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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
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For Land Commissioner.....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

A WORD MORE.
Many of our subscribers are in arrears for subscription. We have called their attention to this fact editorially several times. Some have responded with the cash. Many have not. To those who do not respond to this request we shall be compelled to send a PERSONAL LETTER requesting them to do so. To those who have sent their renewal, we take this opportunity to express our thanks and appreciation, for we realize the sacrifice and self denial it has required in many instances. We shall try and do our part in return by publishing a good paper and sending it regularly.

The millionaires so love the poor man that their hearts throb with a constant desire to keep up their wages.

Thurston's debut at Cooper Union in New York was, according to the World, a flat failure, but it lays it all to the weather. People stand out in the pouring rain or get up at 1 o'clock in the morning to listen to Bryan.

When Henry Clews says that Wall street can and will defy congress and overthrow this government, that is patriotism. When Donnelly says that if Wall street tries that, they will get stuck full of bayonets than a fish is of bones that is anarchy.

A lady in Ohio writing to a friend in Lincoln under date of Sept. 5th, says: "They put up a McKinley pole at Portage sometime ago. Since the silver czar struck them, fifty-three out of the fifty-seven members of the club will vote for Bryan, so they changed the flag." That is the way it is going all over the United States.

The enormous amount of work Bryan has been doing is telling upon him. He looks thinner, tired and worn. Take care of your health, Billy Bryan. Stop that hand shaking. That wears out a man worse than speech making. There is more depending on your life and health than any other man in the world today. For our sakes, keep strong and well.

One of the queer self-contradictory arguments of the gold bugs is this: "Freight rates have been greatly reduced since 1873, and that has lowered the farm price of agricultural products." The very reverse of that would be true. Lowering the freight rates would make the farm price higher, and the city price lower, dividing the benefit between the two.

The production of gold has varied during this century from \$15,000,000 to \$150,000,000 per annum, but since 1816, when England "fixed the price," it has never varied a hair's breadth from that price. Why is it, if legislation can not "fix the price," that over production and under production has never affected the price in all these long years.

The Associated Press figures up a twenty-three per cent gain for the republicans in Arkansas. It says, after giving the vote from several counties; "These figures, if maintained throughout the state, will increase the republican vote over 1894 by twenty thousand and place the entire vote for the republican ticket at 46,000, an increase of 23 per cent." The republican vote in Arkansas for 1894 was 46,884. If they "increase" it to 46,000 as they say they will do exceedingly well. That is a gold standard "increase," like the increase of...

A STUNNING ARGUMENT.
An argument that the goldbug thinks is a stunner is this: "If a farmer gets less for what he sells, he will have to pay less for what he buys." Suppose we examine that a little. How much does he save on what he buys, and how much does he lose on what he sells since the great fall in prices? In an average family he would save \$30 on clothing, \$5 on sugar, \$5 on steel and iron, and perhaps \$60 on groceries and sundries, making a total saving of \$100.

Now let us see what he loses by the fall in prices on what he sells. On 500 bushels of wheat \$50, on 2000 bushels of corn \$300, on ten head of cattle \$100, on fifty head of hogs \$375, or a total loss because of the fall in prices of \$820.

Now here is where the goldbug argument stuns the listener. The farmer gains by the fall in prices \$100, and loses \$820, but the farmer ought to vote for sound, that is, dear money and cheap products.

The further we pursue this argument the more of a stunner it seems. The statistics of the agricultural department show that the annual loss to the whole farming population is about \$1,800,000,000. That means that the farmers buy \$1,800,000,000 less goods every year than they would have bought, if prices had not fallen. What made the factories close down? Can any one tell?

CRAZY BANKERS.
The most crazy financial scheme that was ever evolved from the brain of man was that of John Law, a successful banker. The next thing nearest to it was concocted by about 150 successful bankers and presented to a committee of the house of representatives two years ago, called the "Baltimore plan."

Every banker whose has had charge of any great nation's financial system has proved a failure, and yet it is presented as a thing we ought to seriously consider, and even openly advocated by some that we should put our finances wholly in control of bankers, because they know how to make out bills of exchange and write checks and know whose note it is safe to discount and whose is not good.

More crazy financial schemes have been presented to the public by bankers than any other class of men. They are so wholly ignorant that half of them honestly believe there is such a thing as "intrinsic value." When they try to talk political economy one can hardly help thinking that they have just escaped from a lunatic asylum. A wise thing indeed it would be to turn our financial system over to a lot of men like them.

CREATING VALUE BY LAW.
They say that congress cannot legislate value into anything. Congress one time did legislate about a billion dollars into some land out here in the west. Most of us can remember when the best quarter section of land out along the Platte could not have been exchanged for a tin whistle, and congress said: "Be it enacted," and lo! every acre of land for hundreds of miles along the Platte became very valuable.

Has Gold Divine Attributes?
There is a sound and scientific basis to the charge that the McKinley men make gold their god. There are certain attributes that belong to the deity alone. One of those attributes is immutability. God is the same yesterday, today and forever. McKinleyites ascribe this attribute to gold. They say it never changes. It has the same value today that it always had and always will have. They ascribe to it an attribute of deity. They make it a god. They call on all the world to fall down and worship it. They utter dire threats against all those who refuse. Worse are they than the Ephesians who for the space of three hours cried out, "Great is Diana," for they cease not at any time to cry out "Great is Gold." Does gold have divine attributes, or does it not?

IN DANGER OF A CUT.
The Evening News prints a letter from one M. E. Thraillkill to inform the people of Nebraska that the Bryan meeting at Columbus, Ohio, was a complete fiasco and failure. He says the crowd did not reach 20,000. Then he says: "Our business men have, for several years past, given open air entertainments by way of fireworks during fair week and these exhibitions have, heretofore, attracted almost as large crowds as did the Bryan exhibition."

Can the great city of Columbus, with the densely populated surrounding country, only attract 20,000 people to its state fair? Omaha or Lincoln can beat that three to one. The Bryan crowd was less than 20,000. Columbus has "heretofore attracted almost as large crowds as the Bryan exhibition" during fair week! You will have to do better than that, Mr. Thraillkill, or Hanna will out your wages.

Half a billion dollars worth of millions are on Hanna's executive com-

THE ALDRICH REPORT.
Of all the frauds ever perpetrated that Aldrich report on the constant rise in wages is the worst, yet it is the gold bug bible. The main fraud in it is the use of the term "rate of wages." According to it the rate of wages of a plasterer and brick layer is \$5 a day, and the conclusion is that plasterers and brick layers make \$1,500 a year. It does not state that plasterers and brick layers in this climate, are necessarily idle for six months in the year, and that their wages per year is \$750, instead of \$1,500.

Again it takes the wages of the best organized unions, and leaves out the whole farming and producing class whose wages consist of the price their products sell for in the wholesale market. Preposterous fraud that it is, nevertheless it is the gold bug bible.

PROOF OF ANARCHY.
Inventions have decreased the cost of farm productions the goldbugs say, and that caused the fall in prices. But government records and experience of farmers show that machinery has only decreased the cost of productions 2 1/2 per cent since 1870, while prices have fallen 50 per cent. Between 1845 and 1870 the increase in labor saving inventions was marvelous, and much greater than since 1870. But during all that time the price of farm products steadily rose.

Is it proof that because a man says after being satisfied of these facts, that there must be some other cause for the fall in farm products than the invention of machinery, that he is an anarchist? The goldbugs claim that there is no other proof needed.

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?
Theodore Roosevelt in the September number of the Review of Reviews, has an article on the "Vice-Presidency in the Present Campaign." His characterizations of Mr. Bryan and his supporters give us a good insight into the views of New Yorkers of the people of the south and west and especially of the democrats and populists. A few passages may give us a view of ourselves as others see us. Of the republicans who support Mr. Bryan he says "They do not believe in sound finance... and feel bound to support the depreciated dollar even at the cost of incidentally supporting... the doctrine that a mob should be allowed to do what it likes with immunity."

"Mr. Bryan, and Messrs. Sewell and Watson are almost equally devoted adherents of the light weight dollar and of a currency which shall not force a man to repay what he has borrowed, and shall punish the wrong-headed laborer, who expects to be paid his wages in money worth something, as heavily as the business man or farmer who is so immoral as to wish to pay his debts."

Again he says, "Thrift, industry and business energy are qualities which are quite incompatible with true populistic feeling. Payment of debts, like the suppression of riots, is abhorrent to the populistic mind. Such conduct strikes the populists as immoral." And yet at least two-thirds of the populists of the country are from the middle class, from the farmers who have always been looked upon by the republicans as the great stay of that party. Talk about the democrats and populists arousing class prejudices! It would be hard to find anything to equal such vapors as those given above. Surely the cultured Roosevelt is able to equal the class whom he describes as follows: "The men who object to government by injunction" are as regards the essential principles of government, in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone headed axes, and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. \* \* \* They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and sound civil morality. Savages do not like an independent judiciary. They want the judge to decide their way, and if he does not, they want to behead him. The populists experience much the same emotions when they realize that the judiciary stands between them and plunder."

"Mr. Bryan's sympathizers are with the man who saves money rather than with the man who proposes to take it away when it has been saved, and with the policeman who arrests a violent criminal rather than with the criminal. Such sympathy puts him at a disadvantage in the populist cause."

In speaking of Mr. Watson's followers, he says "That a man should change his clothes in the evening, impress these people as signs of depravity instead of merely trivial. A taste for learning and cultivated friends, and a tendency to bathe frequently, cause them the deepest suspicion."

He says, "I am a good American with a profound belief in my countrymen, and I have no idea that they will deliberately lower themselves to a level beneath that of a South American republic by voting for the preposterous farago of sinister nonsense which the populistic-democratic politicians at Chicago chose to set up as embodying the principles of their party, and for the amiable and windy demagogogue who stands upon that platform."

Men of Lincoln and of Nebraska, is it such leadership as this we wish to follow, or shall we put our trust in our own gentlemanly citizen, Mr. W. J. Bryan?

Of course Stevenson paid up his shorts-

DISCOUNTING SATAN.
The latest issue of Sound Currency, the regular publication of the Wall Street Reform Club, is the most astounding publication ever printed in the English language. How any set of men could so defy all decency, all official records, is past comprehension. They can out-lie the devil and give him 6,000 years the start.

On page 55 there are tables purporting to give the per capita circulation each year from 1860 to 1896. In regard to them it says:

"These tables have been compiled from records of the department which were made on or about the dates specified. They include everything properly belonging in a statement relative to circulation, except minor coins, which are not stated because it is difficult to estimate accurately the amount in use."

Then it gives the per capita circulation in 1886, when the country was flooded with money and every man's pocket was full of it, as \$18.99 per capita. If Satan ever told a lie equal to that, when was it? Yet the statistics published by this Wall street club are relied on as facts by such learned gentlemen as John L. Webster and G. M. Lambertson.

THE PANIC OF 1873.
The panic of 1873 was the most terrible that this country had ever known up to that date. It lasted for five full years or until we remonetized silver and began to coin it again. It began when we had the highest tariff ever known up to that time, when the republicans were in control of every department of the government, when there was no Bryan to destroy "confidence" by a "threat of a change" as Dun & Co., say, and when there were no populists or free silver cranks to disturb business. What caused that five years of panic, and why did prosperity return and business resume as soon as we again began to coin and pay out silver?

Dun shows 288 failures last week as compared with 186 for the corresponding week last year, and says: "If such are the fruits of partial impairment of confidence, it may without departure from a non-partisan attitude be asked, what would follow the change which is only feared?"

The old moss back of 1860 was a wild-eyed radical in comparison with the moss back of 1896. The old fogey of the sixties, it is true, put the cow catcher on the hind end of the train to keep from being run over, but the moss back of '96 stops the train and sends a flagman to the rear. "The fear of a change" drives the moss back into delirium. "Stop 'er still, never change, never advance. Put out the fires, and set all the breaks." That's the moss back's idea.

But the Bryan train is on the track. She comes with tremendous force, the silver cow catcher is in front, and the old moss backs will find themselves in the ditch in the twinkling of an eye.

STRANGE SILVER MEN.
The Red Cloud Nation gives the editors of free silver papers a good roasting for advertising the State Journal. It asks: "Why should any silver paper advertise a lying, disreputable daily which is fighting for Mark Hanna and the money grabbers of Wall street?"

The Nation refused to run the State Journal ads, and gives as the reason that "the State Journal's editorials are dictated by Thurston, Hanna and the goldbug crowd; hence we cannot assist a subsidized paper, advocating a policy we despise, and we wish our brothers of the silver faith would take the same view of the matter."

THE SIOUX IN JOURNALISM.
The Chadron Signal has started a Sioux Indian department. A large part of the paper is printed in the Sioux language as are also many advertisements. Here is a news item in Sioux: Kinyan wopari maqu wo, kinban tokel anisni kta wan slowaya cane nayaron kte lo. Oglala oyankel el wopari kin uyayo; iyapi kinayankel el ukiyayo.

It is evident that "them injuns" don't know how to spell. Carnegie isn't spelled "Karnige" and "ein" is spelled with an "s" and not with a "c," but getting the two words together shows that they have the right sense of the fitness of things.

The difference between Mexico and the United States is simply this: A pound of cotton, a bushel of wheat or corn will pay just as much taxes, debt, interest or freight now, as it would 23 years ago, while in the United States it takes twice as much. That is the sum of the whole matter, and that what's the matter Hanna.

Bishop Potter has in some way found out that the Lord is opposed to bimetalism, or he thinks he has, and has written a prayer and ordered it to be prayed in all the Episcopal churches of his diocese asking the Lord to save us from the enactment of any plank of the Chicago platform.

D. P. Sims, dentist rooms 42, 43 Burr Bldg., Lincoln, Nebraska. 14

MR. DOLLIVER'S SPEECH.
The editor of this paper went to hear Mr. Dolliver at the Lansing theater Saturday night for the purpose of learning what arguments one of the best republican speakers would present to the people in favor of the gold standard. He was not only astonished, but a very large part of that intelligent audience was astonished at the statements made.

Mr. Dolliver certainly very greatly underrated the intelligence of the average Nebraska citizen, he he republican, democrat or populist, or he would never have dared to make the statements which were the ground work of his speech.

First, he declared in the most emphatic manner, and without any qualification whatever, that "This government cannot make money or regulate its value." He made no attempt to defend this position in any way except to say that when a man made that assertion to his wife she remarked that it was too good to be true. It is almost unbelievable that a man would make such a statement as that to an audience in this city, but Mr. Dolliver said it. We certainly have a thing called "money." Who made it? Does it grow on trees? Did Mr. Dolliver think that the citizens of Lincoln never heard of United States mints where they "make money?"

It might do to make such a statement as that to the Digger Indian, but not to a Lincoln audience.

His next assertion was that silver dollars were full legal tender. He said this over and over, and told how a man lost \$5 on a bet that they were. Did Mr. Dolliver think that he could deceive a Lincoln audience with that statement? Did he think that we had never read the law, which says that silver dollars are a legal tender, EXCEPT OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THE CONTRACT?

But the most astonishing statement of all was that there was a greater rise in prices from 1882 to 1895 than there was between 1860 and 1873.

Perhaps Mr. Dolliver had heard of the extreme courtesy that citizens of Lincoln always extend to invited guests, and that gave him courage to think that he might abuse that courtesy without fear of results, by impugning the intelligence of every man in that audience.

His repudiation of that section of the constitution which says that congress shall have power to regulate the value of coin, which he says the government cannot do, leaves him open to the charge of anarchy.

Is this the best that the bright lawyers who are defending the gold standard can do?

MARK HANNA'S POWER.
The charges involving the personal integrity of Mr. McKinley, although serious, can be very briefly stated. Hanna bought up all the notes endorsed by Mr. McKinley which went to protest in the famous Walker failure of 1893. Mr. McKinley was on Walker's notes to the extent of over a hundred thousand dollars. When the failure came, Hanna stepped to the front, got possession of protested paper, settled the debts for McKinley, and today holds \$118,000 of McKinley's notes of hand. These notes are now locked up in the vaults of the Savings Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, Hanna retaining possession of them in order to keep his hold over McKinley. Hanna could get judgment against McKinley in any court of law for the amount of the notes. They remain unpaid and Mr. Hanna refuses to return them to Mr. McKinley. He has another use for them. Is it safe to elect a man in McKinley's position president of the United States?

GOLD MINERS VS. SILVER MINERS.
De Eduard Sues, the great German authority on metals, and professor of geology at the university of Vienna, in closing his work on the future of silver makes this remark: "Why, you ask, shall we cast such profit into the hands of the owners of silver mines? Remember that you are now casting the same profit into the hands of the owners of gold mines and washings. No man would lose by rehabilitation, and the whole world would be richer."

"The question is no longer whether silver will again become a full coinage metal over the whole earth, but what are to be the trials through which Europe is to reach that point." Thousands of free silver republicans, democrats and populists have used in their arguments almost these exact words without knowing they had been embalmed in a purely scientific work by the greatest geologist of modern times.

THE SILVER BARONS.
There are not 500 men in the whole United States engaged in exclusive silver mining. The silver produced nearly all comes from gold or lead mines in which silver is a by-product. The demand made and the reward offered to produce one rich man in the whole United States engaged in mining silver alone, has had no takers. The talk of the millionaire silver miners is pure fabrication. There is not one such man in the whole United States.

A lady in Cincinnati, writing to the editor of this paper, in speaking of the advertising Lincoln is getting through Bryan's candidacy, says: "Lincoln is right in it nowadays, isn't she?" The nasty birds fouling their own nests around the State Journal are the only ones we know of, who do not think that "Lincoln is in it nowadays."

What hurts the money power is Bryan's determination to raise the silver from a promise to pay gold to an equality with gold itself.

Are you cowards? Are you afraid of railroads? Dare you disobey their orders? Answer at the ballot box.

Bishop Newman did the praying for the New York state republican convention. We were about to say—but no remarks are necessary.

The state republican headquarters in this city are so lonely and desolate that the boys have to whistle to keep up courage as they go past there at night.

The republicans have the money, but we have Bryan, and we would not exchange Bryan's power in this campaign for all the millions of the millionaires.

John M. Palmer left the democrats and joined the republicans. Then he left the republicans and joined the democrats. Now he has left the democrats and joined the devil.

They had a genuine twister in Paris, Thursday, killing people, wrecking buildings and uprooting trees. Now they know what a "twister" is just as well as the citizens of St. Louis.

The New York World, in speaking of Bryan's perfect faith in the final triumph of the principles he advocates, says: "If he should get news of his downfall at 9 p. m. on election night he would be in bed asleep at 10."

The democratic convention of the Seventh congressional district of Mississippi took 2023 ballots and then failed to nominate. Finally they resolved to dissolve and ask the people to elect another set of delegates.

The yellow democrats of Indianapolis denounced the republican party and then nominated a ticket to help elect the republican candidates. Honest democrats using honest methods to establish money are these same chaps.

The bear-eyed old wreck the State Journal that has run the town wide open and has engineered every steal from "stone plugged to size" to the appointment of Beemer to superintend the penitentiary, is engaged in talking morality these days.

What we want to do is to increase the purchasing and debt paying power of wheat, corn, cattle and hogs, instead of increasing the debt paying power of the dollar. We have the wheat, corn, cattle and hogs. The other fellow has the dollars.

A Washington Associated press dispatch, dated September 10, says: "John L. Webster of Omaha is in the city getting data for a speech in aid of the sound money cause." He needs some new data mighty bad, especially on the subject of cheap wheat.

Out in Colorado they used to open every political meeting with a resolution endorsing Teller. They have of late changed the programme. Now they open all their meetings with a resolution denouncing Ed. Wolcott. However, all the corporations are still for Wolcott. He suits them exactly.

Two gold bugs ran for office in Vermont. One of them beat the other by 37,000 and the republicans jubilated. A gold bug ran against a silver man for office in Arkansas. The gold bug was beaten by 70,000. Then the republicans shut up like a clam and hadn't any remarks to make at all.

WERE THEY ANARCHISTS.
Were Sumner, Lincoln and Jefferson anarchists because they denounced the supreme court and denied its infallibility? Was Lincoln an anarchist when he said of the Fred Scott decision at Springfield, Ill., June 26, 1857: "But we think the Dred Scott decision is erroneous. We know the court that made it has often overruled its own decisions, and we shall do what we can to have it overrule this."

At Chicago, July 10, he said the decision "is based upon falsehood in the main as to the facts—allegations of facts upon which it stands are not facts at all in many instances."

Further he said: "Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made; and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peacefully."

Was Chas. Sumner an anarchist when he said of that supreme court decision: "I speak, what cannot be denied, when I declare that the opinion of the Chief Justice in the case of Dred Scott was more thoroughly abominable than anything of the kind in the history of courts. Then and there judicial baseness reached its lowest point."

Was Thomas Jefferson an anarchist when he wrote that letter to Mr. Jarvis who had sent him a book in 1820 and said: "You seem, in pages 84 and 148, to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions—a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy."

If Lincoln, Sumner and Jefferson were not anarchists when they said those things about the supreme court, neither is W. J. Bryan and his followers when they say the same things.

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