

AMERICAN SILVER UNION

(Continued from 1st page.)

party in its late convention adopted the existing gold standard, but recognized the importance of free coinage by pledging its best efforts to secure it through international agreement, knowing perfectly well, as Wall street and as every gold standard advocate knows, that such national agreement is an impossibility under existing circumstances.

England, through her Rothschilds, says so, Germany, by her emperor, says so. These great creditor nations may not be expected to aid in the depreciation of their money demands while the debtors are able and willing to pay, and neither they nor their Wall street representatives have shown any disposition to lighten the burdens imposed on our people by an appreciating money standard.

Independent of all agreement, let the mints of the United States be opened to the free coinage of silver, and let England understand that the people of the United States are perfectly willing and able to pay all their obligations according to contract, and that contract reads "in coin."

That by the demonetization act of 1873 these bonds became payable in "gold coin."

That by act of congress in 1869 these bonds were made payable in "coin."

That each gold dollar invested in "lawful money," and converted into bonds prior to 1869, is now worth four dollars in gold as compared with wheat, corn, oats, cattle and horses.

It is also true: That these fifty cent dollars became gold bonds at par.

That each gold dollar invested in "lawful money," and converted into bonds prior to 1869, is now worth four dollars in gold as compared with wheat, corn, oats, cattle and horses.

It is also true: That each change made in the standard of money payment of these bonds, added hundreds of millions to the wealth of those who hold those bonds, New York and London capitalists, and took hundreds of millions away from the earnings of those who have to pay those bonds, the people of the United States. And now the people of this country are asked to ratify and confirm these proceedings as right and proper, and to perpetuate the rule of those who have perpetrated these wrongs.

The people of the United States are asked to retain an appreciating money standard which has doubled the power of money and money demands and has divided the value of property and the price of labor; a policy that would bankrupt our cities, impoverish our people, close our schools and degrade the civilization of this age and country. Will the people submit? Let us hope not.

That price of commodities depends on demand and supply.

That this principle applies to money the same as to commodities.

That scarce money "sound money" means dear money.

That dear money means cheap property, cheap wheat.

And we know that cheap wheat means hard times in Nebraska.

The effort to attribute present depression, industrial and commercial, to a change of our tariff laws in 1894 has failed, signally and rightfully failed. Depression in many industrial departments prevails in all the great gold standard commercial nations of the world and the depression is by those nations dated back to the demonetization of silver in 1873.

Not a gold standard country of the world today that is not suffering in most lines of her industries. Not a silver standard country today anywhere that is not as prosperous or more prosperous than prior to 1873. Let the statement of the fact be the argument, being all that is necessary.

It is insisted that our currency must be made and kept the same as that of the most enlightened gold standard nations of the earth and at the same time ask for protection against the labor of paupers which that standard has produced.

Shall we abandon the American doctrine, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and imitate the aristocratic nations where poverty, degradation and meanness are synonymous terms? Shall we continue a money standard that will soon degrade American labor to the level of European pauper labor? Shall we make it possible for less enlightened silver nations to find cause for fair American cheap labor?

The people of the United States are honorable, honest and patriotic and no less willing than able to take care of their national credit and national honor. They will see that all their obligations are paid in the world's best money without debasement or depreciation. Three-fourths of the people now inhabiting this earth use silver as primary money and the assertion that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone will debase and degrade our money is based on nothing more substantial than the assertion of the gold standard advocate and the theory of the pedagogues, and both are refuted by the experience of centuries.

Our civilization has been challenged. Shall we maintain it? A halt has been called in our national progress. An enemy is in our pathway, to destroy or be destroyed. Shall we remove it? The battle is the battle of the standards. British gins have been captured or

silenced in the past. Shall we now submit to British gold?

Shall we use gold alone as standard money or shall we use both gold and silver, the products of our mines and the money metals of the world. This is the one issue before the people of the United States, forced upon them by the representatives of Lombard and Wall streets, who arrogantly claim superior intelligence for themselves and a higher and nobler civilization for their constituency.

We have reached a period in our national history when the word "people" does not mean the same it did when inscribed in the preamble to our national constitution. "We, the people" then and there meant ALL the people, now "the people" means only the plain common people as distinct from the ruling classes. Hence, this battle is to be fought and won by the plain common people—the poor people of this country as against the favored classes. But, let it be remembered, that in all time the common people have been, of civil and religious liberty and though these common people may not have attained to the high standard of civilization, the boast of our adversaries, the toil and sacrifices of the common people have made that civilization possible and they are now called upon to defend and sustain it, and they will do it.

Some of us have stood side by side, shoulder to shoulder, elbow to elbow with men of all creeds and colors, red, white and black, in the defense of our common country. Along the lines of burnished steel where danger was and death came, I saw no man flinch or flee. Our only duty then, obedience to law and loyalty to the flag. So now, we are lining up under the same flag but with increased stars and a broader field and in as holy a cause. It was the purpose of conflict then to make men free. It is now to keep them so. Legal subordination is not more galling to the slave than social and financial subordination to the free.

As chattel slavery was destroyed by the bayonet in 1861-5, so will slavery to Wall street be destroyed by the ballot in 1896. But to accomplish this, brave, honest, wise and independent action must be had now.

Sailors weigh anchor by a single swing as one man, on the anchor line.

Victories are won by closed ranks and a firm step in the presence of the enemy.

Waste no ammunition, cast no idle ballots. Jackson's orders to his soldiers at New Orleans was not to fire till they could see the color of the eyes of the enemy.

Yes, "God hates a coward," Peter Jansen, and all honor to thee for the platform without a straddle. Wall street and her adherents against the middle and industrial classes. Wall street against the plain, common people of the United States, is the issue.

Let Nebraska send fifty-one good, honest and capable men to the meeting of the American Silver organization to be held in St. Louis, July 22, to aid in uniting all friends in selecting a candidate for president who will be to the silver forces of the United States what Sheridan was to his soldiers at Winchester, an inspiration, able to turn a patriotic army of voters, divided only in name, into a solid, victorious column in November, 1896.

G. L. LAWS, Provisional Member American Silver Association, Nebraska.

The Knights of Pythias in Norfolk have been singularly fortunate, in one respect at least, since in the nine years of their organization they have not buried a resident member.

J. D. Houston of York county got rid of the army worm by digging a ditch around his field and mashing the vermin with a log as they marched in grand procession along the pit prepared for their destruction.

David E. Jones of Platte county will be taken to the asylum. He labors under the hallucination that some one wants to hang him and the constant fear he manifests renders life a burden to him and his friends.

The woman's club of Omaha propose to erect a \$50,000 three-story building of brick and stone for a permanent club house. It will be located west of Sixteenth street and not more than two blocks from Farnam.

Samuel Hogg of Hampton is in hard lines. His team ran away and when he was finally thrown from the carriage he didn't do a thing but land on a barbed wire fence. He was cut up and will be a long time recovering.

We could never understand, says the Desher Citizen, why a road overseer, when he puts in a drain box, sets the top of it from two to six inches higher than the road level, unless it is to jolt the back teeth out of those riding over them.

Two years ago Charley Spry of Sherman county injured his hand in a corn sheller so that a portion of it had to be amputated. A few months ago it was found necessary to make another amputation, and the other day the offending member was entirely removed.

T. F. Sheets, a farmer near Pierce, lately lost his wife and was himself too ill to do the work on his farm. The other day thirty-two of his neighbors gave him a surprise party. They turned out with teams and cultivators and cleaned the weeds out of his 135-acre cornfield as slick as a whistle.

Are You One of those unhappy people suffering with weak nerves? Remember that the nerves may be made strong by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds them upon pure blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

While you are not busy, suppose you get up a club of subscribers for this paper. Send us three yearly subscribers with \$3 and we will send you this paper free for one year.

"Thurston on Silver"

One million copies advertised and circulated from Maine to Alaska. Agents wanted everywhere to sell this powerful pamphlet in favor of free coinage as idealized by the chairman of the late Republican National Convention. It contains 16 pages. Copies by mail 7c.

W. B. CROMBIE, PUBLISHER, Lincoln, Neb.

Insurance Department.

Conducted by J. Y. M. Seigart, Correspondent solicited.

In an editorial in last Sunday's Bee under the caption of "The Coercive Insurance Policy," after calling attention to the arbitrary raise of 5 per cent of the present rate in Chicago, we find this sentence:

"The business of fire insurance is a quasi public business which, unless conducted by the existing companies with due recognition of the rights of the public, will eventually have to be conducted by the state for the benefit and protection of its people."

To which we say, amen. The sooner the better. But in this state the stock companies have had a set back for the last five years on farm insurance, because the 1891 legislature gave us the farm mutual insurance law. If that law had included all kinds of property there would be fifty thousand policy holders today instead of twenty thousand.

In the coming legislature there will be two distinct objects in view—one to pass a law that will allow mutual companies to organize to insure any and all classes of property on a mutual plan. The other will be to repeal the present farm mutual insurance law.

The first will have for its object the permission of our people to do their own business in their own way, and will be urged by the common people without any regard to their political faith.

While the second will be urged by a paid lobby, to curtail the rights of the people and compel them to insure with the stock companies at any rate they may choose to levy.

With the above facts staring us in the face it is the duty of every man who carries insurance to see to it that no one is nominated or elected to the legislature who is unfavorable to mutual insurance. (It does not always follow that because a man is a fraternal man that he is a mutual man. A hint is sufficient.)

If the policy holder wants to insure in a stock company the rates will be kept down if there is a mutual company in competition, but if there is no mutual company, the rates can and will be raised at the will of the insurance combine.

Again we say that every man who carries any insurance is interested in the election of men who favor the rights of the people in preference to the arbitrary rule of the corporations.

If every member of the coming legislature is a member of a mutual fire insurance company, I do not believe that one could be found who would favor the passage of a law that would prevent stock companies from doing business. But it is not necessary for me to say what would occur if the other fellows were elected.

SUPREME COURT.

On the 16th of June the supreme court rendered a decision on two points pertaining to Mutual insurance:

First. That the Mutual insurance law of 1891 is constitutional.

Second. That companies organized under that law are not permitted to take notes but must require all payments in cash.

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Half Rates—Special Silver Train and a Daylight Run.

Sunday a. m., July 5th, 8 o'clock, via the Elkhorn-Northwestern line, a silver train, gaily and appropriately decorated, will leave Lincoln carrying the Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Bryan club, the free silver delegates, their wives and their friends to Chicago. This train will be first-class in every particular; will make fast time, and the daylight run will enable people to see the finest portions of Iowa and Illinois while traveling over the greatest railroad in the west. One fare for the round trip will be charged. For further information call on or address as below: A. S. Fielding, C. T. A. S. A. Mosher, Gen'l Agt., 117 So. 10th St. Lincoln, Nebraska.

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STEEL PICKET LAWN FENCE, steel gates, steel posts and rail, also Field and Hog Fence Wire, single and double farm gates. For further information, write to the UNION FENCE CO., De Kalb, Ill.

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"YOU" AND "THOU."

The Curious Order of the New French Minister of War.

A decree has just been issued at Paris by the new minister of war forbidding officers to address the soldiers under their orders by the familiar pronoun of "thou," says the New York Tribune. Henceforth, the more formal "you" is alone to be employed. It is needless to explain that the minister of war is a civilian, for a soldier would never have made the mistake of imagining for one moment that the feelings of self-respect of a private or non-commissioned officer would be affected by the use of the familiar pronoun "tu." "Tu" and "du" and "thou" are terms not of contempt but of familiarity and intimacy, and their use implies no lack of consideration for the person to whom they are applied, but, on the contrary, a feeling of affectionate regard. In monarchical countries the sovereigns have always made a point of addressing their troops with the pronoun "thou" in the same way that they apply the word "children" to even grizzled and battle-scarred veterans twice their age. The men like to be addressed thus and feel a sort of sympathy for those whom they regard as displaying in this way affection and interest in their welfare. By forbidding the use of the word "tu" the new French minister of war has done far more harm than good, since he has rendered the relation between French officers and men more distant and formal, and has, in fact, raised a new barrier between those who hold commissions in the army and those who do not. Of course, this new departure has been prompted by the spirit of republicanism, the minister's idea being that a soldier is just as much a French citizen and entitled to as much respect as an officer.

In the German, Austrian, Italian and Russian armies, the officers not only use the word "thou" to their men, but among themselves as well, and the youngest lieutenant may use it to his colonel, or even to his general when off duty, the idea being they are brothers and comrades in arms. Officers meeting for the first time use "thou" even though one be a prince and the other the son of a petty shopkeeper, one the colonel of some crack cavalry regiment, and the other a subaltern in a mere line of regiment. In the aristocracy, that is to say, among the old nobility, whence the parvenu of the nouveau riche element is severely excluded, every one calls the other "thou," even young girls styling old dowagers thus. Monarchs and royal personages in their intimate intercourse with one another, invariably use the pronoun "thou." The prince of Wales addresses the emperor of Austria as "du," and the emperor of Germany makes use of the same pronoun when writing or speaking to King Oscar or any other monarch. "Tu" and "du" and "thou" imply social equality among the persons who use them to one another, and if the French minister of war had been less hasty, and had taken the trouble of studying the history of his country, he would have found that during the early years of the great revolution at the end of the last century, when the doctrines of equality were really enforced, everybody made use of the word "citoyen" and "thou" in addressing one another, no matter what might be the difference of age or official rank.

LORD CROMER IN EGYPT.

His Success Due to His Having a Few Picked Men.

Lord Cromer's success in particular due to his seeing that the only efficient way to rule Egypt was to have an Englishman at hand to say the final word in every department of state, says the Spectator. He has never wanted to flood Egypt with English administrators the manner of France in Tunis. Tunis has only a million and a half of people, but there are 8,000 French civil functionaries, besides a large number of military officers. Lord Cromer has always preferred that the English heads should use Egyptian hands. The native bureaucracy have gone untouched, except to be improved and strengthened, but in the shadow behind every magnificent ministerial fauvel stands the Englishman who controls and directs. This means that our work has been done by a minute staff. Except in the irrigation department, where high technical skill and the inability to take bribes make it absolutely necessary to have Englishmen, there are no visible English officials. One advantage of a minute staff is that all your men can be picked men. And in Egypt, whether soldiers or civilians, all the controlling men are picked men—men who can be trusted not only to hold on like bulldogs, but who are also paid to win when brain power, whether in the Turk, the Armenian, or the Copt, is matched against brain power, tact and adroitness. We do not know whether Lord Cromer ever expressed the thought in words, but if he had said, "I will have no regiment of poorly-paid second-rate Englishmen under me here, but only a few men of the ablest kind in well-paid, responsible posts," he would have exactly expressed the principle upon which he has acted. Another reason for Lord Cromer's success is to be found in the fact that he has always used young men. Egypt is the triumph of young men.

CONGRESSIONAL WAY.

Higbee—You women have a queer idea of a debating club. When I looked in last night you were all talking at once.

Mrs. Higbee—We conduct our club on congressional lines, Henry.—Philadelphia North American.

THE BOSSES VICTORIOUS

The Republican State Convention is For the Gold Standard.

RUSSELL AND CHURCHILL EN-DORSED.

School Fund and Penitentiary Thieves The Republican Idea.

With McCall to Lead and Churchill and Russell to Boogie, They Sail Away.

The republican state convention was held in Lincoln July 1, and nominated the following ticket:

- Governor.....J. H. McCall
- Lieutenant-Governor.....Orlando Tefft
- Secretary of state.....Joel A. Piper
- Auditor.....P. O. Hendlund
- Treasurer.....C. E. Casey
- Attorney-General.....A. S. Churchill
- Supt. of Pub. Inst.....H. R. Corbett
- Commissioner.....H. C. Russell
- Supreme Judge.....Robert Ryan
- Supreme Judge.....M. P. Kinkaid
- Regent.....W. G. Whitmore

ELECTORS.

- At Large.....J. E. Houtz, Lancaster
- At Large.....F. J. Sadiek, Saline
- First District.....A. J. Burnham, Nemaha
- Second District.....A. C. Foster, Douglas
- Third District.....Sol Draper, Knox
- Fourth District.....G. A. Derby, Seward
- Fifth District.....J. L. McPheeley, Kearney
- Sixth District.....M. L. Friese, Valley

They adopted the gold standard after this fashion:

"The republicans of Nebraska in convention represented affirm their faith in the platform adopted by the national convention at St. Louis; the platform of a party not ashamed of its record and compelled to abandon no article of its ancient faith."

Then they declare that they are for "a sound dollar, as sound as the government and as untarnished as its flag—a dollar that is good not only at home, but good every where trade goes."

Now let the republican voters line up and work for a dollar that it takes sixteen bushels of oats or ten bushels of corn to get, and not grumble because they can't raise enough corn and oats to get enough of those "untarnished" dollars with which to pay taxes, interest and buy bread for the family.

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Higbee—You women have a queer idea of a debating club. When I looked in last night you were all talking at once.

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THE PRINCE OF MONACO.

Proprietor of the Famous Gaming Resort Receives President Faure.

Attention is called to that interesting person the prince of Monaco by the fact that the president of the French republic has just paid him a visit, says the New York Journal. Monaco is a principality within the borders and under the domination of a republic, and its internal government is at the same time a despotism compared to which the czar's is mild. His revenues from the gambling tables of Monte Carlo are very large. The principality is eight square miles in extent and includes the old and picturesque town of Monaco and the wicked but beautiful Monte Carlo. The prince legislates with the aid of such advisers as he chooses and a law goes into force by his decree only. The name of the royal family is Grimaldi and it has reigned for 900 years. The present prince, Albert, is 48. He married first a sister of the duke of Hamilton. Eleven years later he was divorced for reasons that are not publicly known, the pope consenting to annul the marriage, a very unusual proceeding. The prince afterward married the widow of the duc de Richelieu, who is also a kinswoman of the poet Heine.

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Vitality of the Snail.

The vitality of the snail is remarkable. One that was glued to a card in the British museum for four years came to life upon being immersed in warm water. Some specimens in the collection of a naturalist revived after they had apparently been dead for fifteen years.

Childhood.

A child's mind is more active, has more things to learn before he is seven years old than in any seven after years.