

nown n Knoxville.

A CRIPPLE CURED.

The Chicago "Times-Herald" Correspondent at Knoxville Meets an Old Friend.

From the Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.

At the Normal Institute at Knoxville, Iowa, on August 6th, the Knoxville correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald was much surprised to meet his old friend, Mr. A. T. Conn, whom he believed to be a life-long cripple from rheumatism and sciatica, moving around as brisk as anybody.

As the last time Mr. Conn had been seen by the Times-Herald man he was on crutches, and in a terrible condition, the subject of his recovery was the topic of conversation.

The following is a resume of Mr. Conn's story: "You are aware that from overwork and exposure in April, 1894, I contracted sciatica and rheumatism and grew steadily worse, notwithstanding the best of medical treatment that the neighborhood afforded, until I was at last confined to my bed, and what little locomotion I performed was done on crutches.

From the time I was taken until August, 1895, I tried every remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever. It was at that time that a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was enthusiastic over their virtues that I was persuaded to try them, and began to take them in September, 1895.

I was rather discouraged at first to find myself decidedly worse, but was urged by my friends to persevere and give the medicine a fair trial and so I did. After a while I began to feel an improvement, though it was not noticeable to those around me, but I knew I was better, and soon was so glad that I foolishly discarded my crutches, and received a severe fall for my pains.

This so retarded my recovery that I became disheartened, and gave up taking Pink Pills, so great was my discouragement. I, shortly after this mishap and set-back, began again to take the Pink Pills steadily and perseveringly, and in a short time could walk without crutches, and in January, 1896, was able to discontinue the medicine altogether, being entirely cured.

Since then I have cleared a piece of brush land, and planted and attended this year's crop. I took in all seventeen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills before I was entirely cured."

Mr. Conn's address is Pleasantville, Marion Co., Iowa, where he is as well known as in Knoxville, his former home.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.

They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR THE WOMEN.

An Opportunity to Get Dress Patterns at Less Than Half Price.

HINTS BY KATE WALLACE CLEMENTS.



139—Child's Double-Breasted Jacket. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Nut-brown Vigogne cloth decorated with narrow bands of fur made this smart little top garment suitable for girls ranging from four to twelve years.

The back introducing the popular Empire style descends from a short square yoke, falling in soft flutes at the lower edge. The fronts close in double-breasted fashion, the right front overlapping the left and closing with handsome pearl buttons and button-holes. Shoulder and under-arm seams complete the adjustment. A handsome cape collar is provided that is slashed, forming square tabs; it is included in the seam with the rolling collar that finishes the neck.

The sleeves consist of comfortably-shaped linings that are faced with cloth to the elbow, where met by full puffs. The wrists are adorned with full flaring cuffs, outlined on the upper edge with fur.

Pattern No. 139 is out in five sizes: Four, six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, and sell for 35c.

OUR PRICE, 10c. Send your address for this pattern to NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT, Lincoln, Neb.

Material required 44 inches wide: For 4 years old 2 yards. For 8 years old, 2 1/2 yards. For 12 years old, 3 1/2 yards.

Mutual Insurance.

Mr. Editor:—With your permission, one of our subscribers desires to call the attention of your readers to a few of the many peculiarities and discrepancies appearing between the sworn statements on file in the State Auditors office and the statement published in the January number of the "Nebraska Farmers' Institute", of the business of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company transacted in the year 1896, being the published annual report of such company for the benefit of its members.

As a matter of fact the two statements should be exactly alike in every particular as the sworn statement was filed with the auditor on January 15, and the newspaper statement was made to the members at the annual meeting January 12th, and states that it is a "statement of receipts and expenditures of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company for the year 1896" and also "The company then at the close of the year finds the following to be a statement of its resources and liabilities December 31, 1896."

The newspaper statement calls attention to a surplus at the end of the year 1895 of \$10,928.01. The statement filed with the auditor for 1894 business states that on December 31st of that year the company had on hand in cash \$561.57. If to this amount there be added the total income of the year 1895, as per auditors statement, viz: \$32,788.15, and from the amount thus obtained there be deducted the amount of expenditures for 1895 as per auditors statement viz: \$32,788.15, there will be shown to be a balance of \$561.57 on hand. In other words the claim of a surplus of \$10,928.01 on December 31, 1895, is shown to be false, as there was at that time only a surplus of \$561.57.

Said newspaper states the companies surplus on December 31, 1896, to be \$5,609.40. If to the cash on hand December 31, 1895, viz: \$2,938.99 as per auditors statement, there be added the income for 1896, viz: \$28,869.89, and then deduct the expenditures for 1896, viz: \$32,370.64, there is shown to be a deficiency of \$561.76; or in other words instead of the company having a surplus of \$5,609.40 on December 31, 1896, it had in reality a deficit of \$561.76.

The company claims by the newspaper statement to have on December 31, 1896 cash on hand to the amount of \$853.78. The statement in the auditors office states the cash on hand same date to be \$165.87. The total resources for 1896 as furnished the auditor are \$16,236.96. They are stated in newspaper to be \$9,726.75, a discrepancy of \$6,510.21. The total liabilities for 1896 as furnished the auditor are \$5,242.75. They are stated in newspaper to be \$4,117.35; a discrepancy of \$1,125.40. The amount of notes and return premiums on hand December 31, 1895, was \$19,831.11, of this amount there was cancelled in 1896 \$7,427.02 as worthless. The supreme court was wise in ordering this company to discontinue taking notes for premium as it has proven to be a great source of loss to the honest members of the company. The company's statement, moreover, shows that the orders of the supreme court are being ignored. The amount of notes on hand December 31, 1896, is \$7,113.88, to which should be added \$1,416.41, the amount of "policies in process of collection," making \$8,530.29 as the amount of notes still due and unpaid. Another significant feature of the note business is that there is "commissions due agents when notes are paid" the sum of \$2,464.14. The snug sum of \$790.11 was paid for "attorneys fees and court costs" in 1896, and there is still due and unpaid for such services \$201.40. The amount paid for postage is another interesting item, viz: \$585.00. This is enough to post seventy-seven letters every working day in the year. There was paid to agents "as commission" in 1896, the enormous amount of \$1,342.33 for securing \$12,196,753.00 of business, which is a cost to the members of \$2.54 per \$1,000.00 of business secured. There was also paid "officers and employes for salary. Directors expenses, and to state and special agents", the amount of \$3,522.90 or 73 cents per \$1,000.00 of business done, making a total expense to the members for amount paid to the officers and agents of \$3.27 for every \$1,000.00 of business secured in 1896, to which should be added \$1.45 per \$1,000.00 for losses and other expenses. Making a grand total of expenses of the company in 1896 of \$4.72 for every \$1,000.00 of business secured. The grand total of the expenses to the amount of insurance done in 1896 of all the other mutual insurance companies in this state is only \$1.01 per \$1,000.00. Any stock company will sell one year insurance for \$3.00 per \$1,000.00 when they write five year policies. The Farmers' Mutual Company is taking from its members 4 1/2 times as much as the other state mutuals are taking, for same class of insurance, and 1 1/2 times more than the stock companies take.

To any disinterested person it is evident, or would be on proper examination, that the members of said company are being deceived and easily fleeced for the benefit of its officers and agents.

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To any disinterested person it is evident, or would be on proper examination, that the members of said company are being deceived and easily fleeced for the benefit of its officers and agents.

A Subscriber.

March April May

Are the months in which to give special attention to the condition of your physical health. If you pass safely through these months and find yourself strong and vigorous on the arrival of warmer weather, you may reasonably expect that you will be well in summer. Now is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because now is the time when the blood must be purified, enriched and vitalized, and because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to make you healthy and guard your system against disease.

Filthy Cleanliness.

Every one will remember the clean, brave fight Mr. Hearst and the editor of the New York Journal, made for bi-metalism, in the late campaign.

Mr. Hearst who is also editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner, is only thirty-four years old, but he is recognized by all decent, fair-minded men as the ablest, cleanest and best newspaper man in America. Not satisfied with owning the best paper on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, it is said that he will soon start another in Chicago. On this last enterprise the B. & M. State Journal of Lincoln, Nebraska makes the following comment:

"This will be a calamity to Chicago and the northwest. The Chicago dailies are now almost without exception, clean, able and enterprising. Mr. Hearst's papers are enterprising, able and dirty."

O ye gods! Of course the B. & M. Journal deeply sympathizes with any community that is affected with a "dirty" newspaper. Having always kept it columns free from filth, it turns faint even at the prospect of a stench as far away as Chicago.

The B. & M. Journal's idea of a clean newspaper seems to be one that never tells the truth when a falsehood can possibly be substituted.

The only commendable thing about it is, it always stands up for its friends. But who are its friends?

Up to its neck in the accumulated filth of a quarter century, it howls "dirty" at others to attract attention from its own pitiable condition.

A Plague of the Night.

ITCHING PILES AND OTHER RECTAL TROUBLES EASILY CURED BY A NEW AND SAFE METHOD.

A Remarkable Number of Cures Made by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

About one person in every four suffers from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve which sometimes give temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for itching piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding or protruding. The first application gives instant relief and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors of the small parasites which cause the intense itching and discomfort of itching piles.

Many physicians for a long time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it was supposed to contain cocaine, opium, or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from any cocaine, opium, or in fact any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever.

For this reason the Pyramid Pile Cure is probably the only pile cure extensively recommended by physicians, because it is so safe, so prompt in the relief afforded and so far as known the only positive cure for piles except a surgical operation.

In one year the Pyramid Pile Cure has become the best known, the safest and the most extensively sold of any pile cure before the public.

Nearly all druggists now sell it at 50 cents and \$1 per package.

Address the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich., for book on cause and cure of piles and also hundreds of testimonials from all parts of the United States.

If suffering from any form of piles ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure and try it tonight.

In the House—Friday.

The first thing that came before the house on Friday morning was the matter of the vote of Representative Fouke, Gage county's republican representative, who supported House Roll 117, the Soderman script bill, that provides for the issue of state warrants in small denominations that shall be receivable for taxes and for debts due to the state which are intended under the provisions of the bill to circulate as money. They draw 2 per cent interest from the time of their issue until paid. Mr. Fouke was the only republican who voted for the bill and must have been seen after doing so as he was extremely anxious to have the record changed, but Mr. Soderman objected to any tampering with the journal.

The next bill that was taken up was house roll 124 by Sheldon, which prohibits the further selling of school lands, provides for their lease, rents from which are to be turned into the state treasury. This bill was passed by a vote of 80 to 4.

Among the reports of standing committees were those compelling railroads to erect fences through certain lines; another one to increase the power of the secretaries of boards of transportation; an anti-pass bill; one compelling railroads to carry bicycles as baggage, all recommended for passage, most of which will probably become laws.

The bill to reappportion the state, introduced by Sheldon was reported favorably by the committee, but after considerable discussion of the constitutionality of the proceeding and the advisability of the expense necessary for taking the census of the state, it was indefinitely postponed. This kills the bill and the state will not be reappportioned. The vote was 47 to 44.

The resolution introduced by Waite of Lancaster instructing the Nebraska senators and congressmen to use all efforts to annul the recent proclamation of Grover Cleveland to set apart for a reserve lands in the northwest states was passed unanimously and sent to Senators Allen and Thurston by telegram. The territory which it is proposed to vacate in the proclamation of Grover Cleveland is already inhabited by some 25,000 people engaged in agriculture, manufacturing and mining, most of whom are dependent upon the wholesale houses of Lincoln and Omaha for their supplies. If the proclamation of the president is approved by congress all of these people would necessarily leave the territory thus vacated and the trade would be lost.

Senator Dundas introduced a bill in the senate providing for the construction of a state vault and the appointment of a commission of three watchmen to guard the vault in which the moneys and valuable documents of the state shall be deposited, and an appropriation of \$20,000 for building and equipping the said vault in such a manner as to make it impossible for robbery, and heavy penalties are provided for the punishment of state officers who fail to turn into the treasury and have deposited in the vault all moneys received by them for the state.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today—10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Notice of Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of two chattel mortgages dated June 1, 1896 and August 8, 1896 and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster county, Nebraska June 20, 1896 and September 24, 1896, and executed by T. J. Hayden to the Lincoln Transfer Company to secure the payment of \$15.00 and upon which there is now due the sum of \$15.00, default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore we will sell the property there-in described:

One potato cultivator.

One sorrel horse eight years old.

One brown steed eight foot rake.

One bay horse ten years old, at public auction at the corner of 9th and F streets, Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska on the 25th day of March 1897 at 3 p. m. of said day. Dated this 5th day of March 1897.

Lincoln Transfer Company.

MINI-TOWN.

Remember we are going to carry, this year, at the lowest possible prices, a large stock of Binding Twine. DON'T MISS LOCATION, N. W. COR. 27th and O Sts.

THE LEADERS WITH US

(Continued from 1st page.)

ces possible to rout the common enemy. The success of the other reforms named in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms depend on the unity of action and fidelity of the leaders of the party that first made the free coinage of silver and government issue of all the currency an issue, and I earnestly insist that we should stand firm and unite all the forces possible to push on to victory and the overthrow of the money power in this nation.—J. W. Ewing.

CHAIRMAN GEN. COM. N. Y.

I notice in the newspapers that there are those who call themselves populists who favor the retirement of the silver issue from the platform. The people's party took up the silver 16 to 1 question in 1892, in its national platform, believing it to be one of the most important questions bearing on the welfare and prosperity of the toilers of this nation. I believe that to be an indisputable fact today, and am sorry that any man within our party lines has the assumption to advocate the dropping of that issue. In my opinion no man who is a true populist would take such a position. If there are any of that kind I would suggest that they seek affiliation with the Hills and Flowers who are Rocky-mellers and have no sympathy with any policy not dictated by Lombard and Wall streets. Such men should have no voice in shaping the policy of the people's party in the future. We were nearly made bankrupt by endorsing last fall. Let us keep our hands off in the future and stand on our own platform, for God and humanity. The people cannot be fooled much longer.—D. M. S. Fero.

STATE CHAIRMAN OF IDAHO.

I have noticed your reply to Mr. Washburn, dated January 30th, and wish to express my commendation of the sentiments expressed in that letter.

We populists in Idaho would look upon the abandonment of the silver issue, at this time, by the peoples party, as a most cowardly and imprudent course.

Should the peoples party pursue such a course, it would have lived in vain, and while I do not anticipate any such action by the peoples party, I can assure you of a positive opposition to such proceeding by the populists of Idaho.—P. H. Blake.

STATE CHAIRMAN OF IQWA.

Sometime ago I received a circular letter from George F. Washburn of Boston concerning the future action of the peoples party. At the time I gave his letter little attention feeling sure that it would meet with the fate it deserved. It was followed by a copy of the Boston Herald containing a symposium on the matter. I then saw what I at first suspected, that the whole thing was being engineered in a most clumsy manner in the interest of our enemies. I have been the more suspicious because I have mistrusted the source from which it emanated. If there is any one thing that the late campaign demonstrated it is the absolute unity of all monopolistic elements in favor of the gold standard.

To beat them on the silver issue is to not only inflict defeat upon the whole tribe of monopolists but to harden and train an army which will go on to greater victories. It is in the midst of the battle that traitors desert and cowards run and those who have stood their ground in one fight make the better soldiers for future encounters.

He must indeed be blind who saw in the late campaign only the silver issue and he is indeed an ungalant and ungracious soldier who would find fault with the devotion of our allies and would wish to desert them as long as they hold their ground on the battlefield. Let the Van der Voorts, the Coxseys and the Washburns go. The time has passed when they can win the coveted notoriety by longer remaining with us. We need them no more. Thank God that in his providence he has put it into their hearts to desert us that our councils may no longer be divided by their ambitions. Meanwhile the ostentatious arrogance of the Bradley-Martin ball the saturnalia of debauch that marked the inauguration of Governor Tanner the contemptuous snubbing of the peoples friend Governor Aitgeld and the undistinguished jubilation of plutocracy that its victory over the down-trodden masses is complete is making a history for our nation which will exhibit as the chief characteristic of the epoch the cementing together in one unbroken and harmonious army of all those elements that love humanity and hate injustice.—J. Bellangee.

HON. R. F. KOLB.

I cannot act with any party that abandons free silver as the best question. The friends of free silver have contended for it as an essential feature of constitutional government. There can be no lapse of the constitutional financial basis without entailing anarchy in my opinion. I expect nothing of monetary reform from any party that pre-termines free coinage of both money metals as the paramount issue of 1900.—R. F. Kolb.

S. J. KENT.

I should hesitate to express an opinion on the actions or expressions of men high in the councils of the populist party only for the fact that Mr. Washburn's actions and expressions are of such a startling character that to an average mind, such as mine, they border on the mysterious. I haven't the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Washburn, though I have heard much of him through my associates who reside in Boston. I have had a very high regard for Mr. Washburn, but note with much concern that he has become the bosom friend of those men who sought so hard to divide our forces in the last campaign, who tried every way to defeat Mr. Bryan, and while damning fusion between the populists and silver democrats, sought by every means within their power, with apparently unlimited resources, to bring about such a consummation between the populists and gold-bug

Groceries, Hardware, Meat, Hay and Grain.

We carry a complete line of the above named goods, also buy all kinds of Poultry, Eggs and Butter.

Remember we are going to carry, this year, at the lowest possible prices, a large stock of Binding Twine. DON'T MISS LOCATION, N. W. COR. 27th and O Sts.

democrats in some of our southern states. After a somewhat extended practical experience in the trades union movement and as a veteran populist, I have seen men, whether they were cranks or knaves I know not, who would cry long and lustily in behalf of some reform, but the very moment that some practical method was advocated that meant the consummation of all these cherished hopes, these pure and patriotic gentlemen would take a nightmare and fly the track. I've sometimes thought, in the words of Byron, that they "compounded for sins they were inclined to, by damaging those they had no mind to. I know not what others may have done, for myself, as one populist, I enlisted not only for the last campaign, but for the war. A war of extermination against goldbugism and all its corporate allies, and in 1898 and 1900 I am willing to march under any banner that stands for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, with government banks of issue, etc., and in marching on the enemy I will, to the best of my ability, keep step with any man who believes the United States is big enough and great enough to have a financial system of its own and perform all the functions of a popular government, whether that man be black or white or red, populist, democratic, or republican. After the brilliant struggle of 1896, to halt now would be the rankest cowardice. 'T would be far worse; 't would be treason, for 't would mean industrial slavery. As one of the thousands of trade unionists who loyally supported the cause of silver, I will say that we are not babes. This movement means too much to us to abandon it. We don't propose to be sold into slavery through the machinations or ambitions of a few. There was an issue in the last campaign, and 'tis the issue yet. That issue is labor vs. capitalism. The last campaign was a campaign of education, where every plank in the populist platform was discussed and democrats, republicans and populists vied with each other in applauding the broad utterances of the true reformer. Corporate oppression, corporate aggression and corporate greed were held up to the public gaze and public scorn. The science of money was never so fully discussed nor the fallacy of so-called intrinsic value so fully expressed. Never were such audiences gathered together to listen to logic and reason. Audiences that never would have been possible without a union of forces and such a leader as W. J. Bryan. Audiences that the populist party alone could not have reached, and to convert men you must arrest their attention and start them to thinking. Mr. Washburn speaks of silver as a subordinate plank in our platform. I do not so regard it. I consider it a far-reaching measure, not a panacea by all means, but of vital interest to the great producing classes of the nation. Today the farmers and manufacturers of silver using countries have an advantage of a hundred per cent over those of gold standard countries, even if wages and conditions were equal. Is it a time to quarrel over trifles when we are threatened with an Asiatic invasion that may destroy our very civilization? Yes, that has already injured us, perchance beyond repair. I note what you say in your reply about the great interest manifested by the gold standard press in Mr. Washburn's action. Strange, isn't it, that so many people who pose as simple pure populists like to see their names and opinions aired in gold-bug papers? How solicitous these papers are lest the populist party make some mistake and be thereby caught and swallowed up by the democratic tiger. For some years I have made it a rule of action, in politics to try and jump in an opposite direction from what the gold bug wants me to.—S. J. Kent.

position our party took in the Bryan campaign, and for one I am both willing and anxious to repeat the same fight and meet the gold power with the same allied forces in 1900.—J. R. Sovereign, G. M. W.

GEN. JAS. G. FIELD, OF VIRGINIA.

I agree with every statement contained in your letter to Mr. Washburn, and with most of the statements (aside from personalities) contained in the articles in the INDEPENDENT. The financial policy of the people's party announced in Omaha in 1892, and reiterated with emphasis at St. Louis in 1896, in my opinion is the perfection of financial wisdom for the United States, and must never be abandoned, changed or modified until every letter is fulfilled and realized in the legislation of the country. It is the basic rock upon which our party stands and has ever stood, and from which it has secured its wonderful growth and development. I regret very much Mr. Washburn's suggestions. I think them not only untimely, but unwise. I have known Mr. Washburn since 1892, and esteem him very highly, and I regret to have to differ with him on this subject. I think it would have been wiser for him to have reserved his symposium until our next national convention—the only body that could possibly accept them, though ever so wise. In regard to the Memphis conference (so called) I have little or nothing to say. In no sense can it be or will it be considered a party conference. Mr. Washburn is a most respectable gentleman, has the undoubted right to invite other gentlemen to meet with him in Memphis or anywhere else and to confer about anything they please. Their discussions will no doubt be intelligent and able; their conclusions may be wise; but this is the end of it. The platform of the people's party is not of their making and therefore not for their changing. Our platform and our party must be maintained in its entirety. Our platform because it is essentially right; our party because it is the only organization that can carry into effect the principles of the platform. The result of the recent election proves this last proposition. If it were possible for the democratic party to elect a president within its present organization, then Bryan would undoubtedly have been elected. The democratic party will never have in a national election the aids it had in the last. The democratic party at Chicago practically adopted the Omaha platform and nominated Mr. Bryan. His nomination was concurred in and ratified by the American silver and people's party conventions at St. Louis. Mr. Bryan made a canvass on our financial policy never before known or equalled in American politics. Ninety per cent of the populist and a small per cent of the republican free silver vote was given to him, and yet he was defeated. Why defeated? Because he was running as the candidate nominated strictly within the lines of the democratic organization. For this reason 90 per cent of the silver republicans and a small per cent of the populists (middle-of-the-roaders) voted against and defeated him. Had he been primarily the candidate of the people's party, and the democratic party had accepted and supported him on the same platform with the unanimity and zeal accorded him by the populist party as a democratic candidate, the free-silver republicans, uninfluenced by hostility to an old political adversary, would have rallied to his support and he would have been triumphantly elected even in the face of the corrupt monetary and corporate influences combined against him. Not through the republican party, because it is hostile to them and will so remain. Not through the democratic party, because that party has lost the confidence of the American people. The election of Grover Cleveland by that party and his subsequent treason to it constitute in the minds of the American people a sin against the political holy ghost which can never be forgiven or atoned for. The party that afflicted the country with Cleveland and his satellites will find no place for repentance though it shall seek it earnestly with tears. Therefore our party must be preserved as the hope of the people and the palladium of their prosperity. As the democratic party in 1896 accepted substantially our platform and, though failing of election, made the most brilliant campaign ever made in American politics, may it not be hoped that in 1900 that party will come in and, along with the platform, accept the organization and win an easy victory. Under such conditions as these (with all respect) to be even thinking about modifying our platform or "changing the fighting issue," appears very unwise. The "fighting issue" is along the whole line and will so remain. This question is certainly settled for the present. Then let the long roll be beat, let every true soldier fall in line, ready to do his patriotic duty. 1900 is only three years off—not a very long march for us to make to confront our enemy. I greatly regret to see in some of the legislatures where our party has obtained controlling power, or the balance of power, the absence of that unity of purpose and harmony of action so essential to securing the fruits of our hard-won victories. This is the only unfavorable omen I can see in the horoscope of our party's future. Cannot this be removed? I hope so. If our organization shall not be accepted in 1900, then let the democrats, American silver, and the populist parties hold their conventions at the same time and place and nominate a ticket and take up the fight exactly where Mr. Bryan left it. Each party can then support the ticket without feeling that in so-doing