this, our country and our home.

I believe our people are for this nation first, that they stand a unit for her institutions, for her liberties, and for an unbroken union. If this is true, let us as in 1860 swell the forces till the enemy of this country shall have yielded to the voice, that says, thus far can you go, and no farther.
J. H. EDMISTON.

Tillman on Marshal's Fees

In the discussion of the marshal's fees and other enormous U. S. court expenses in the senate the other day Senator Tillman said:

As long as we had trial justices in our state, that being the system—in other words, when they were paid by the case—our dockets were kept burdened with cases against negroes for stealing this chicken and having that little rumpus or fight, or something of that sort. In self defense, to keep from being bankrupted by court expenses, we simply gave those fellows a fixed salary, and said, "Here, you will get so much for the criminal business and you will not get any more." Then when anybody came to one of the trial justices and said that John Jones and Tom Smith had a fight, he would say, "Let them fight it out; I have got nothing to do with them. If you want a warrant, come on here and swear it out." He would not send a crowd around to hunt up to do anything with this matter until you fix the salaries here and make it to the interest of these men not to have litigation rather than to have it, because, unless they get a fee out of it, they will not want to do the work.

A Betrayal of the People

New parties do not create issues but issues create new parties. To prevent union of forces on money reform, means betrayal of the people.—The People's Record.

Delinquent subscribers must pay up, at least in part.