

The Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of
THE WHEAT MAKERS and LINCOLN
INDEPENDENT.

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BY THE

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drafts, money orders, etc., payable to
THE INDEPENDENT PUB. CO.,
LINCOLN, NEB.

Politics these days, as conducted by
the money power, is all "business" and
no principle.

The New York Sun says that Hanna is
no coward. Neither was Captain Kidd
or the James Brothers.

If sugar beet factories are to be sup-
ported by forced contributions from the
public then let the public own them.

The difference between a horse and a
bicycle is, a horse is tired after you have
ridden him, and a bicycle is tired before
you ride it.

The murky weather of the last few
days was not caused by the smoke from
the numerous factories started up by
the Advance Agent.

The trouble with Mark Hanna's Ad-
vance Agent seems to be that he is so
far in advance of prosperity that it will
never catch up with him.

The best way to settle the Cuban
difficulty is to send Mark Hanna over
there. He'd hold an election and count
Weyer out in the first round.

Wanted—Some one to take charge of
a country populist paper in a country
where populists are in control. Good
opening. Address this office.

The statisticians say that the corn
crop of this year will not be farmers
180,000,000 less than last year, and so
we go on the road to desperation.

Several goldbug senators are calling
loudly for the independence of Cuba but
they are unalterably opposed to the in-
dependence of these United States.

If Bishop Newman were put out on a
farm and forced to raise ten cent corn he
might cease to be such a lover of the
gold standard and in time get religion.

There is much excitement in Kansas
over the senatorial contest. Only one
delegate is instructed for Peffer, and the
many papers are calling for an expres-
sion from the people.

According to the Associated press,
there are six parties represented in the
senate now, populists, republicans, dem-
ocrats and silverites. That Associated
press is "one great institution."

General Coxey has formally withdrawn
from the peoples party and resigned as
national committeeman from Ohio. He
will now organize a party and endeavor
to get 7,500,000 votes to endorse his
bond issuing scheme.

A state conference of silver men of all
parties has been called to meet in Lin-
coln at the Lanskup theatre at 2 p. m.,
January 6, 1897. Populists of every
county in the state should make an ef-
fort to be represented there.

The official count of the vote in Cal-
ifornia has at last been announced, and
that big republican majority that the
Associated press told us about has been
whittled down to a plurality of 1,822.
The prohibition vote was 2,573.

That wave of McKinley prosperity
rolled so high over the United States
last week that it completely submerged
880 business firms and drowned them
out forever. It being an increase in the
number of failures of 47 over the same
week last year.

Last year according to the agricul-
tural department, our wheat crop was
467,102,947 bushels. This year it is a
little less than 400,000,000, and most
of it sold from the farm before the rise.
So the farmer will get no more for his
wheat this year than last.

The New York Independent prints the
statement that in 1,400 Congressional
and 1,750 Presbyterian churches there
was not a single member admitted on
confession of faith last year, from all of
which it seems just to conclude that the
modern plutocratic preacher is not an
expert soul saver.

For three years, the republicans as-
serted that the cause of the hard times
was the repeal of the McKinley bill.
They shouted it to us on the streets,
from the stump, in the stores and in our
homes. Now after they have won the
election they say that they never intend-
ed to repeal the McKinley bill at all.

WHAT BURT COUNTY VOTED FOR.

Mr. W. N. Haywood, one of the first
settlers in Burt county, as reported in
the Tekamah Herald, looks back with
longing eyes to the happy times the
farmers then had. He says those days
were the happiest of his life. Dances and
parties were held frequently when the
settlers would load their entire families
into a lumber wagon, and with their ox
teams would go miles to attend them,
and often be gone several days. Mr.
Haywood says it was fun to farm in
those days. Immense crops were raised
and high prices ruled for everything but
land. He raised one crop of corn of
ninety acres and sold it for \$40 an acre
in the field. One wheat crop he raised
yielded forty bushels to the acre and he
received \$1.75 a bushel for it, delivered
in sacks on the river bank where it was
taken by a steam boat. A good team
brought \$400 and more. Mr. Haywood
says he would like to live his pioneer
days over again and he has also heard
W. W. Latta and others of his comrades
express the same wish.

The populist party made an effort to
bring those happy days back again. It
pointed out to the farmers of Burt
county how they could get the old prices
for their wheat and corn, paid in pre-
cisely the same kind of money Mr. Haywood
received in the happy days of which he
speaks, but Burt county farmers would
have more of it. They preferred to vote
for ten cent corn and two cent hogs.

The farmers, while those prices rule,
will have no time to visit their neighbors
or get up dancing parties, and no com-
radship and brotherly feeling will have
a foothold among them. If one should
take his family and visit his neighbor for
a week he would not be as welcome as in
the old days, for the one visited would
be bankrupted by the end of the visit.
The gold standard kills all comradeship.
It makes men tigers and wolves. That
is what Burt county voted for.

POOR DUN & COMPANY.

The Advance Agent is becoming in-
humanly cruel to poor Dun & Co., in put-
ting such awful burdens upon them.
They will certainly have the sympathy
of all right thinking men in their ardu-
ous task of making the American people
believe that they are prosperous. Last
week they had a harder task than they
ever had before, in that they were forced
to record the fulfillment of the forecast
of every populist speaker during the last
campaign. We said that if the mills
were opened, there would be no increased
demand until the price of corn, cotton,
wheat, beef and pork advanced, and
now come R. G. Dun & Co., in last week's
report and testify as follows:

"While industries have gained in work-
ing forces, they are waiting for comen-
sate gain in demand."

"The volume of business shown by
clearing has been for the week 5.2 per
cent smaller than last year."

"Cotton has declined 3 1-16 in spite of
all the stories that the crop has been
nearly marketed, and continues to come
forward steadily."

"The wheat market was weakened
with less gloomy news from other coun-
tries and larger western receipts."

"Failures for the week are 380 in the
United States, against 333 last year."

Here is testimony from an expert em-
ployee of the gold standard, that the re-
sult of McKinley's election and the es-
tablishment of that standard is just
what the populists said it would be—a
decrease in demand and a further fall in
prices.

Have the republican farmers of Ne-
braska, Iowa and the west still faith in
the doctrine that dear money will make
high prices and bring prosperity?

GIVE US MORE TARIFF.

There seems to be a growing senti-
ment among populists everywhere, that
the republicans should be allowed to
raise the tariff to just as high a point as
the most radical protectionist can ask,
and that instead of hindering high tariff
legislation, we should rather assist, for
the reason that there are thousands of
voters who honestly believe that a high
tariff is the only thing that can bring
prosperity. Those voters will not read
our literature and will not listen to our
speakers, and they can never be induced
to vote for their own interest until, by
an actual experiment, it is demonstrated
that a high tariff will not bring pros-
perity. Let this congress or the next put
on 75 or 100 percent tariff if it will, and
two years from now the utter failure of
that scheme to bring prosperity will give
us a two-third majority in congress.

To make it thoroughly convincing,
the tariff should be very high, so that
the plutocrats cannot go before the peo-
ple and claim that it was not high
enough. That seems to be their plan
now. Dingley, Aldrich and Hawley have
all been advising a "moderate tariff"
with that very end in view.

Give us more tariff, give us a great
deal more. Give it to us at once. Put
it away up toward the sky. Make an
effectual test of it. We in the west and
south can't be any worse off than we are
now. Try it. Let us see if we can get
rich by increasing taxation and building
up tariff, trusts and combinations.

POPULIST EDITORS.

The Beacon Light, in commenting on
an item that appeared in the INDEPEN-
DENT, says that "Genuine populist papers
are just as much and as necessary an
adjunct to the party as the sheriff or
any other county officer, and just as ab-

solutely entitled to their patronage as
they are entitled to draw their salaries
and fees, and that nominating con-
ventions should demand it of each and every
nominee, and that any officer violating
such demand should be blacklisted in
every county in the state. If it hadn't
been for the old line reform papers put-
ting in years of hard work there would
have been no populist party nor popu-
list sheriffs.

Now if the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT
can induce the legislature to pass a law
making it a felony for any officer to ask,
demand or receive, or in any other man-
ner accept as a gift from a publisher any
part or per cent of his publication fee or
its equivalent as an inducement for said
officer to publish legal notices in his col-
umns, and upon proof of such extortion,
exaction or corruption declaring said
officer vacant, then said paper will have
accomplished a good turn for the poor,
half-fed and half-paid newspapers in Ne-
braska of all parties. It is time the popu-
list press of Nebraska would pull itself
together and demand its rights."

The Valentine News remarks that:
"Our party leaders may consider it wis-
dom to ignore the men who do battle
every day in the year for the cause at a
bare subsistence, but we prophesy a day
of reckoning. The men of the quill do
not ask the earth—for they have not a
thing, politically—but the time is at
hand when they demand fair treatment
and are going to have it."

Now let these two populist editors and
about 100 others of like faith, attend
the meeting of populist editors at Lin-
coln, January 4, 10 a. m. and we will
talk over these things and several others
and see what can be done about it.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

That shining light of the republican
party, the Blair Pilot, whose editor be-
lieves that the free coinage of silver will
double the value of silver bullion as long
as it is in the mine owners hands, and as
soon as it leaves them, will turn itself
into 50 cent dollars, that the scarcity
or plentifulness of money has nothing
to do with its value, that dearer money
is, the higher prices will be, that the
only way to create wealth is to go in
debt by borrowing money of eastern
capitalists, that to turn thieves out of
office is to ruin our good name, has
finally announced another discovery.
It is that the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT is
a first-class anarchist. Hear him:

"Among the state papers which are
devoting their time to working up dis-
cord and class hatred among the people,
the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT published
at Lincoln, shines forth as a star. It
has such an overdose of that tired feel-
ing, caused by its populist views, and
in reality is a first-class anarchist sheet."

The republican party cannot expect to
escape the ridicule of which the Pilot
complains, as long as it continues to
advocate such ridiculous theories as it
did during the last campaign.

A NEW PARTY NAME.

Senator Stewart discussing the propo-
sition of a union of all the reform forces
says in the Silver Knight:

"Recently, quite a number of our ex-
changes have discussed this important
subject, and all have argued that such
a union is desirable, and further that it
is the only hope of monetary or any
other reform. Not a few have suggested
that a national conference, composed of
silver democrats, populists and silver re-
publicans be called at an early date for
the purpose of agreeing upon a line of
action, upon which union can be had,
and if need be, merge all three of these
elements into one compact organization
with an entirely new party name, adopt-
ing such a platform of principles as all
could indorse and support. So far as
our observation has gone not a single
democratic paper has mentioned the
subject."

"It is our candid opinion that sooner
or later the silver democratic leaders
will be confronted with the alternative
of meeting the populists and silver re-
publicans as their equals on common
ground or seeing the rank and file of
their party go boldly into the populist
ranks."

It is our opinion that not only the
rank and file of the democratic party
will come into the populist organization
but thousands of the republican party
also, including many of their most bril-
liant and brainy men. All we have to
do is to give good government in those
states where we are in power, stick to
the principles of the populist platform
and not go to advocating all sorts of
vagaries outside of it.

TOO MANY OFFICERS.

The South Omaha Sun says: "One of
the worst features in this country at
present is too much government. Just
think of it, a school board, a city coun-
cil, a board of county commissioners,
precinct officers, state officers, county
officers, and federal officials. We are
governed to poverty to support the
great and ever growing gang of pa-
rasites. All the business they transact
could as well be done by one-third the
number at present sucking the public
teat. Yes, we are governed entirely too
much. But how is this matter to be
remedied, no officers are ever abolished,
but new ones are being constantly cre-
ated."

There is a whole lot to think about in
that little item.

DEBASING OUR CURRENCY.

Wharton Barker, the great Philadel-
phia economist, makes it very plain how
a dear dollar impoverishes the farmer.
He says:

"Twenty years ago a farmer raised a
thousand bushels of wheat. For this
wheat he got a round \$1,000, out of
which he had to pay \$200 as taxes and
interest on a mortgage he had executed
to get the money needed to buy himself
needed tools and machinery and place a
roof over the heads of his family and his
stock. Of the money he got for his crop
he had eighty per cent for his own use.
He prospered. In the year of 1896 this
farmer raised a 1,000 bushels of wheat.
His fields yielded him as bountifully as
ever. He took this 1,000 bushels of
wheat and strived as he would, \$500 was
all that he could get for it. Still he
fancied if wheat had so fallen, every-
thing else had fallen so that his 1,000
bushels of wheat, though bringing but
half as much money as twenty years be-
fore, would provide him with as much of
the products of others as before. But
not so. Two hundred dollars was the
sum still required to meet taxes and in-
terest on his mortgage. Instead of hav-
ing 80 per cent of the money received
for his crop for his own use he had but
60. So his share in the crop was cut
down by one fourth. Moreover when he
came to supply his wants he found that
the prices asked had not fallen propor-
tionately with the prices received for the
products of his soil. He bought at re-
tail; he sold at wholesale, and retail
prices as is ever the case, adjust them-
selves much more slowly to changed
conditions than wholesale.

It would be well to show this to some
of our republican farmers, who have
innate prejudices against populists and
popocrats.

Wharton Barker is the great high pro-
tection economic writer of the world.
Perhaps his words can bring them to
see that we cannot have higher prices
until the purchasing power of money is
reduced, or, in other words, until we de-
clare our currency, a thing which these
republican farmers have been taught to
look upon with infinite horror.

MAINTAIN THEIR CREDIT.

[Scene, class room of the department
of economics, plutocratic university.]
Prof.—What is credit?

First Senior.—It is the power to bor-
row and nothing else.

Prof.—How does it promote happi-
ness and increase wealth?

Second Senior.—A man with unlimited
credit can borrow himself rich. The
more a nation borrows, the richer it be-
comes.

Prof.—Why should "the national
credit be maintained?"

Third Senior.—So that the nation can
go on and borrow and borrow until it
gets awful rich.

Professor.—What reply should be
made to those who deny that a nation
or a man cannot borrow itself or him-
self rich?

Fourth.—Senior.—Call them anar-
chists.

Professor.—Is credit both capital and
wealth?

Fifth Senior.—It most certainly is.
The only way for men or nations to get
rich is to go on forever borrowing and
getting deeper in debt.

Professor.—What is the best way to
make a community prosperous?

Sixth.—"Induce capital to come in,"
that is, get some one to lend it money
so it can get in debt. Unless a commu-
nity has credit and gets in debt, it can-
not prosper.

Professor.—I am surprised at the pro-
foundness and depth of your learning.
It shows the value of a plutocratic uni-
versity. Tomorrow there will be issued
to each of you a first-class diploma
from the department of economics, and
a gold medal and each of you will be ap-
pointed a professor of economics in
some western or southern college where
you can enlighten the heathen of those
dark regions, so as to enable them to
see that their only hope in life is to bor-
row money, or in other words, "main-
tain their credit."

A NEW NAME.

There is a great deal of discussion
going on about a new party name.
Populists care nothing about a name.
They are too intelligent for that. But
if we must have a new name, just call us
reformers and the party, the reform
party, because we strive for the amend-
ment of what is defective, vicious, cor-
rupt and depraved, and we shall within
a year, "re-form" our forces, prepara-
tion to the greatest battle ever fought
for humanity in the history of the world.
Some may object to being called a popu-
list or a popocrat, but who can object to
being called a reformer?

AN OLD STORY.

When will these vexing impediments to
commercial and industrial prosperity
become extinct? The commercial agen-
cies are constantly discovering new rea-
sons why business is dormant. A little
while ago it was because of the fear that
populism, anarchy, repudiation, national
dishonor and a dishonest dollar were
about to possess the country, but the
promise was given that everything
would be lovely as soon as these
dangers were destroyed. Election
day came and the falsehood fulfilled its
mission. The people declared for "hon-
est money." But the promised revival
of business came not and something

new must be invented. Dun's commer-
cial agent supplies it. Its weekly report
starts out: "Approach of holidays and
doubt about the action of congress put
off further improvements until the new
year." As soon as these impediments
have been passed, it will be doubt about
the action of the next succeeding con-
gress that will be held responsible for
the non-revival of business, and it will
not be a year before the goldbugs will be
shouting that doubt about the result of
the next national election and the fear
of the triumph of anarchy is paralyzing
business. And all the time the people
will be finding out that it is nothing else
than the gold standard that is respon-
sible.

PARTY TREASON.

"The Journal believes the best way is
to abolish the bond system altogether,
make the treasurer personally respon-
sible for the safe keeping of the funds en-
trusted to his care, pay him a good sal-
ary for his ability which should be of
the first order, and his reputation, which
should be without a stain, and put him
in the penitentiary if he is a defaulter
when his term closes."—State Journal.

If the Journal means what it says, it
has gone back on the precepts and tra-
ditions of its party. Its utterances are
the rankest treason to its party. Who
ever heard before of a republican paper
in Nebraska demanding that public de-
fauiters be sent to the penitentiary?
How many of the numerous defaulting
republican treasurers, state, city and
county, has the Journal asked to have
sent to the penitentiary? Which one of
them was it that the hypocritical old
granny has not defended to the utmost
of its ability? It doesn't mean what it
says. The Journal is still republican.

STARVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

While there are hundreds of women
and children in N. Y. city starving to
death, as described in the great dailies,
the denunciation of the west comes with
poor grace from the men who have con-
ducted government so as to produce
such a result to the part of the human
race under their control. If the suffer-
ing there increases at the rate it has
since the Advance Agent was com-
missioned, it will not be four years until
they will be calling upon us, whom they
now call anarchists, to send men east to
help keep order and enforce the law.

THE NEWBERRY CASE.

The management of the case of the
the Newberry bill clearly calls for the
disbarment of one of the attorneys
engaged in the case for the abandon-
ment of the interest of his client, and
Messrs. Webster and Russell should
settle that point between them. Mr.
Webster has been paid \$5,000 a year
by the people to look after the case
for the last two years, and yet the
whole thing has gone by default, as it
were, and still there is no relief in
sight.

We received at this office a letter con-
taining \$1 for subscription. It read as
follows: "Stop my paper after February
15, 1897, as I expect to leave here." There
was no name signed and no marks
to indicate where it came from. If the
person who wrote the letter will send his
name and address we shall be glad to
give him proper credit on his account.

FAVORING CONCERT OF ACTION

Populist State Executive Committee
Endorses the Silver
Conference.

Recognized the Union of Forces.

At a special meeting of the executive
committee of the people's independent
party for the state of Nebraska, held at
Lincoln, Monday, December 14, 1896,
the following expression was author-
ized to be made:

We are pleased to see and heartily en-
dorse the call issued for a state confer-
ence of the bimetalists of Nebraska, to
be held at Lincoln on January 8, 1897.

The union of the forces had during the
campaign just closed clearly demon-
strates the wisdom of the proposed con-
ference for a more complete union of all
the electors who agree upon the essential
principles involved.

The proposed state conference of bi-
metalists is stated to be strictly non-
partisan and in that sense all populists
can meet their co-workers with an earn-
estness and enthusiasm which will result
in great benefit to the cause of the com-
mon people.

In view of the fact that no means for
putting into effect the call for the
state conference of bimetalists referred
to above, have been suggested,
and bearing in mind the short time at
our disposal, and with all due respect to
all others, we would suggest the fol-
lowing:

That the officers of the various free
silver clubs of the counties throughout
the state unite at once in calls for county
bimetallic conferences, at which dele-
gates shall be selected to attend the
state bimetallic conference according to
the call heretofore referred to.

The matter of local and county orga-
nizations may be perfected at the county
conferences.

C. W. HOXIE,
A. J. WILLIAMS,
WARWICK SANDERS,
I. A. SHERIDAN,
P. H. BARRY,
B. R. WEBER,
J. H. EDMISTON.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

GIVE US A GOOD LAW.

The regularity with which bondsmen
who have offered themselves as sureties
for state and county officials have
escaped liability on their bonds is not a
very strong recommendation of the ef-
ficacy of existing laws for the protection
of the public from dishonest or careles-
ness on the part of its servants. There
is not a case on record wherein the state
or county has ever recovered from a de-
linquent official or his bondsmen. Of
course every official somehow manages to
give a bond that looks as good as gold,
but somehow or other, whenever any-
thing goes wrong with the official it is
invariably found, either that his bond is
defective in itself or else the bondsmen
haven't a dollar that is not hedged
about by some technical point that
prevents the public from getting hold
of it.

When one looks back over the record
of defaulters that have robbed the
taxpayers of this county and state of
hundreds of thousands during the past
half dozen years, he cannot find much to
commend a law requiring the furnishing
of individual sureties on official bonds.
Whatever the attorney general may
think of the new law allowing the giving
of guarantee companies as surety, there
is absolutely not one argument in favor
of the old system that doesn't fall flat
when one attempts to justify it by re-
sults achieved under it. This city
and county would probably have been
just as well off if no surety had
ever been required on official bonds as it
is today. Possibly the giving of sureties
has had a restraining influence and may
have prevented some shortages, but it
has never remedied any that occurred
and it may have been responsible for
some of them. There is little question
that it was at least partially responsible
for the shortage occasioned by the
failure of the Capital National bank.

If there are any defects in the law to
permit the giving of a guarantee com-
pany as surety on an official bond, the
coming session should speedily cure
them. Let us have such a law. It will
be easier to recover from a foreign cor-
poration than from a lot of local politi-
cians and capitalists.

If not, then the requirement of official
bonds might as well be done away with,
and some system of punishment more
severe than anything ever yet suggested
provided for the men who are chosen to
positions of trust and turn up short on
public funds. It would seem that, in any
event, more stringent laws should be
made for punishing public defaulters.
The man entrusted with the care of pub-
lic funds should be held more strictly ac-
countable for them, and there should be
fewer excuses to offer for his defaulters,
while punishment for default should be
more certain. It should be some mighty
potent excuse that could excuse a man
for misappropriation or waste of public
funds.

It would be a signal triumph for the
cause if the fusion legislature should de-
vise some effective measure for guarding
absolutely against losses to taxpayers
by careless or dishonest public servants,
and for recovering such losses when
once sustained. Republican ingenuity
in escaping such liability has provided
so many beaten paths for the escape of
the embezzler and the defaulter that it
will require some impregnable safeguard
for public funds hereafter. Who will
furnish the plans for them?

Watson's Letter.

Senator Marion Butler says: "The
letter was not written to be published
before the election. Mr. Watson clearly
wrote it to be used after the election to
serve certain personal purposes. He
sent the letter, however, to the commit-
tee so that the committee would be
forced to take the responsibility of pub-
lishing it, or holding it up till after the
election."

BANE & ALTSCHULER.

In the District Court of Lancaster County
Nebraska.

NOTICE.

Andrew J. Howland, Plaintiff,
vs.
Patrick Kelly and Mary Kelly, his wife, W. A.
& G. L. Woodward, William M. Wilson, John L.
Parson, John Cunningham, James E. Kinney,
Fred Miller Brewing Company of Milwaukee,
Hildis J. Westburg, William M. Seitz and Jennie
Chandler—Defendants.
To the defendants, William M. Wilson, John
L. Parson, John Cunningham, James E. Kinney,
Fred Miller Brewing Company of Milwaukee,
Hildis J. Westburg, William M. Seitz and Jennie
Chandler:
The above named defendants will take notice
that on the 17th day of December, 1896, Andrew
J. Howland, plaintiff herein, filed a petition in
the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska,
against Patrick Kelly and Mary Kelly, his wife,
and all of the defendants in the above entitled
case, the object and prayer of which are to fore-
close a certain mortgage executed by the defend-
ants, Patrick Kelly and Mary Kelly, to W. A.
& G. L. Woodward, and duly assigned by said
William Hazlett Smith to the plaintiff herein,
said mortgage being upon the south one-third of
the east seven twelfths of lot numbered twenty
one, of S. W. Little's sub division of the west
half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-
four, township ten, range six east of the 10th P.
M., containing in all 30 feet on 10th street, and
210 feet long, to secure the payment of one
promissory note of \$1,000, with 10 interest cou-
pons thereto attached of one-eighth of \$30 each,
the principal thereof being due on the first day
of September, 1897; and that there is now due and un-
paid on said notes and mortgage, the sum of
\$1,000, for which sum, with interest, on Decem-
ber 1st, 1896