THE BIG BOND DEALS.

BRYAN'S SCATHING ARRAIGN. MENT OF CLEVELANDISM.

The Administration That Is Now Prai ed by Mark Hanna and Company Want Another Just Like It -- Paurise

Mr. Bryan said to ten thousand peo ple at Milwaukee:

Since the public officers are elected to carry out the will of the people, it is essential that the public should know two things. First, for what policies does a candidate stand? Second. will he carry out those policies if elected? While there may be things in a platform with which you cannot agree, and things out of it which you would like to see in it, it is necessary that the candidate should believe in the platform upon which he stands. I believed in the principles of our platform long before it was written in Chi- longs to a labor union. In plain, can-

We have suffered some desertions. Why? Because the paramount issue of great railroad corporations. the money question. It is easy enough In scores of small cities you will find to hold a party together when a plat- a mail car, which once in a while is form means nothing, but when any party stands for a great principle, ft must expect some people who do not believe in it to leave it.

My friends, this great money question has been forced upon the people, not by the advocate of free coinage, but by the gold standard people. After the election in 1892, a money combine was formed for the purpose of repealing the Sherman law. They did not take the democratic platform and live up to it, but they took one sentence which declared for the repeal of that law and demanded its repeal. They said the law was a make-shift. What is a makeshift? Something that will do until we get something better. The democratic platform declared for the repeal of the Sherman law and the free and

The money interests combined to repeal that law and leave nothing in its abroad. Did they stop it? No. They started an issue to furnish bonds. They \$50,000,000 more issued, and then entered with the Rothschild contract. My friends, while the administration entered into this contract, I want to say To Members of the American Railway that all the leaders of the republican party were in favor of it.

The republican party did not de-

sale business. That is respectable."

This applies to you. If a man atwholesale injury, it is respectable.

secret sale. Mr. Bryan continued:

guardians of the treasury would rob the ernment, and a short while later the ing employes, and that railroad manwas the honored guest at a banquet. If represent into huge Republican mawe believe in equality before the law, we chines in this campaign. cannot make any distinction between the man who takes \$500,000 and the man who takes \$100.

Now, they talk of honor of the govbeginning with a handful of financiers. party does.

The Grip of Gold,

Chicago Special.-Five assignments were made in the county court today. They are: The Chicago Iron and Steel company; Harry M. Hosick, wool merchant; Chicago and Western Soap works; Louis Sibers & Sons; Geo. O. Bertie.

On the 14th inst, three other prominent failures occurred in Chicago, and yet the business men in Chicago say we must preserve our country's honor and continue for another four years, the present prosperous era, by electing McKinley to continue and carry out President Cleveland's financial policy. But the people are now thinking for themselves, and by their ballots in

Perennial Love and Biennial Bunco. If the laboring man was perennially loved instead of being biennially bunhanny yet .- Chicago Dispatch.

THE RAILROAD MEN.

WANT NO MORE GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Whatever Differences They May Have Tariff and Finance They Are

National Democratic and Silver Headquarters, Chicago, Sept. 23, 1896. With a single exception, the Chicago newspapers" did not regard the recent proclamation of the American Railway Union as of sufficient importance to deserve mention. The one exception was the Chicago Record, which published the address in full, and thereby demonstrated that it was willing to perform the common duty of a daily newspaper. Every American workman should

read and study this address. It makes no difference whether or not he bedid terms it throws a flood of light upon the attitude now assumed by the

used as a "trailer" to a trolley train. In other instances a slot is cut in the side of an electric car, and it thus becomes a United States mail car and the little trolley road becomes a part of our national postal system. Do you know why this has been done? Here is the reason: Whenever the street car company gets ready to reduce wages-which will be just after Mr. Mr. McKinley is elected, if such a calamity ever happens-they can do so and by an injunction restrain the men from quitting work. If they quit work "they interfere with the United States mails." Do you see? This is called government by injunction. It is another name for white slavery.

There is nothing imaginary about this. It is not something which may happen. It is something which has unlimited coinage of gold and silver. happened and which will happen again unless the American people put a stop to it by defeating the men who are place. They claimed gold was going spending millions to elect McKinley, with a cry of sound money. If you like the scheme vote for it. Here is the adhad \$50,000,000 issued, and then had dress issued by the men who were the first victims of a government by injunction:

> Address to Railway Employes Union and all employes in the United States:

Greeting:-The undersigned, constinounce it in their convention. Now, I tuting the board of directors of the want to say that it was the most in- American Railway Union, desire to adfamous contract ever entered into by dress you upon a matter of momenany nation. That contract employed tous import in connection with the certain firms in London and New York great political campaign now in progto look after and protect the govern- ress. You have no doubt been struck ment's interest. They purchased the with the unprecedented activity and good will of these people. When you astounding tactics of railway owners purchase the good will of any person, and managers in this campaign. High it is because you admit you are in his officials are going up and down the hands. I am not willing to admit that lines addressing employes and warning the government must purchase the them against the frightful consegood will of anybody. I am not willing quences of free silver coinage. Roundto admit that 70,000,000 of people are houses, depots and shops have been permitted to govern themselves by the temporarily changed into political aid of any syndicates, but that they wigwams. "Sound money" clubs have will govern themselves in spite of been organized and employes intimidated to join them. Circulars and I am not surprised that the members campaign documents are being delivthat syndicate are opposed to the ered to employes with their wages, and mocratic party. I believe that the in many instances employes are given mocratic party can get along with- plainly to understand that their conout them. I believe that they ought to tinuance in service depends upon their be treated as any other conspirators. supporting the gold standard candi-A man said to his sons: "Don't go into dates. In this proceeding, the money the retail business; go into the whole- question only is permitted to be discussed, and only one side of that.

Now, what of all this? The railtempts to do the government a small road managers are overwhelming eminjury, it is contemptible. If it is a ployes with predictions of frightful disaster which will follow in the wake Mr. Bryan then told the story of the of free coinage. Wages will be cut in successive bond deals and the plan to two, they say, thousands will be again issue bonds to a private syndi- thrown out of employment, and the cate which was defeated, and how, country ruined. This one issue is forced when the bonds were sold in open mar- upon employes to the exclusion of all ket, the president of that syndicate others. Their minds are not to be dipaid more for them than he paid at verted from the free silver calamity a single instant. It is to command What does it mean? It means that their united, ceaseless and terrified the people who would pose as the gaze to the very election booth, so that by no possibility may the discovery people. This fact did not excite the be made that "sound money" is only indignation of the officials of the gov- a pretext for deceiving and hoodwinkchairman of that syndicate was present agers have a totally different motive where an official of the government for transforming the corporations they

The money question has been in American politics in all its various forms since the foundation of the government. When have railroad corpora- tal. ernment. I believe that the honor of tions organized, drilled and openly the government can be better maintain- commanded their employes to vote the proven himself to be immeasurably ed by 70,000,000 of the people than by company's ticket? Never before to an above the corrupting influences of corextent that would even remotely com-The republican party does not denounce pare with their brazen activity in this dence and gratitude of all railway emthe bond syndicate. The democratic campaign. Employes have yielded up ployes for his unyielding defense of everything, and now they are to be oppression and injustice.

And now, we ask, why this unheard of activity on the part of railroad managers for Bryan's defeat and McKinley's election? How is it to be accounted for? We appeal to railroad employes to pause and think. The like of the present situation has never been witnessed. The country stands amazed in the presence of such bold, bald and shameless intimidation. Again, we ask, what does it mean? What can be its lng corporate tyranny which attempts significance? Why Such ceaseless, stupendous and desperate efforts to from employes, in abolishing governcontrol an election? Is it on account of ment by injunction and in securing free coinage? No! The absurdity of and maintaining every right of citithe position is evident upon the very zenship vouchsafed by the constitu-November will decide they have seen face of it. That railroad companies tion of our country. enough of the prosperous gold standard have some interest in the money question is conceded, but that they would turn earth, heaven and hell on that account, to prevent an injury to the poor employes," is not only ridiculous, but an insult to every employe of comcoed by the politicians, he might be mon intelligence who is not wholly the property of the company.

They have been cutting the wages of HURTSTHE CHURCHES their employes by all the means ingenuity could suggest and if they believed free silver would "cut in two" the wages they are now receiving, we know of nothing in their past record that would warrant the assumption that they would oppose free coinage.

Oh, no; it is not free silver that has unloosened and enraged this railroad Moloch. Then, what is it? Here is the answer: The attack in the democratic platform on government by injunction. Here is the milk in the cocoanut. For years, railway managers have been wrestling with the problem of cutting wages and controlling their employes generally. But the employes were more or less organized. 'There was more or less friction, and sometimes strikes occurred and these were embarrassing and expensive. The dread of a strike restrained the managers and kept them within uncomfortable bounds. Something must be done to overcome these organizations and reduce employes to submission.

Experimenting began in various directions. Finally the right lead was struck. The federal court would solve the problem. The strike of the engineers and firemen on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan was paralyzed by a federal court injunction. Other disturbances followed and Judge Jenkins actually restrained the employes of the Northern Pacific from quitting the service of the company, because of a reduction of wages, under penalty of being adjudged guilty of contempt of court and committed to jail. The railway companies exclaimed in one voice "Eureka!" The problem of problems was solved. Hereafter they might reduce wages, treat employes as they saw fit, and they would have to submit. Government by injunction was now established, and the managers were supreme, while the employes were helpless. How perfectly the scheme worked, the great Pullman strike bore haggard testimony. The federal courts, the federal soldiers, the deputy marshals, in fact, all the tremendous powers of the government. were promptly brought into requisition to crush the employes, and it was all done by the application of government by injunction. There has been sweeping reductions of wages since, amounting to millions, but there has been no protest. There is not likely to be any protest while government by injunction continues. Unconditional submission is the order of the day. Even arbitration is denied, and, in fact, has been made impossible. Railroad managers have things absolutely their own way. Should employes quit work in a body, injunctions would probably be issued and they would be sent to jail without trial. Employes know this, and however galling the yoke, they submit. They can do nothing else. Managers are no longer annoyed with committees. Agreements have been arbitrarily abrogated and men reduced to tion in opposition." slavish conditions.

The election of McKinley means the netuation of government by injunction, the supremacy of corporations, and the helpless, hopeless subjection of employes. It will not be confined to railroad corporations in its enslaving operations. All other corporations, trusts and combines will claim its beneficent protection, and therefore all workingmen, especially those who are organized, are profoundly concerned in

American railroads consist largely of British gold and American labor. Government by injunction crowns the former king, and makes the latter his subject.

The platform upon which William J. Bryan stands is pledged to abolish this despotic usurpation of judicial power, and restore to railway employes their lawful rights to resist reduction and injustice by the lawful means provided by their organizations.

The railway corporations are united and have massed all their tremendous powers to crush him. This in itself is indisputable proof that he is the friend of the workingmen. In saying this, the genuine keynote of the railroad campaign has been struck. It startles like alarm bells at night. There is no mistaking the issue. Its gravity cannot be overestimated. It involves the very existence of organworkingmen against corporate tyranny, which, if swept away leaves them shorn of every vestige of power, and totally at the mercy of corporate capi-

The one federal judge who has porations, who has earned the confitheir rights, upon whose fair name the value of farm lands, and farm stripped of their votes and deprived of there is no scar or blemish, Henry C. products and the paralysis of manutheir last means of protection against Caldwell, has declared that the nomination of William J. Bryan is the greatest since Lincoln. We heartily concur in the declaration of this hon-

est, fearless and distinguished jurist. tremendous import which cannot be successfully controverted we pledge our united and unwavering support to William J. Bryan for president, and appeal to railway employes and all workingmen to join with us in rebuk-

EUGENE V. DEBS. JAMES HOGAN, SYLVESTER KELIHER, R. M. GOODWIN. M. J. ELLIOTT. WILLIAM E. BURNS, Board of Directors American Rail-

way Union.

EMBARRASSMENT OF THE WOR UNDER GOLD STANDARD.

Who Has Charge of the Methodist Church Extension Fund, Has Been Seriously Crippled by Disuse of Silver.

Advocates of the gold standard, in their attempts to array the church on their side of the financial issue, are promptly met by the managers of church enterprises themselves in refutation of their claims as to how church work would be disastrously affected by the free coinage of silver. We take pleasure in reproducing in this connection the following article from the Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynett, of Philadelphia, who has charge of the Church Extension work of the Methodist church throughout the country. The article is taken from Christianity in Earnest, which is published by the church for the special purpose of aiding the work of church extension.

"Churches Affected by Silver-Their extension work seriously interfered with." In a heated political campaign all parties gather all sorts of arguments in support of their views. This were settled in like fashion, until is well for an "educational campaign," as intelligent people will be thereby assisted to right conclusions. This reunauthorized or false appears it should be promptly challenged.

An article, under the above heading, drawing the churches in for partisan passages in it. It says:

000 which is used for church extension throughout the country, under the direction of Rev. A. J. Kynett, of Phila- debts. delphia. This money is loaned on mortgages on church edifices, throughout the country, at a low rate of interest. Much of this money is loaned in the west, and the struggling new churches have, through the hard times sible opportunity to meet their obligawhich have followed the agitation for tions. We will most gladly receive in free silver, in many instances, been unable to meet their mortgage obliga- the so-called "fifty-three-cent dollars," tions. The result has been that the or any other lawful money of the Unitwork of the church extension has been ed States. A. J. KYNETT. greatly hindered, and the mission fund will have to remain idle to tide the new churches over this distressing period. The churchmen have not been at a loss to place the blame for this condition of affairs where it belongs, on the free silver agitators. . . . Of course the proposition to pay one-hundred-cent debts with fifty-three- cent dollars is a moral question which might well arouse the religious element of the na-

Similar statements are made as to the church edifice fund of the Baptist As one means of attracting attention Home Mission society; also the Presby- it rushes madly into print. Any perterian Board of Missions. The impression sought to be made is that the free silver agitators are, by these churchmen, held responsible for the embarrassed conditions referred to.

Those in charge of the church funds can answer for themselves, or allow the statements to pass unchallenged. On questions of fact, as related to Methodist church extension, I speak officially. In matters of opinion, on which persons composing the management may differ, I speak only for myself.

On questions of fact I have to say

that our treasurer's reports for years past indicate no great change in the condition of churches borrowing, until within the last four years, and, with the exception of that period, the difficulty alluded to has been of gradual growth. There is no greater acuteness of the trouble perceptible as a result of "free silver agitation." The interest received on loans was greater in 1895 than in 1894 and the same is true of the amount of loans returned, and the present indications render it probable that the receipts of loans returned and of interest during 1896 will be about equal to those of 1895, and in excess of those of 1894. I find, in the facts shown by the treasurer's report, absolutely ized labor, the bulwark and defense of no justification for the statement that "the blame for this condition of things belongs with the free silver agitators." Now, as to questions of opinion, I speak solely for myself. The difficulty with our Methodist churches, including those indebted to us for loans, that has resulted in the serious embarrassment of missionary, Church Extension and other benevolent work, arises out of the great reduction that has taken place within the last twenty years in facturing and mining industries throughout the country. Churches indebted to our loan fund are chiefly in farming, manufacturing and mining communities, and of course suffer in ing the desired things. In view of all these facts-facts of their ability to pay debts or make benevolent contributions. Whatever may have been the cause of this great reduction it has been coincident with the disuse of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard. This general condition is, at the same time, the cause of our embarrassments, and to wrest the sacred right of suffrage of the free silver agitation. It is an outrageous and cruel wrong to accuse directly or by implication, the great body of the people thus embarrassed and seeking relief, with dishonesty, or with a disposition to repudiate any obligation, personal, corporate, or of the state or nation. To demand payment of old obligations in money of a new and higher standard of value is worse than Shylock, for it is not "so nominated in the bond." These debts are all pay-

able in "coin" or in "lawful money of

the United States," and the creditor

has no right to demand payment la When, in 1893, we were constrained to borrow \$50,000 to tend distressed churches, five out of six of the money lending corporations to which we first applied wanted obligations payable in coin. We simply answered, "Gertlemen, lawful money of the United States is good enough for us, and ought to be for you. We will give no gold coin obligations." Such we have never asked, and never will. "To coin money and regulate its value" is the constitutional right of the American people, by them vested in congress, and should not be invaded by private contracts or otherwise.

On questions of policy, or the best cossible relief from existing conditions. we think and let think. We make no partisan plea. Our plea is for charity thoroughness, honesty and courage. Neither partisan clamor, nor abusive epithet, nor self-assumed and self-asserted honesty, soundness, or anything of the kind, should weigh a feather with intelligent and patriotic American citizens. The partisan slogan 'sound money," "honest dollars" is a bald begging of the question and an offense of millions of men as honest as the sun ever shone on. The intensity of factional and partisan spirit is truely a revelation of the magnitude of the issue and of the interests involved. The terms and history of the promise to pay must have due recognition. If the creditor, after the relation is established, requires control of gold bulquires, however, that when anything lion he has no right to ask that coinage be limited to gold. If the debtor acquires control of silver he has no right to demand free coinage of silver than existed when his debt was incurred. uses has been going the rounds of the The law of immutable righteousness, papers. We now find it quoted, with therefore, requires that the govern-implied approval, in Zion's Herald, of ment, under which the relation of debt-Aug. 26, from the New York Sun of or and creditor exists, shall "coin Aug. 22. It is too long to quote, but we money and regulate its value." feel called upon to refer to certain Money so coined and regulated, whether gold or silver or both, is "sound" "The Methodists have about \$1,000,- and "honest money" and neither debtor nor creditor can justly complain of a law which makes it legal tender for

> So far as the administration of our church extension work is concerned we shall do our best, under the unavoidable difficulties, and will give those indebted to our loan fund the best poefull payment of principal and interes

HELPING THE CAUSE.

New York Journal Receiving Funds for

the Democratic National Committee. From the New York Journal: The Republican National Campaign Committee is a very active organization. Having no particular substance on which to rest its political faith this year, and no candidate of any importance to make a noise about, it must bestir itself otherwise.

son with a political theory-not neces sarily a logical or even a novel onethat seems to bolster up the decadent gold standard fallacy has only to communicate it to the campaign bureau and dicker for a price. The bureau attends to the printing of it and sees that it gets circulated. Thus is the nation flooded with various appeals to the ignorant more or less plausible or nakedly absurd. And, not content with appealing to the ignorant, this active organization lays itself out to ensuare various class interests and enlist the sympath" of the several foreign elements. To this end pamphlets are being printed in French, German, Italian. and even in Hebrew. That such s method of conducting a campaign is unworthy of a great party and degrading to our institutions does not deter these employers of it. All this pernicious activity must be counteracted with the force of clear facts set before the people in a candid manner. And every contribution to the Journal's education fund will do something in that

P. S.—The Journal is receiving funds in sums of from 10 cents up. The total receipts are added up daily, the amount is sent to Senator James K. Jones, chairman, Chicago, with an additional check from W. R. Hearst, publisher of the Journal, duplicating the amount subscribed. Thus every person sending \$1 makes it possible for the national committee to realize \$2. No matter how small the amount, it is duplicated by Mr. Hearst.

The Rotten Undemocratic Administration The administration will doubtless be able to stave off another bond issue until after the election, and then Mr. Cleveland's financial friends will enjoy their last pick-up in that line. In case the country should vote to continue the bond issuing policy Mr. Hanna would superintend the work of forming the syndicates and apportion-

Not Afraid of Bryan.

The business firms which are bidding for the new battle ships are not in the least alarmed over the fifty-three cent dollar cry. They have implicit confidence in the ability of the government to discharge its legitimate obligations, and well understand that when the United States is back of a dollar it is worth a hundred cents.

That's What It Did. It can hardly be said that Mr. Cleve land has bolted from the Democratic party. The party bolted from him.-New York Recorder.

They Will Hear Him. Mr. Bryan talks because about 50,000 ersons a day insist upon it.-Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

o to

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