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WHAT THE BOSSES DID

High Time a Report was Made to the People.

WHO CAUSED OUR DISTRESS.

A Republican Farmer Who Thinks it Time to do Something.

Enlist for Life and Fight it out.

I am inspired by the deplorable condition of the laboring and producing as also of all classes of business to publish my views in regard to the cause of the existing trouble. We as citizens, without reference to political affiliations, are all aware of the painful and deplorable conditions under which we are endeavoring to eke out a miserable existence. It is a conceded fact by all, that this country is laboring under one of the worst financial crashes, if not worst of its history. It is certainly the worst crisis this country has ever had in time of peace. The situation is undesirable and the baneful effects are felt by all classes of business as well as the producer and laborer.

The question naturally arises: What is the cause of these conditions and who are to blame for bringing about these conditions, and what are the principles to pursue to restore a normal condition of financial affairs?

I frankly admit that until this campaign (which I think is one of the most important since 1860) that I have taken little interest in politics, thinking if a man was industrious and economical it was quite enough to insure success, and I suppose many others have been laboring under the same mistake, that the government might be left to political "bosses." but on looking around us what do we see? We see all the producers and the majority of them industrious, economical people, gradually coming to the end of their resources, the chains of desperation gradually but surely tightening around them. This is not all; the majority of the business men are sharing the same fate, because all manner of produce is below the cost of production and when the cash expenses are paid there is nothing left to buy the necessaries of life, let alone the luxuries. Now finding business in this condition is it not high time that we ask our "bosses" that we have trusted to represent us: What have you done to bring about this state of affairs? What duty have you neglected to cause it?

Robert G. Ingersol says: "When the rich combine it is for the purpose of exchanging ideas; when the poor combine it is a conspiracy; if they act in concert it is a "mob;" if they really do something for their protection it is "treason."

"This is the position a great many of our political "bosses" have taken and instead proving the ability of the policies which they have been pursuing they cry "fool," "repudiator," "fraud," "anarchist," and apply all the vile epithets to be found in the vocabulary. I want to say before going further that I belong to the free silver party which our "goldbug" friends are pleased to class "anarchists" and will as briefly as possible state my reasons. I have heretofore been a republican and will give my reasons for not continuing so. I have before me a speech of Hon. J. W. Babcock, republican, in house of representatives, entitled; "A Populist humbug Exploded etc." He applies the choice epithet of Ananias to all those who differ from him on the financial question. He makes an elaborate showing of the increase of the wealth of this country from 1860 to 1890. He says in 1860 with a population of 31,428,250 we had a volume of wealth of $16,159,606,068. He failed to tell us that the farmers owned 7,000,000,000 of this, he also failed to mention the fact that you could almost count the millionaires of this country on the fingers of one hand and also that the wealth was distributed in the hands of the people. Thus we say that almost half of the wealth of the country was owned by the farmers which constituted 45 per cent of the population. He also tells us that in 1890 we had a population of 62,622,250 a a volume of wealth of $65-, 037,091,197. He tells us there was a per capita of property of $514 in 1860 and $1,039 in 1890. But he systematically evades the fact that the farmers owed only $15,000,000 of the 65 billions and four billions of that stood against them as mortgages. Thus we see that the farmers have increased but little, if any in wealth since 1860, while trusts, corporations and syndicates have swallowed this enormous wealth, all of this last increase. Hon. Baccock omits the fact that one-half of one per cent of the population of this country owns one-half of all the wealth of this country, also that there have been hundreds of millionaires created during this glorious reign of republican prosperity and they are the fellows along with the gigantic corporations and trusts who are manipulating the republican machinery of today. Taking a reasonable view of the situation who can support the policy which has brought about this state of affairs? Now if the republican policies have brought about this condition, why reinstate it? If on the other hand the democratic administration is to blame, as a good many claim and as it is to some extent, why should we vote for the St. Louis platform or for McKinley. It would not be out of place to remark here that St. Louis republicans went back on their thirty years history and declared for a gold standard, something they had not done before in the history of the party. Now I would like to ask those voting McKinley what they expect more than an extension of the present administration? The only thing they advocate which differs from the Cleveland policy is the tariff, which is conceded by the most of the people and good many republican leaders to be a dead issue. Ex-president Harrison said, when Mark Hanna wrote him requesting him to make tariff speeches, that the tariff was not the main issue. Suppose the tariff would be an advantage, how will they enact the McKinley law when there is a majority of twelve free traders in the senate and will not be less than eight majority during the next four years. Promising to do a thing and fulfilling a promise are two things. The fact is that they do not expect to make any radical changes in the tariff and this only a means of deceiving the voters. Let me say to my republican friends that you had better consider well and see that you do not perpetuate the policy that you have been "cussing" from the bottom of your hearts for the last three or four years. Let me here remark that Mr. Cleveland went back on the platform which he was elected on for it declared for both gold and silver. One thing more in which Mr. Cleveland desires distinction, he became a millionaire while the majority of his constituents were sorely oppressed.

I have always been an advocate of silver coinage and so have almost all the republicans that are going up and down the country crying free coinage will be the ruin of the country and all the acknowledged republican leaders have either made free silver speeches or voted for free silver bills, even Major McKinley.

Let us see what happened at once after silver was demonetized in 1873. There was one of the worst financial crashes this country has ever seen in time of peace, and let me say this all happened under good republican management. According to statistics I have before me the business failures never reached the 100,000,000 mark until 1872 and that year they were $121,036,000 and 1873 they were $228,499,000, that shows the banner year for failures and why? I have not heard any of our gold men explain the reason. From this time the failures only increased about as the volume of business until 1893 when silver was again demonetized and the number of failures reach 20,000 and the liabilities amounted to $3,000,000,000. Our gold standard men say the discarding of silver had nothing to do with the failures, but they fail to tell what the cause was. Now it is very reasonable to conclude that the demonetization of silver had a great deal to do with these disasters if it was not altogether reeponsible.

Let us see what effect the discarding of silver had on the price of silver as a commodity. I quote Secretary Carlisle. In 1893 the silver in a dollar was worth $1.004 and 1874 $0.988 a decrease of almost two cents, 1880 $0.868; 1890, $0.809; 1893, $0.603; 1894, $0.491; 1895, $0.50; 1896 six months, $0.528. Hence we see silver bullion has been declining in value ever since its coinage was stopped in 1873. Our gold friends tell us that you cannot legislate value into anything. Now where did our standard silver dollars get their 40 to 50 cents value over and above the commercial value in them? They say it is backed by gold, or palm off any kind of argument that they think the ignorance of the people will admit of.

I quote again from Secretary Carlisle: "Gold coin and standard silver dollars being standard coins of the United States are not redeemable. Therefore we see that silver is not backed by gold and is a legal tender and is declared so by law and that's why it circulates for 100 cents and that is the reason why it did under free coinage and would again under free coinage.

I claim that the silver coins of other countries have been kept above their commercial value by law the same as in this country, if it is not done by legislation I would like to have some goldbug explain how it is done. I might go on and explain that copper and nickel and other metals of little value are used as money, but we know that their value comes to them from the government flat as our friends are pleased to call it and not from the value of the metal of which they are made.

Now it seems to strike terror to the hearts of our gold men to think the miners' products will be enhanced 100 per cent by the free coinage of their products to fifty-cent dollars. This must be the case for in one breath they tell us we will have fifty-cent dollars and in the next they say it will double the wealth of the miner. The latter statement is true to a great extent as the value of both moneys will change as greater supply and demand for silver will lessen the demand for gold and increase the supply consequently the two metals will come together. Now suppose the productions of the miners were increased in value, what would be the extent of the crime? Why it would put an industry on its feet, it would at once stimulate mining and there would be hundreds of prospectors all over the western part of the country and nine out of ten of them would bring back less money than they started with just as has always been the case, but it would put men to work, it would put money into circulation it would create a demand for farm products.

Why should we not apply a little republican logic and foster a western as well as an eastern industry? I wonder if our friends ever saw farm products advance two or three hundred per cent in a few months or weeks? If not, will say that I have, and have noted the effect, as I have also seen them decline in the same manner. In the first case the producer is benefitted first by getting a profit on his product, then he pays his obligations buys of the merchant and enables the merchant to buy of the manufacturer and thus stimulates business all along the line and vice versa.

In conclusion I want to say a few words about the repudiator. There are two classes of repudiators. One class will get rid of paying their debts if they can, the other class is forced to repudiate their debts through disability. Such was the case of bank failures in Beatrice recently, and this only one of thousands of cases of repudiation through inability. From what I can learn there are from 50 to 75 per cent of the farmers who are insolvent unless they get relief very soon. Now the question is my farmer friends, shall we favor the gold standard and keep money so high and scarce that we will be obliged to repudiate our debts and lose our equity in our homes or work for the double standard and make money plenty and cheap enough, so that it may be possible for us to pay our obligations and preserve our credit and save something for ourselves out of the wreck? I again beseech my farmer friends as well as laborers to consider well.

H. D. ODELL.

ALWAYS CAMPAIGNING

The Man Who Enters the Pop Party Begins a Fight That Lasts as Long as Life.

DEFEAT MEANS NEW ENERGIES

Victory Only Opens up the Way for New Efforts.

Up With the Flag and March on.

CRAWFORD, Neb., Nov. 12, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—I notice that our central committee has begun the next campaign. That is right, for the head of our organization should be like its members, always campaigning. When a man becomes a populist he begins a political campaign which will end only with the grave. Election day may come and go but the true populist knows no difference in his duty and efforts between the day before and the day after. The national election has been decided in favor of the gold standard. We bow to the decision but are sorry there were fools enough to help the knaves complete their conspiracy of theft and exploitation. The partial demonetization of the greenback by the law which issued it was the first act in this foul conspiracy and the fastening of the gold standard [illegible] us is the last and final stroke.

But the campaign must still go on, for civilization must not go out in darkness and as the free silver clubs all over the country will hold their organization and push the work of education, I wish to present for their consideration my views of the gold standard. It should not be forgotten that there never was a standard of value fixed by the constitution. The laws speak of standard silver and standard gold but the word standard as used therein refers to the fineness of the metal and not to its being a "standard of value," Money is a means to an end, and the standard of price will always be the volume of money for use in business, free of individual or corporate control, which breeds usury. It should be issued and its volume controlled by the government. Money is necessary to business, and civilization and being thus necessary it is very profitable for persons to hold the power to glean riches from that necessity. What idiocy for the people to vote to place that power in the hands of a few money gamblers and then expect prosperity. The primary idea to begin education on the money question is this: Law alone creates money, the only weapons the opposition had in this campaign we placed in their hands by not strictly adhereing to this proposition which alone makes the money question clear and comprehensible.

Another mistake, which in my opinion many financial reformers make is to talk of the "value of money." Money is not value, it is power. Power is conferred upon it by the law to represent value of other things. This is its function and its only legitimate office. If it be true that the law alone makes or utters money, and it is true, the people make the laws through their representatives, the peopal are the fountain head from which the power of money springs. They meet it in their homes, in their shops and stores, in their factories and mines, in their schools and churches but are so blockheaded that they don't supply themselves from the fountain of their own divine authority, but turn their own law created money, created by themselves, over to the money trust and then borrow it back and pay usury for it, go hungry and freezing for it, go bankrupt and homeless for it, steal it, murder for it. Language fails to express the utter imbecility of such a proceeding, and then go to the ballot box and vote for protection.

Oh, you skulking whelps! rob your own wives and children with your votes, you need protection, so does an idiot, or an insane person, and you are both. When you vote to rob yourselves for the benefit of the money trust, you owe the trust $32,000,000,000. I suppose you havn't paid it because you were waiting to get "Honest Money," to pay it with. Are you aware that under a legally established gold standard you will have to buy the "Honest Money" (gold) with your labor and products to pay its debt? Who has the gold? The same fellows who have the notes and bonds. You would have to buy the whole gold supply eight times over to pay the principle. Do you think they will give you big prices for your labor and produce when they hold the money and your notes? They will give you what they please and you will have to take it.

Now a word as to what the gold standard means and we will get a better understanding of what we are at. Let it be remembered that this nation is not yet legally upon a gold standard, but by the traitorous act of President Harrison who surrendered the option to pay our obligations in silver, followed by the same perfidious policy by Cleveland. Thus we are unlawfully forced to the gold standard. Prices drop to bedrock and below, and the government has to borrow gold to meet the demands of the money trust. Now the people have given their sanction to have the gold standard fixed upon them by law. Remember this that the laws of congress relating to money and final payment are a part and parcel of every note, bond or contract for the payment of money. To fix gold as the standard money means that gold shall be the only money of final payment. It means that we went to the ballot box and surrendered the option to pay our debts in silver and paper which was the money we borrowed and agree that a law shall be made giving the creditor power to collect gold. To legally establish gold as the only money of final payment, or standard, voids the legal tender power of silver and paper, uncovers the people to the tender mercies of the most merciless devil that ever roamed the earth, the miserly instincts of humanity organized into a corporation to satisfy greed and shape the laws so there shall be nothing in the way of realizing their most avaricious dreams.

It is said that Hindoo mothers cast their babes beneath the wheels of the car of the Hindoo idol. It is horrible, but no more so than to think that a majority of the supposedly intelligent people of the United States this year casting themselves, their wives and children and generations yet unborn beneath the chariot wheels of the golden calf and fell down and worshipped at the shrine.

The paid politicians told you that all that was needed was "confidence," You have done business on confidence unti you are $32,000,000,000 in the hole and now they tell you that the only honest way is to give them gold and you said yes, with your votes. They told you we had frightened the money away by demanding that the government should issue it and in sufficient volume to keep prices profitable and do business with cash. And you said yes! the money kings are frightened we will get down and lick their shoes and they will come back and loan us some silver and paper and take a gold note and demand gold payment and you voted as they told you. There can be no justification of a law for the collection of a money debt unless the same law creates the means (money) with which the debt can be paid. If it is the duty of the government to coin and issue a single dollar, it is its duty to issue the dollars that all business may be cash. Panic is the result of confidence. There could be no panic if business was done with cash, no more than there could be a drouth during a flood. But you want more debt, more confidence, more low prices, and McKinley will give it to you. Before he has been in the white house four months he will issue bonds just as Cleveland has, only they will be gold bonds instead of coin bonds. The chap who holds your county bonds will notify your county treasurer that his interest and principal must be paid in gold, and the treasurer will notify you that you must pay your taxes in gold. The railroads will want their freight in gold as they have gold bonds to pay. Every creditor will hold the option to demand and collect gold. How will you get it? Buy it, and pay a premium therefore while you can and when you can't the sheriff will sell the rest of your property for what it will bring in gold and you and your family can tramp or become a tenant, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you voted to have it so.

H. G. STEWART.

WANTS WARDEN LEIDIGH.

A Flattering Commendation of the Officicial Career of the Prison Keeper.

LANCASTER, Neb., Nov. 30.—Since the close of the campaign, numerous men who felt that they were instrumental in re-electing the chief executive of the state are seeking appointments of some kind. At present the most earnestly sought for position seems to be that of warden of the state prison. While we do not desire to detract one iota from the moral or political worth of any of the applicants, we do think that their ambition for an appointment prevents them from recognizing the individual who, above all others, merits the appointments. Warden Leidegh has undoubtedly filled that position in the most business like manner of any warden in the history of the institution. Considering the many obstacles placed in his way by the board of public land and buildings and the grand showing he has made in spite of the combined forces against him we would conclude that it would be impossible for a man of less business tact and determination to approach the record he has made.

No act of the most important employe down to the most insignificant one, escapes his eye, and any employe who depends on a political pull and has no other qualifications finds very limited employment in the institution. The taxpayers recognize that the saving of $17,000 yearly, made by the warden under adverse circumstance, means three times that amount under favorable circumstances.

If the taxpayers of the state have endorsed Governor Holcomb for the saving of $100,000 in the several state institutions, they certainly endorse Warden Leideigh for his pro rata of that enormous sum, and I firmly believe that four-fifths of the taxpayers in the state will join in saying that his reappointment would only be a just recompense for his past services. Yours respectfully,

GEO. E. ROBERTS.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

THE NEBRASKA VOTE

Bryan Elector Run Over Seven Hundred Behind Governor Holcomb.

HAD A MAJORITY OVER ALL.

Plurality Over McKinley Electors of Over 13,000 and a Majority of Over 8,000.

Many Failed to Vote.

The state canvassing board has completed its footings on the vote for presidential electors, but the vote on university regent, contingent judges of the supreme court and constitutional amendments will not be canvassed before this evening.

The highest vote given a McKinley elector was 103,064 for Burnham, the first on the ticket, and the lowest 100,901 for Sadilek, last on the ticket, showing that 2,163 voters fell by the wayside somewhere down the line of electors. The average vote received by McKinley electors was 102,656. The vote for Jack MacColl for governor was 94,728, or 7,933 less than the average on republican electors, and over 10,000 less than was cast for Burnham for elector.

The highest vote given a Bryan elector was 115,999, and the lowest 114,666. A curious fact is that the first on the list did not receive, as usual, the highest vote. In this instance the first on the list received, next to the last man on the list, the lowest vote. The average was 115,625. The vote for Silas A. Holcomb for governor was 116,415, so that while MacColl ran over 7,000 behind his electoral ticket, the fusion candidate for governor ran 790 ahead of the average on the fusion electoral ticket.

The highest vote for a goldbug democratic elector was for the first on the list, and the number grew smaller all along down the list. The average was 2,797. Robert Slater Bibb, the goldbug candidate for governor, received 3,557, running 760 ahead of his electoral ticket.

Rev. C. E. Bentley, the national party candidate, don't seem to have run very well in his own state, most of his strength having probably gone to the fusion cause. The average vote given the Bentley electors was 738, but R. A. Hawley, the national candidate for governor, ran 182 ahead of that average.

The electors for the Levering branch of the prohibition party ran somewhat ahead of the national branch electors. The average vote for Levering electors was 1,196. This was 458 more than the Bentley average. The Levering candidate for governor received 1,560 votes, running ahead of his electoral ticket 364, and beating Hawley 630.

The average vote cast for the socialist-labor electors was 172, while their candidate for governor received 578 votes.

The total vote cast was 230,692. The total of the averages for the electors is 223,093, showing that an aggregate of 7,599 voters did not vote for electors at all, and the vote for governor aggregates 217,763, or about 13,000 less than the total vote.

The plurality of the Bryan electors over the McKinley electors was 13,060, and the majority over all was 8,147. The figures in detail are as follows:

M'KINLEY.

Albert J. Burnham, Auburn	103,065
George A. Derby, Seward	102,885
Solomon Draper, Bloomfield	102,834
Albert C. Foster, Omaha	102,939
Martin L. Fries, Arcadia	102,739
Jacob E. Houtz, Lincoln	102,853
John L. McPheely, Minden	102,304
Frank J. Sadilek, Wilber	100,901
Average vote	102,565

BRYAN.

Nels O. Alberts, Saronville	115,007
Jacob N. Campbell, Fullerton	115,774
Fielden J. Hale, Battle Creek	115,933
Michael F. Harrington, O'Neill	115,999
Stanley L. Kostoryz, Milligan	115,880
Fred Metz, Omaha	115,922
Olaf W. Palm, Lincoln	115,817
Xavier Piasceki, St. Paul	114,666
Average vote	115,625

PALMER.

Joseph Bruenig, Humphrey	2,885
A. S. Godfred, Lincoln	2,861
William Griffin, Hebron	2,814
J. A. Kirk, Culbertson	2,794
Charles Nicolai, Sargent	2,758
Fred Rennard, Oakland	2,738
Alexander Scott, Stromsburg	2,761
Charles Turner, Omaha	2,766
Average vote	2,797

BENTLEY.

E. H. Agee, Friend	797
James K. Lane, Pleasant Hill	769
A. Luth, Columbus	709
Thomas W. Matthews, Omaha	753
J. S. Miller, Republican City	763
D. L. Pound, Inman	703
A. P. Seymour, Unadilla	696
Lem J. Smith, Lincoln	718
Average vote	738

LEVERING.

O. R. Bebee, Minden	1,243
C. L. Carpenter, Creighton	1,193
S. M. Cozad, Malcolm	1,186
John F. Helin, Omaha	1,219
D. W. C. Huntington, Lincoln	1,185
C. Lowenstein, Nebraska City	1,171
N. S. Lowrie, O'Neill	1,179
Mary E. Rockwell, Weeping Water	1,174
Average vote	1,196

MACHETT.

H. S. Aley, Lincoln	182
Charles E. Baker, Omaha	186
August Beermann, Omaha	176
Thomas M. Conway, South Omaha	182
John C. Curtis, South Omaha	166
William H. Daniels, Omaha	166
Fred Teichmeir, Bocius	146
John W. Unangst, Omaha	167
Average vote	172

As to the Amendments.

It is stated that the amendment for increasing the number of supreme judges received an affirmative vote of 84,000. It will be seen that this will not be sufficient for adoption if, as republicans claim, a majority of all the votes cast at the election is required.

Private parties who have taken an interest in the question of the adoption of the amendments have been collecting information as to the total vote cast for senators and representatives. The result of their figures from sixty counties would indicate that this amendment relating to increase of judges, and perhaps some of the others, has received a majority of all the votes cast for senators and representatives. If this is borne out by the official returns, it is claimed that several of the amendments will be adopted if it is held that the vote on senators and representatives is to be taken as the guide in this election. All of the amendments have received more votes for their adoption than against.

While the fusion forces would, of course, be glad to see the amendment in relation to the number of judges carried, and to see the fusion candidates seated, it will not be attempted unless it can be done with the sanction of law.

FARMERS LOSE.

The Federal Supreme Court Supports a Railway Company in Denying Elevator Room.

A dispatch from Washington says that the United States supreme court has decided the case of the appeal of the Missouri Pacific Railway company from the decree of the supreme court of Nebraska, directing the railroad company, at the request of the state board of transportation, to permit a party of farmers to erect a grain elevator on its right of way, and itself to construct a switch thereto. The case was docketed in the supreme court of the United States October 3, 1890, and was argued at the last term. Disposing of the case, the opinion says it was not a question affecting rates of transportation, not an order compelling the railroad company to erect an elevator, nor a matter affecting equal rights of access to the property from the outside, but a demand that simply for the convenience of petitioners, they be permitted to build the elevator on the property of the railroad company. "This," the court is of opinion, "is the taking of private property for private use without the due process of law and therefore in violation of the plain terms of the constitution." The judgment of the state court is reversed, and the case remanded with instruction to proceed in conformity with the notion.

This case was instituted by the farmers alliance organization of Elmwood about the year 1888. The organization first applied to the state board of transportation for an order requiring the Missouri Pacific railroad to grant the alliance an elevator site on its right of way. The decision of the board of transportation was appealed from and the case went to the supreme court. The court held that the railroad was required to furnish an elevator site as a facility. The opinion of the court was written by Judge Maxwell, who held that the board of transportation law gave that board power to compel railroads to furnish adequate facilities for the public. There have been similar cases instituted in this state since the Elmwood case was appealed to the supreme court of the United States, but they were never prosecuted to a final determination because the litigants deemed it best to wait for a decision from the United States court. The Elmwood farmer's alliance organization has long since ceased to exist.

ROCK ISLAND REWARD.

The Company Ties a String to the Money It Paid Into Court.

In the case involving the $1,000 reward offered by the Rock Island railway company for the apprehension and conviction of the wrecker of its passenger train, the Rock Island yesterday filed answers to the various claimants alleging that while it had paid money into court pending the row between claimants, the $1,000 is not to be paid over to any of them unless the verdict of guilty against George Washington Davis is sustained by the supreme court. The contending claimants are James Malone, Ed Craighead, Fred Lonsdale, George Saxton, William Saxton and L. Ryan.

WANTED IN CHICAGO.

A Committee Coming to Lincoln to Invite Mr. Bryan to Be a Chief Guest.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—A deputation from the Bryan league of Cook county, Secretary Robert Burke, President Carter S. Harrison and Joseph S. Martin of the executive committee, will go to Lincoln, Neb., the latter part of the week, if Mr. Burke recovers by that time from his illness, for the purpose of getting the consent of Mr. Bryan to be the league's chief guest at the Jackson banquet being arranged.

Allen in the Territory.

Senator Allen is in the territory investigating the troubles between the half-breed and full blood Osages. Charges against Freeman, the Indian Agent were preferred in the interior department but he was exonerated. The matter was carried to the senate and Senator Allen will report at the next session.