

TOM WATSON'S STATEMENT.

He Agreed to Run Because It Would Unite The Silver Force.

He Says Bryan is a Man of Unblemished Character and Brilliant Ability.

THOMPSON, Ga., July 25.—I opposed the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall by the People's party. Had we endorsed the Democratic ticket and put out none of our own, our existence as a party would have been at an end.

We could not have fought for the Democrats on the national ticket and at the same time antagonized them on State issues. Therefore, to have endorsed their whole national ticket not only meant extinction of our party, but meant defeat for free silver.

The growth of Populism drove Democracy to free silver. The death of Populism would have removed the pressure, and the Democratic party might have drifted away from its campaign pledges, as it did in 1892 and 1894.

If Mr. Bryan and I make the race together our position will be that of two men who may differ upon some subjects, but who act together upon those matters about which they are agreed.

The free-silver Democrats do not go as far as we do, but we are willing to march with them as far as they go in our direction. By agreeing to co-operate with them to this extent we do not compromise our principles, stultify our record or disband our organization.

Our people need more money, lower taxes and less of class legislation. I am willing to do all in my power to effect a change for the better. I had no ambition to hold a place on the national ticket; it was my wish to return to Congress; but the despatches which I received from St. Louis stated that my agreement to run with Bryan would harmonize all factions, unite the silver forces and at the same time prevent a possible split up of my own party.

Acting under that belief I telegraphed that my name might be used, and therefore stand by the action of the convention. I believe that the combination ticket can be elected.

The Populists united with the Democrats can carry every Southern State, with one possible exception. The union of the Populists and Democrats can carry the West. This silver movement is, to a large extent, a revolt of the producing sections, the South and the West, and I see no good reason why the nominees of the silver forces should not be taken from the sections where it expects to get the votes.

Furthermore, I believe the time is come when the South should be accorded recognition on the national ticket. For thirty years now the South has been kept on the stool of repentance. For thirty years she has been compelled to wear sackcloth on her loins and put ashes on her head. Why should the South forever occupy this humiliating attitude? Why should we go into every campaign with a tacit confession that the South has no right to be represented on the national ticket of any political party. I was born Sept. 5, 1856, and therefore was too young to take any part whatever in the late civil war. I have no prejudice growing out of it, but at the same time I am a Southern man, proud of my section and devoted to her interests, and I see no reason why any political party should always expect to obtain the support of her 156 votes and yet always be ashamed to give her a place on the ticket.

The World asks what I think of Mr. Bryan personally.

As I have stated in my paper more than a week ago, when I had no thought of being connected with him in a political campaign, Mr. Bryan is a man of unblemished character and brilliant ability. We served together in the Fifty-second Congress, voted together on nearly every question and were personal friends.

The Chicago platform is a return to the old Jefferson principles, and the Populists endorse it as far as it goes. Our own platform goes further, but there is no reason why we should not co-operate with the Democrats to the extent that we agree.

THOMAS E. WATSON. THOMPSON, Ga., July 25.—After receiving the news of the nomination of Mr. Bryan this afternoon, Thomas E. Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice-President handed to J. E. White, editor of the McJuffie Journal, the foregoing statement.

Webster on Farmers.

OMAHA, July 31, 1896.—(Special to the INDEPENDENT.)—The Republicans had a rally here last night with nearly all the candidates for state offices present. By the use of a brass band a goodly number gathered at Boyd's opera house to hear John L. Webster expound goldbuggism which he did to a queen's taste and in the course of which he said many ridiculous things. Regarding the price of wheat he said: "The silver coinage men tell us that free coinage will advance the price of wheat to what it formerly was, or nearly so. They tell us wheat will sell for \$1. Suppose it does, I want to ask them whether the people of Nebraska are most interested in high wheat or cheap wheat. In our state perhaps 25,000 farmers raise wheat. Say that each of those farmers has a family of five. That makes 125,000 people in Nebraska interested in high prices for wheat. But how about the 875,000 other people in Nebraska who buy wheat or wheat flour. Are they not interested in having wheat cheap? I leave it to them whether this Jeffersonian bimetalism to raise the price of wheat is what they want." This statement should be photographed all over the state. Mr. Webster also undertook to make the working people believe they are better off now than they were in times past. He declared they could now live in better houses because rent is cheaper, that they could buy more luxuries with less money, etc., practically admitting the soundness of populist doctrine that money had appreciated. It was an uphill job however, to convince men out of work that a dear dollar is what they want. Regarding Mr. Bryan's statement that the farmers were the basis of our country Mr. Webster declared that

if the cities were destroyed that commerce and civilization would be destroyed, as much as to say farmers are not civilized. The whole trend of Mr. Webster's speech was in effect to legislate for a dear dollar, and to pay no attention to the demands of the farmers. His speech utterly failed to arouse any enthusiasm in favor of gold and it was the general talk of the town after the meeting, that Bryan would carry Omaha by at least 5,000 majority.

WHAT DONNELLY SAYS.

Nine-Tenths of the Delegates Went Home Satisfied.

Just before leaving St. Louis Ignatius Donnelly gave the press the following statement:

"I think the situation is in good shape and that nine-tenths of the delegates went home satisfied. There are some who believe Mr. Bryan should at once be called upon to state whether he will accept the platform, and Mr. Watson as his running mate, and if he does not accept, then they will demand of the national committee that his name be taken off the ticket and the name of Colonel Norton, who had the next highest number of votes, be substituted. This would produce the utmost discontent all over the United States, and Colonel Norton would not receive one-quarter of the populist vote, the remaining three-quarters going to Mr. Bryan.

I think the better course is that which I advocated in the convention, to-wit: Having nominated Mr. Bryan, we should not call upon him to accept or reject our platform, or to repudiate or defend Mr. Sewall. If this were an intent to merge the populist party into the democratic party, a perfect identity of opinions and principles would be necessary; but it is not. We remain in our camp and our own territory, and simply agree to transfer for this campaign our two or three million of votes to Mr. Bryan. Not on the basis of the democratic platform, but on the basis of Mr. Bryan's worth.

Every populist in the United States will, I believe, vote for Mr. Watson. If the democrats don't withdraw Mr. Sewall, there will be no election of vice-president at the ballot box, and the matter will go into the senate, where the populists hold the balance of power, and will compel the election of Mr. Watson."

Bryan's Opposition to Corporations.

The part of the farmer in the economic structure of society is that which has most appealed to Bryan. He stands before the people to-day as the representative rather of the agricultural interest than of any party. It was not unnatural that from advocacy of low tariff he should have turned to championship of the Anti-Option bill, which sought to stop gambling in grain. Coming from a community sorely burdened by the exactions of the railroad companies, from a state the government of which has been for decades dominated by railroad influence, he quickly arrayed himself in antagonism to these corporations. He strove to have the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission enlarged—a step, by the way, which is demanded by the platform under which he is now a candidate for the presidency—and he insisted that in fixing "reasonable rates" the commission should allow interest only on the cost of reproducing the road at the present time. And it is proper here to note that in private action he has kept himself as wholly free from the influence of railroad corporations as his record in the House argues he should. Like most public men of strong personality and talent, he has had his opportunities to join with the great army of corporations. In his Lincoln law practice he has systematically refused retainers from railway companies, and at the close of his second term in Congress, though practically penniless, he declined a salary of \$10,000 a year to act as general counsel for a railroad associated with the Standard Oil Company. In all probability the offer was not even a temptation to him, for content with the simple life of an interior town, abstemious in habits, and almost an ascetic in tastes, he has little need for a large income.—From "William Jennings Bryan: a Character Sketch," by WILLIS J. ABBOT, in August Review of Reviews.

Establish Economic Schools.

ASHLAND, Nebr., Aug. 1, 1896. EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Why is it that the United States, the greatest producing nation on earth should be obliged to borrow money? History tells us that at the close of the civil war, the national debt was about three billions of dollars and in 1881 was reduced to two million six hundred thousand dollars. We have had fourteen years of as great productiveness as any previous fourteen years, yet we have been obliged to borrow three hundred millions of dollars to sustain our government.

I am glad to note that there is an organization which recognizes the need of the education of our voters. I refer to the American Federation of Labor. Why could not such an organization be made in every town and in every country school house where our young men who will soon be voters and those who are already voters can meet to obtain mutual education to enable them to vote with intelligence. There are many young men, and old ones too, that know little of civil government or of our National History. Why could not your paper obtain some good American History which contains a good political history of our country, to offer to these organizations as cheaply as possible. Let them also study civil government and political economy, and there will be less votes bought. Let every man feel that he is equally responsible for the safety of our great America.

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL GIRL.

Both of Them Sul.

BRYAN AND WATSON suits the COURIER; young, progressive, aggressive, Americans by birth, precept and example. Possessed of ability and nerve. Honest in their convictions and resolute in their determinations. Loyal patriot and brave. Good citizens, and Christians. Associated in no manner with corporations or trusts, friends of the people, opposed to oppression, lordism and British aristocracy.—Minden Courier.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Final Result Satisfactory to all.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—The peoples party convention recently held in St. Louis possessed some features which were peculiar, and new in the history of American politics.

It was the largest delegate convention (so far as I can learn) that was ever held in this country. This, in one sense was a misfortune. As a result there was at times a good deal of confusion. Under the circumstances this was unavoidable.

A convention like this, so large that the voice of the presiding officer could not be heard over more than half of it, unless all else was still, could not be under such control as is necessary for the prompt transaction of business. This very fact led to greater license than would otherwise have been indulged in, and free conversation was carried on at times in a score of delegations when it interfered with the regular proceeding of the convention. This condition did not prove to be an element of danger to the efficiency of the action taken, or to the ample deliberate consideration of the same; but it did prolong the time occupied, and also gave basis for the lying reports from the Associated Press, and other enemies of the convention, of fights, anarchy and disruption with which they appalled an anxious public.

On the other hand the evident determination of the presiding officer and his assistants to permit no action to be taken except on mature deliberation; and the independent, and almost universal determination of the several delegations to the same end, resulted in a complete expression of the will of the majority, and a general acquiescence in such expression.

The greatest unanimity of opinion obtained in regard to the objects to be accomplished; namely, the union of all the forces favoring monetary reform in the country; and at the same time to do this in such a way as to give up no advantage ground already attained for the accomplishment of other necessary reforms. But there was strong difference of opinion as to how this result could be best secured. Nearly one fourth advocated the nomination of people's party men for both president and vice president. Perhaps about as many were in favor of nominating both democratic candidates, while a decided majority considered that Mr. Bryan's action as member of congress, and his public speeches and letters entitled him to the confidence and support of all true reformers, but were in favor of a member of the people's party for vice president.

In fact, there seemed to be no opposition to Mr. Bryan personally, but the only objection to his nomination seemed to arise from an earnest determination to keep the peoples party intact and to guard against absorption into the democratic party. The final nomination of Mr. Bryan for president and Mr. Watson for vice president gave the result of the most patient and careful deliberation and seemed to give general satisfaction. It is true that an attempt was made, principally through the mischievous influence of outsiders, (one or two of whom were from Nebraska) to organize a bolt. But as the few disaffected delegates had wit enough left to exclude from their councils those who were not delegates, they finally concluded to take no further steps until they had consulted with their voters at home.

So ended the great convention. What was intended by the nomination of Watson is sufficiently indicated by the proposition which was freely made by those who favored nominating both candidates from the people's party. That was to cast their electoral votes for Bryan and Sewall if they should receive the most votes. The result depends upon God and the people, and my hope and trust is that the voice of this convention will receive the sanction of both, to the reformation of our government and the relief of our suffering people. J. H. POWERS.

THE LAST VOTE.

Popes Have a Majority in Eleven States Over Democrats.

The following table gives the aggregate populist, democratic and republican votes in the twenty-nine states of the south and west at their latest election:

Table with columns: THE WEST, Dem., Pop., Rep. Total. Rows include California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Totals.

Totals: 443,704 Dem., 551,521 Pop., 927,078 Rep.

Table with columns: THE SOUTH, Dem., Pop., Rep., Total. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Totals.

Totals: 1,022,486 Dem., 600,706 Pop., 975,088 Rep.

The aggregate democratic vote in these twenty-nine states was at the last election, 2,048,180; the populist vote 1,152,327, and the republican vote 1,902,165. In a Bad Fix. The democratic congressional committee finds itself in rather a peculiar position in this matter of distributing campaign literature. Its special object is to aid in the election of democrats to congress, and while some of them ask for speeches in defense of gold, others want exactly the opposite. Thus far the committee has simply complied with the wishes of the candidates, sending the poison to one district and the antidote to the other. It is said, however, that there is likelihood of a disagreement over this, which must result in the establishment of two committees instead of one.—The American.

THE KANSAS POPULISTS.

The State Convention in Session at Abilene.

—The Preliminary Work.

ABILENE, Kan., Aug. 6.—The Kansas Populist State convention was called to order by Chairman Breidenthal at 11:15 o'clock and the Rev. Dr. Blayney of Abilene asked the blessing of God upon the convention.

C. S. Crawford, a Populist lawyer of Abilene, delivered an address of welcome, which greatly pleased the delegates.



STATE CHAIRMAN BREIDENTHAL.

He said the Populist party had been born of a necessity, and that it would live until that necessity should have passed away. Its mission was to make this a government for the people, not a government for the sole protection and advancement of property interests. This year it (the party) stood between the people and Mark Hanna and his gold.

The mention of Bryan's name caused enthusiastic cheers, and Mr. Crawford bowed himself from the platform.

Secretary Temple read the call for the convention, after which the election of a temporary chairman of the convention was in order.

C. A. Johnson of Cowley county placed Judge A. W. Dennison in nomination. There were no other nominations and Judge Dennison was elected by acclamation. Upon assuming the gavel he said that the chief duty of the convention was to select its candidates with care, and that in the action of the convention absolute harmony should prevail. There should be fair play, and thus sore spots in the campaign would be avoided. He eulogized the Populist party and spoke of some of the legislation which it had accomplished. His mention of the law forbidding the execution of gold contracts was especially applauded. These laws, he said, were enacted by the famous stormy legislature of 1893, and in the eleven days the senate and house were together in that session more good laws were enacted by that legislature than had been passed for twenty-five years before.

The speaker said that the people of the United States wanted but two sets of electors presented for their suffrage in this campaign—one set for McKinley and Hobart, and the other for Bryan and a vice presidential candidate to be agreed upon, and that above all things it was the people's desire that the party managers friendly to Bryan should make sure that the majority of the votes of the electoral college should not be cast for McKinley and Hobart.

John Madden of Emporia presented to Chairman Dennison a gavel. He said that for eight long weeks of the great Pullman strike of 1894 the gavel had called to order the meetings of the American Railway Union. He spoke with eloquence and fervor in defense of the A. R. U., and said that the time would come when the people of the union would glorify the man who had struck down the tyranny of the federal courts, "the noble sun-crowned tribune of the people, Eugene V. Debs."

O. W. Hendee of Reno county was elected temporary secretary and Frank Honeywell of Cloud assistant secretary. Somebody tried to run in a reading clerk also, but the convention cried it down.

The usual committees were appointed and the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

John Martin, W. S. Glass, John H. Atwood, W. P. Dillard and J. G. Johnson, comprising the conference committee appointed by the Democratic state convention yesterday to arrange a basis of fusion, arrived from Hatchinson this morning accompanied by about thirty other Democrats from that convention. They can accomplish nothing definite until after the Populist convention shall have effected a permanent organization. Meanwhile they are discussing the situation with the Populist delegates. They take the position that the wise course for the friends of free silver to pursue is for the Populists to accept the Democratic electors and the Democrats to accept the Populist state ticket. If the Populists will not accept such terms, the Democrats will induce the electors to be nominated by the Populists, but will put up a state ticket composed wholly of Democrats and thus let the Populists fight for the election of their ticket without the aid of the Democratic voters.

A Korean Concession for Americans.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Novos Vremya from Vladivostok announces that Corea has conceded to a syndicate of Americans the right to construct a railroad from Seoul, the capital, to Chemulpo, the chief port and harbor. The Americans, in addition, have the right to work the minerals along the line of this road.

Forty Welsh Miners Entombed.

SWANSEA, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Neat, seven miles from here, announces that forty miners were entombed in Brincoch pit, near that place, by an explosion which occurred yesterday afternoon.

Trinidad Conceded to Brazil.

LISBON, Aug. 6.—It is again stated here in the newspapers that Great Britain has recognized the sovereignty of Brazil over the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil. Similar statements were made in February last and have been repeated at intervals.

Iowa Gold Standard Men Act.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 6.—A state conference of Iowa gold standard Democrats was held here yesterday. Resolutions were adopted calling for national and state gold standard conventions and congressional and state committees were provided for.

DROUGHT IN ARKANSAS.

The People in a Large Section of the State Suffering From Thirst.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—Drought exists in a large portion of Arkansas and in some sections human beings are actually suffering from the pangs of thirst. There have been isolated thunder showers in various parts of the State recently, but in some counties no rain has fallen since April 13. A man who arrived here this morning from an overland trip through portions of Jefferson, Cleveland and Bradley counties says that people in some localities are hauling water for drinking purposes in barrels a distance of twenty-five miles, and for an entire day he was unable to buy a glass of water to quench his thirst. White river is running dry and the mayor of Fayetteville has issued a proclamation prohibiting the sprinkling of streets, the water being needed for drinking purposes.

He Got \$7 in Cash.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 6.—H. C. Steinberg of 309 South Ninth street, reports to the police that burglars gained access to his house Tuesday night and secured \$7 in cash. Other burglaries were reported.

The state convention of republican clubs met at Lincoln yesterday. There were 159 clubs represented by 1,458 delegates. Judge W. P. McCreary of Hastings was chosen president.

The national party or broad-gauge prohibitionists met in Lincoln yesterday and nominated a full state ticket, headed by R. A. Hawley for governor. Candidate Bentley addressed the meeting.

Big Crop of Missouri Peaches.

MANFIELD, Mo., Aug. 6.—The farmers and fruit growers of this and other counties along the Gulf railroad are now handling the largest crop of peaches ever grown in this section. Thousands of bushels are being shipped daily to almost all portions of the United States. The apple crop will fall far below that of last year, but will amount to fully as much in a financial way.

College Silver Men Organize.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Bryan and Sewall silver club of the University of Chicago is to take the initiative in the organization of a league of Democratic silver clubs among the colleges of the country in opposition to the college league of Republican clubs. The general plan is for a campaign of education by debate between the representatives of both the white and yellow metal in different universities.

To Give Himself Up After Many Years.

CLINTON, Mo., Aug. 3.—At Wheatland, Hickory county, twenty-two years ago, C. D. Shannon and a man named Noffsinger killed Constable George Dixon and Ace Ellett. Noffsinger was confident of acquittal and stood trial, the verdict justifying his confidence, but Shannon fled and has been at large ever since. Yesterday he passed through here upon his way to the scene of the killing, to give himself up.

Falls City, Neb., Aug. 6.—The emancipation celebration by the colored people Tuesday brought the largest crowd to the park that has been there this season.

Falls City has sustained her reputation of making this the crowning event of the picnic season. Colonel Brown of Virginia, Tom Majors and Attorney-General Churchill were the orators. The roasted ox, fatted calf and other good things to eat always make an impression upon the country folk.

What has become of the old fashioned man who parted his hair in the back!

The usual committees were appointed and the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

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OMAHA COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS COLLEGES.

CONSULTED: Jan., 1896

STATE NEWS NOTES.

A large swarm of grasshoppers flew over Lincoln Wednesday, from the southeast. Everybody was out craning their necks in an endeavor to get a glimpse of them.

Shortly after service on Sabbath evening last, during a storm, the steeple of the Presbyterian church of Kenesaw was struck by lightning and considerably damaged.

Mr. Dillenbach, who owns land at Millford, has not lost faith in the gold bearing qualities of the soil. Six samples of gold bearing earth have been sent to Washington by request of government officials who desire to make a special assay. Ten pounds of earth recently assayed \$1.08.

A heavy electrical storm visited the vicinity of Nebraska City Wednesday night.

The United Brethren ministerial conference for the eastern half of Nebraska is now in session at Nehawka.

Mayor Graham of Lincoln, who is chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Holcomb, to take charge of the granite for a statue of Abraham Lincoln presented to Nebraska by the state of Tennessee, desires to meet all the members some day this week and decide what action to take in disposing of the marble.

Fusion in Kansas.

John Martin, the Kansas democratic leader says that his party will put no state ticket in the field this year and make no demands upon the populist state convention. He thinks, however, that the democrats should be recognized by being given the nomination for chief justiceship, and that Ed. C. Little, of Abilene, the prominent bolting republican, should be nominated for attorney general.

One dozen fine cabinets and a beautiful glass photo only \$1 at the new tent, between 14th and 15th, O St. These prices are made for the soldier's reunion.

Let us Enthuse.

Now we can claim Bryan as our own, and we can enthuse all we want to. It will be a glorious victory in November, won't it.—Seneca News.

Experience.

It is said that Bryan lacks experience. He has had the same congressional experience that Mc Kinley has, but Mc Kinley sat in the governor's chair and went through bankruptcy.

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, like goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

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Gold Watches worth \$35, our price \$12.50. Silver " " 18, " " 7.50.

Silver watches from \$2 up. Special prices in ladies' watches.

These prices have been cut for the special occasion of the Soldiers' Reunion. Be sure and see the goods before buying elsewhere.

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CONSULTED: Jan., 1896