

Nebraska Independent

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NATIONAL TICKET.

For President, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice-President, THOMAS E. WATSON, of Georgia.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor.....Silas A Holcomb For Lieut. Governor.....J E Harris For Secretary of State.....W F Porter For Auditor Pub. Accts.....J F Cornell For Land Commissioner.....J V Wolfe For State Treasurer.....J B Meserve For State Supt.....W R Jackson For Judge, long term.....Wm. Neville For Judge, short term.....Jno. Kirkpatrick For Regent.....A. A. Munro For Congress, 1st dist.....J. H. Broady

Grant wanted mints established in the west to coin silver in 1875. Yes, that bill was "fully discussed."

It is not the fact of Bryan's election that has caused hard times, it is the continual robbery of the taxpaying debtor class.

The incomes from American great family estates, instead of promoting enterprise and thrift, promote immorality, idleness and waste.

This "sound money" plan enables our foreign creditors to exact two bushels of wheat and two pounds of cotton where only one was due.

Why is a silver dollar worth 100 cents in gold in London, less cost of exchange to New York? Will some gold standard man please reply?

There are some people who will assert anything, even to saying that General Grant knew when he signed the mint bill that it stopped the coinage of silver.

The old soldier who took his musket and went out to save the union thirty-five years ago and now takes his ballot to save the money power has changed sides.

Candidate McKinley says that he would rather open the mills than the mints. Why not open a few under the present gold standard if it is such a good thing? Why not?

When England established the gold standard in 1815, the people were not represented in the English parliament. When it was established in this country the people knew nothing about it.

The McKinley policy is inaction and humble submission to foreign dictation and extortion, while the foreign owners of property and debts carry away the wealth of this country by means of dear dollars and cheap wheat and cotton.

A silver certificate, the material of which is worth less than one cent, which is not a legal tender for any amount, and which is redeemable in a silver dollar only, is worth 100 cents in gold. Will some of the goldite-intrinsic-value editors please tell us why?

Mark Hanna has gone into the poster business, and the walls and barns are to be covered with McKinley posters and cartoons. Because the English politicians do that in a population half of whom can't read, Hanna thinks it is the thing for America. "Its English you know."

A poll was taken at the United States penitentiary at Fort Smith, Arkansas, last week. The vote stood 176 for McKinley and 4 for Bryan. Rather significant, isn't it? We are frank to confess that were the presidential question to be left to the vast army "doing time" for the state there would be no question of McKinley's election.

If the material in the dollar determines the value of the dollar how is it possible that the silver dollar now in circulation is worth 100 cents in gold, when the material in it is worth only fifty-three cents? It is no answer to say that it is redeemable in gold, for that is a lie and every one knows that it is a lie. Neither is it an answer to say that the government has announced that it will freely exchange gold for silver, for that is also a lie, no such announcement ever having

CONTEMPTIBLE WRITING.

It seems impossible for the Journal to make an honest, straightforward statement on any subject. In its edition of August 20th it says:

One of the numerous statements of Mr. Bryan in his New York address reads as follows: "Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live."

It then goes on to show that freight rates have fallen since 1873 and asks these questions:

What object had Mr. Bryan in misrepresenting the facts? Did he not know the facts?

What sort of a man is he? A man who will deliberately falsify history in order to array one class of people against another, and to manufacture a grievance that has no existence beyond the imagination, is a very dangerous member of the body politic if he occupies a position that gives weight to his utterances.

A more contemptible piece of writing never appeared in a partisan journal. Mr. Bryan did not say that freight rates had not fallen since 1873, but that RAILROAD RATES HAVE NOT BEEN REDUCED TO KEEP PACE WITH FALLING PRICES. Did it take half the corn crop to pay the freight from Nebraska to Chicago at any time previous to five years ago?

The trick of substituting another and entirely different statement from that made by Mr. Bryan, then proving the substituted statement false and then denouncing Mr. Bryan as a liar, is so contemptible that it places the man who does it outside the pale of gentlemen.

GRANT DID NOT KNOW IT.

It has often been asserted that when Grant signed the act of 1873 he did not know that it stopped the coinage of silver, and his letter to Mr. Cowdry written some time after, has been cited in proof of the statement, but here is proof positive that he did not know it and also that the next congress did not know it, for in his message to that congress he says: "It would take a period probably beyond that fixed by law for final specie resumption to COIN THE SILVER necessary to transact the business of the country."

The democratic committee will publish an extract from this message of President Grant, sent to congress January 14, 1875, announcing his approval of the act for resumption of specie payments. The extract is as follows:

"In fact, to carry out the first section of the act, another mint becomes necessary. With the present facilities for coinage, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by law for final specie resumption to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country. "There are now some melting furnaces for extracting silver and gold ores brought from the mountainous territories, in Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha—three in the former city—and as much of the change required will be wanted in the Mississippi valley states, and as the metal to be coined comes from the west of these states, and as I understand the charges for transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia, to New York, amount to \$4 for each \$1,000 worth with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more of these cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coinage facilities."

We suppose the State Journal will come out tomorrow with its usual assertion that the bill was before congress for five years and the discussions filed forty-eight columns of the Congressional Record when the first edition of the Record did not appear for years afterward, and Mark Hanna's paid howlers will still assemble at Eleventh and O streets and pompously declare that "the bill was fully discussed."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

SYRACUSE, Neb., Aug. 19, 1896. To the Editor:—Please give an answer to the following questions through this week's issue: Why was silver worth more than gold from 1834 to 1873? Why was gold worth more than silver from 1873 to 1894? Did we ever have bimetalism (in the U. S.) in the United States.

Yours for Bryan and Holcomb, E. S. WHITTAKER.

ANSWER.

Silver was worth more than gold in the United States from 1834 to 1873 because France would pay \$1.32 an ounce for it and the United States would take it at only \$1.29 an ounce, that is, the United States was coining silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and France was coining all that was offered at 15 1/2 to 1. Previous to that, from 1792 to 1834, the United States coined silver at the ratio of 15 to 1 and France and other European countries at 15 1/2 to 1. That made gold worth more than silver at our ratio.

The "market price" of gold and silver, as the gold bugs say, had nothing to do with the matter. "It was not a "market price" at all. It was a law made price." When the "law" changed, the "price" changed.

Bimetalism existed in the United States "in reality," and all over the civilized world, including England, previous to 1873, although in England silver was not a legal tender after 1816, for all the silver mined, except what was consumed in the arts, was coined into full legal tender money, and this held up the general level of prices the whole world over. If the mints are open to the free coinage of silver, that is bimetalism. One country may use gold and another may use silver, but neither will be on a monometallic basis if the mints are open, but if the mints are closed to either metal, then they will become monom.

money of one or the other countries will be annihilated, and it will have to begin a struggle to obtain a portion of what the other country has. It must buy that money from the other country with commodities and pay in commodities just what the country which has the money pleases. That is nearly our condition today. We have some money, for when the mints were closed to silver we had some of the other metal, and we mined some, but to do business, we must buy money of foreign countries, or, as the gold bugs say, "induce foreign capital to come here." When any one of the larger civilized nations opens its mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and that silver goes to swell the volume of legal tender money in the world, we shall have bimetalism, even if one-half of the countries use gold only and the other half silver only.

HERE'S A PREDICAMENT.

We believe it is pretty generally conceded that Senator John M. Thurston has demonstrated beyond all question that he is the champion political jumping jack of the present campaign. His views on the silver question which he took such pains to dilate upon previous to and immediately following his election to the senate are too well known to need repetition here. Suffice it to say he is now undergoing the somewhat unenviable task of straightening out the kinks in his anti-republican convention utterances and telling the people why the injection of the triple extract of gold monometallicism into the cerebrums of the voters of this country will cure all the ills to which we are now subject.

But this is not the half of it.

William McKinley, the champion of goldbug republicans, is expected to declare unalterably and unequivocally for the gold standard, or he will lose thousands upon thousands of votes and campaign donations which would approximate a number with six figure in it. Just how Mr. McKinley can do this, and not appear ridiculous, is not plain in the light of the following:

"From a speech in the house of representatives, delivered by Wm. McKinley June 24, 1890, Congressional Record, Vol. 2, page 6,447.

"I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it; I would give it equal credit and honor with gold. I would utilize both metals as money and discredit neither. I want the double standard."

A SEA OF FALSEHOODS.

The State Journal is a disgrace to the State of Nebraska. It taken to represent the character of the people of Nebraska, no honest man would desire to locate within its borders or bring his wife and children to be surrounded with a sea of falsehoods such as it constantly prints and circulates. If a man were to judge of the character of the citizens of this state from the matter printed in the State Journal he could not fail to conclude that there were but few men in it capable of speaking the truth. No decent man wants to come to a state where one of the leading dailies constantly prints in its editorial columns the most outrageous and unblushing falsehoods. Read the following from the edition of August 20:

ALMA, Neb., Aug. 17.—To the editor of the State Journal: Please answer the following question in your Nebraska State Journal as there is a difference of opinion as to the answer of the same.

The silver dollar of 1890 or 1891 is not a legal tender only as it is made so in redeeming in gold? If the secretary refuses to redeem the silver dollar of today in gold, what would the silver dollar be worth?

Respectfully, D. S. HARDIN.

1. The standard silver dollar is full legal tender. It is not "redeemable in gold," but the government has declared that it will make it as good by freely exchanging gold for it.

2. A refusal to make this exchange would cause the silver dollar to drop to its bullion value, about 32 cents.

The cool audacity exhibited in writing such an infernal lie as "that the government has declared that it will make it (the silver dollar) as good as gold by freely exchanging gold for it" was never equaled on earth before.

It is impossible that any one with intelligence enough to be a writer on a daily newspaper should not know that it was a lie. He has certainly read in the newspapers how the Wall street bankers gather up greenbacks and treasury notes whenever they want to draw gold out of the treasury. If the government freely exchanges gold for silver dollars why do they not take silver dollars and get gold? The State Journal may think that persistent and continuous lying will win votes. It may win those of the ignorant but it will drive away the intelligent and honest.

QUEER STUFF.

Any intelligent man must be amused who will take up a gold bug county weekly and glance at it. Take these samples from the Saline County Democrat of August 18.

If, as Mr. Bryan said, the demand for silver under free coinage will bring the price up to \$1.29 per ounce in gold, how is that going to increase its debt-paying power or raise the price of wheat? The arguments of the silverites do not give some how.

In the nature of things gold is the standard and no legislation or anything else can make it otherwise.

Double standard and silver monometallic (just like Mexico has got) are the same thing. That editor, like J. Sterling Morton, must have a poor opinion of the intelligence of Nebraska voters. That is the sort of queer stuff readers of gold bug papers get for their money.

The rural districts of the east are as badly impoverished as those of the west.

THE BEST DOLLAR.

Of all the evils which a government can inflict none can be greater than cheap money, whether of coin or paper. That dollar is the best dollar that buys the largest quantity of food and clothing.—John Sherman's Speech.

Is that true? Carry it to its final conclusion and reflect if it is true. "That dollar is the best dollar that will buy the largest amount of food." Wheat is food. A dollar that would buy 100 bushels of wheat is the best dollar, is it? Dollars can be made to do that very easily. Destroy all the paper money in the world; all the silver money, all the credit money, all the copper and nickel money, and make a law forbidding their manufacture into money and take away all their legal tender power, and wheat would not sell for more than 1 cent a bushel. What of necessity must happen? The men who have the gold in the world could buy all the property in the world. What would land be worth that produced wheat worth only 1 cent a bushel? A few gold pieces would purchase the best farm in the United States.

A man who owed \$1,000 on a farm could never pay it. All mortgages would be foreclosed. Every man in debt would lose all his property. It is impossible for any sane man to believe that a dollar that would do that is the "best dollar."

The man who said that is the prophet of the gold standard. That kind of talk is the best argument they can make.

WE WERE THE FIRST.

No nation in Europe demonetized silver until after the law of the United States, passed in 1873, had done its fatal work.

The United States made the attempt in 1868, renewed it again in 1870, and finally passed the law in 1873.

The authority for the statement made as to the action and time of action of Germany in demonetizing silver is to be found on pages 18 and 19 of the reports of the English parliamentary committee, appointed March 3, 1876, "to consider and report upon the causes of the decline of silver."

As the United States, under the leadership of John Sherman, was the first nation to demonetize silver, it is eminently fit and proper that it should take the lead in righting the wrong. We did not ask the consent of any other nation to demonetize silver and will not ask the consent of any other nation to allow us to re-establish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

There is nothing like persistency. If you tell a lie, stick to it. That seems to be the policy of the State Journal. Having said that silver dollars were redeemable in gold, and afterwards having said they were not redeemable in gold, it is going to stick to both statements. In this morning's paper it says: "Whether The State Journal thinks so or not it knows that in normal times Mr. Shellenberger can take ten thousand dollars in silver or silver certificates to New York and come back with ten thousand dollars in gold, drawn from the sub-treasury."

FOLLOWED ROTHCHILD'S PLAN.

When England adopted the gold standard in 1816 there was no coin in circulation in the kingdom and had not been for several years. She fought her wars with Napoleon with irredeemable paper money, and did not resume specie payments until 1821, five years later.

When John Sherman threw the United States onto the gold standard in 1893 there was no coin in circulation and had not been for twelve years. We fought the war of the rebellion with irredeemable paper money and did not resume specie payments for five years afterwards. John Sherman followed the Rothchild's plan exactly and in both instances the same results followed, viz., bankruptcies, tramps and millionaires.

WHICH?

The State Journal says that free coinage would reduce the value of silver dollars to 53 cents and rob the laborers of half their wages. It also says that free coinage would give the miner a 100 cent silver dollar for 53 cents worth of bullion, that is, the same silver dollar would be worth 100 cents in the hands of a miner and only fifty-three cents in the hands of a wage worker. Is that editor an idiot or a common every day liar? Which?

Republican editors who are calling men anarchists because they criticize a recent decision of the supreme court, should remember that their own party was founded on opposition to a decision of the supreme court, and the men they hold in the greatest reverence, are the men who most severely denounced that court. They have made a complete change of front since 1860.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The campaign of education has begun. The republican managers have almost completed their study of adjectives. It was thought heretofore that the English language contained only about 60 millions but the campaign committee have greatly enlarged this number. Those in most common use are the following "popocratic, star demagogue, prattling sprout of the Platte, studied villian, red handed anarchy." Let the campaign of education proceed. Let us study principles while our opponents are wasting

their energies in abuse of the men who defended this country in 1861 and are today the bone and sinew of this republic. The speaker or writer whose only stock in trade is abuse, is too narrow and weak to turn us aside from the main issue before the American people. The men who have for twelve years paid the taxes of this government, builded its churches, founded its schools do not need to be defended from the charge of "anarchy."

THEY ARE LOSING HEART.

One of the best indications that the republicans are losing heart in the candidacy of Wm. McKinley for president is shown by the fact that when Mark Hanna appeared among the republican goldbugs of Wall street on Friday last to solicit donations to the national campaign fund he was met with a very cool reception. Mark passed the hat from early morning until the close of business hours and did not receive so much as a five-cent piece for his pains. "But we must have the money," exclaimed McKinley's manager again and again—but the money was not forthcoming. At this Mr. Hanna became very wrath indeed. He showed the bankers figures from the west which placed Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota in the doubtful column and told them that the party needed money and plenty of it or it would go hard with McKinley. As an excuse the bankers said that McKinley had been too slow in putting out his letter of acceptance and after giving the matter due consideration they did not dare risk their money until they had seen it. "If the republican candidates shall declare unequivocally for the gold standard we might do something," they said.

Be this as it may, the republican masses are doing a little more of their own thinking these days than ever before in the party's history and have come to the conclusion that the republican bosses have had their undisputed say just as long as they are going to. No city can better exemplify the above than the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, where life-long republicans have openly announced themselves as opposed to the financial plank of the St. Louis platform and that they cannot consistently vote for McKinley. The same is true in every city in the land as anyone can see for himself by reading the telegraphic dispatches in the various large journals.

Our esteemed (?) morning Journal would have the public believe that McKinley sentiment was sweeping this state as one mighty wave and that Bryanism and the cause of free coinage will be entirely lost sight of on election day. The facts in the case are, however, that while the McKinley advocates are unquestionably putting on a bold front and keeping a "stiff upper lip," as it were, in Nebraska they are meeting with the utmost disappointment at every turn of the road and despite the efforts of the Journal and Bee, Bryan is gaining in strength with a firmness and vigor which will surpass the expectations of the most sanguine. His followers in Nebraska are able and distinguished men of all parties; men whose character and integrity cannot be called into question notwithstanding the epithets of "anarchists," etc., which the Journal has seen fit to apply to them, and the work which they are doing will bring Bryan's own state to the front rank of those which will have declared for freedom, independence and prosperity next November.

PLEASE TELL US.

The change in the coinage law in 1873, popularly known as "the crime of 1873," was not secretly made, as is sometimes claimed. The bill had been considered at five sessions of congress, and the omission of the silver dollar was explained to be because of the fluctuation in the value of silver as measured by gold.—Litchfield Monitor.

Will the distinguished editor of the Monitor be kind enough to inform us on just what page of the Congressional Record it was explained, or where the evidence is to prove that there had been any fluctuation in the value of silver from the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 for the previous 80 years.

The Journal, with its accustomed reliability, published an account of a republican rally at Malcom last Friday night and claimed twenty-two members for the club, many of whom were populists and democrats. In this connection it might be stated that not one populist or democrat in Elk precinct is for McKinley or is a member of their club. Saturday evening C. M. Skiles and Mr. Rose preached free silver doctrine to a crowd not half of whom could find seats, and at the close of the meeting fifty legal voters came forward and signed the free silver roll, several of whom have always voted the republican ticket. It is expected that the membership will reach one hundred.

Politics is like a kaleidoscope. The slightest jar and the whole scene changes. Now here comes news that fifty-three straight democratic papers in the south have bolted Sewall and are supporting Watson. Then it is announced that Watson is going to Texas to call a halt in the "middle of the road" plan there to fuse with the republicans and gold bug democrats, and after that he will go to Kansas, where the populists have nominated all Sewall electors. Then he will come to Nebraska and make a few speeches in a state where things are running to suit both him and the chairman of the populist national

DIABOLISM.

Bishop Newman seems to be editing the Epworth Herald, the national organ of the Epworth league, if we are to judge from the sentiments it expresses. Here are one or two of its editorial ideas:

"Tramp, tramp, the boys are marching." That may be sung of a great army of social vagrants who live upon the charity of the public. There are 100,000 people in the United States too lazy to work. Their home is where night overtakes them. Many of them were originally from good homes, and most of them are artisans with trades. Some are college graduates, physicians, lawyers, newspaper men, and even preachers. It is the duty of each member of society to help weed them out.

"At present our laws are not sufficiently stringent. Vagrancy should itself be regarded as a crime, and a sentence to hard work should always be a consequence. Any man who cannot give an account of himself should not be merely lodged in the public jail for a few days to be well fed and sheltered from the storm. He should be sent for sixty days to the workhouse."

It is a queer kind of Christianity—Bishop Newman's kind—that demands that college graduates, physicians, lawyers, newspaper men, preachers and even wage workers shall be sentenced to hard labor in a prison as soon as they are deprived of the means of making a living by this gold standard. That is not Christianity. It is diabolism. We are glad to say that the members of the Methodist church—of which this Epworth organ is an official publication—in this part of the country believe in Christianity and not in diabolism.

CANT BE BEATEN.

If there is a man in the United States who can beat this lie printed in the Plattsmouth News, August 18, he should be given a cross of gold to distinguish him from all other liars. The News says:

The erratic ex-banker, Mr. St. John, who has been helping to conduct Mr. Bryan's campaign and a well known socialist sat on the platform.

William P. St. John ex-president of the New York Merchants National bank "a well known socialist!" Annanias couldn't hold a candle to that man.

In the parlance of politics we say that the free coinage of silver will bring silver up to the value of gold at 16 to 1. It will do nothing of the kind. Silver will rise and gold will fall until they become at par at that ratio, but 16 ounces of silver will not have the purchasing power that one ounce of gold now has. Now, there is a paragraph that some goldite editor can make a good thing of by quoting the first two sentences, stopping at that point and say that it is from a free silver paper. That is the way they seemed determined to carry on this campaign.

The goldbug press of New York first declared that Bryan's speech at Madison Square was a feeble effort, not even up to a standard of mediocrity. Finding that would not stand a test of an examination of the speech, they now say that John P. Jones and Henry M. Teller helped prepare it. Goldite Journals east and west are all alike. They never tell the same story a week at a time.

The superscription on the silver dollar is: "In God we Trust." Wall street wants to change it to: "In Gold we Trust," and Bishop Newman will give them his hearty amen in support of their desire.

The Tariff Cranks.

A few cranks among newspaper writers and stump speakers who know nothing about any question except tariff still think that is an issue in this campaign, but the people are under no such illusion. A speech on the tariff even in Pennsylvania in this canvass would empty a hall as quick as would a cry of "fire." There are two reasons why tariff talk this year would be lunacy—first, the people are not thinking about the tariff, and secondly, the silver majority in the senate would "hold up" all tariff legislation through the first half of the next presidential term and probably during the second half also.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.)

Business Men Should Think.

In four years the pay roll of the Union Pacific shops has dwindled from \$101,500 to \$42,100; the number of men employed has dwindled from 1,270 to 1,050, and the number of days worked per man has dwindled from 18 1/2 to 14 1/2.

With such a condition staring Omaha business men in the face it is high time that those who adhere to the gold standard without knowing what they are doing should study the money question.—World-Herald.

Montana Republicans.

A majority of the republican state committee of Montana have declared their intention to support Bryan.

"When Judge Broady ran for mayor against Frank Graham he was defeated almost solely upon the stand which he took in regard to the wide open policy," remarked a gentleman to a Post representative this morning, "but I want to tell you that the conditions are a mighty sight different today and the judge will be elected to congress over Strode by an enormous majority. Besides, Broady is one of the prime movers in the freer silver cause in Nebraska and he has never ceased to speak his honest convictions along that line. Naturally enough he will receive the combined free silver vote in the entire district, now mark what I say."

10 campaign subscriptions \$1.00. Send in your orders.