

The Nebraska Independent
Consolidation of THE WEALTH, MAKERS and LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.
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Maintain your populist organizations separate and distinct from every other political organization in existence.

If you would have a government of the people, by the people and for the people, try the initiative and referendum.

Read the speech of D. Clem Deaver delivered by him in 1894, to be found on page 6. It was denounced then as mere prophecy. It is history now.

The Journal thinks the legislative investigating committee should disband and go home. Really, would it not please the Journal better if the whole populist party would disband and go out of business?

The republican senators in a caucus in Washington, D. C., July 1, decided to report no anti-trust amendment for the tariff bill. There was much discussion but the representatives of the trusts greatly outnumbered the anti-trust members.

Smith—"I think the public should control a great many of these private enterprises." Robinson—"I think so too. For instance, I'd like to see the public in control of the board of aldermen and the state legislature."—Life. Try the initiative and referendum.

Congressman Sutherland has introduced a bill in congress to remove the restrictions which Cleveland placed upon the operation of the disability pension act of 1890. On page 7 will be found a copy of the bill and comments by the National Tribune. Those interested in pensions should read it.

Mark Hanna's miners are on a strike to prevent a reduction in wages from 60 cents to 54 cents per ton. The wages now being paid are lower than ever before in the history of mining in Pennsylvania. If Bryan was elected Mark Hanna was going to close down his mines. Since McKinley was elected the miners have found it necessary to shut them down for him.

The president of the United States, Major William McKinley, is now attended by uniformed employes and servants. It is necessary for him to have so awfully many that unless he had them in uniform he could not recognize them. Besides the kings, queens and emperors in Europe have all of their servants and attendants in uniform and why should not this country be as well as any, especially when our aristocracy is in power.

Treasurer Meserve has issued a call for \$30,000 of State University warrants for July 13. He will issue another call for \$50,000 of general fund warrants in a few days. If Mr. Meserve was so inclined he could doubtless put off these calls for a few months and reap a nice reward in the way of interest for the use of the money. If he pursued such a course he would only be following along established precedent.

The republican party is so anxious to pass the tariff bill that they will not make speeches in the senate. They prefer to hold caucuses and make speeches there instead of the senate. The Congressional Record does not publish what is said in republican caucuses. Of course if the republicans held less caucuses, and held more frequent and longer services in the senate chamber the populists and democrats would very soon get through with their speechmaking and a final vote could be had. But common people are not supposed to know that.

Congressman J. W. Stokes of South Carolina has introduced a resolution proposing an amendment (number 14) to the constitution of the United States which will give power to congress to levy an income tax. The present system of taxation is unjust and unreasonable. It requires men to pay to the support of the government in proportion to the amount of food they eat and the clothes they wear instead of requiring them to pay according to the benefits received. They are taxed according to their outgo, not according to income. The present plutocratic congress will vote down this resolution and not allow it to be submitted to the states for their approval or rejection. The people will some day see the injustice of taxing the man who buys sugar while the man who hoards, hoards, and stocks, and gold, goes free.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Postal savings banks have been evolved in foreign countries from private institutions, that were first organized as charitable institutions calculated to stimulate habits of thrift and frugality among the poor and by this means decrease in providence and temperance. Consul Walling says in his report that private savings banks for these purposes were organized as early as 1775. They were governed and maintained without expectation of profit but purely through motives of benevolence. The government of Great Britain began to legislate concerning them in 1817, but no important legislation was passed until May, 1861, when a bill drawn by Mr. Gladstone and entitled "An act affording additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest, with the security of the government for the due repayment thereof" was passed, thereby establishing postal savings banks.

That the public appreciated the good to come of this institution is evinced by the alacrity with which it bestowed its patronage. On the 16th day of September, 1861, the post office savings banks were opened to depositors, and on that day 435 deposits were received. At the end of the following year 2,535 offices were open and nearly £2,000,000 had accumulated, while ten years later, so fast was the hold upon popular regard, the number of depositors had increased to nearly one and a half millions, and the amount of deposits, including interest, reached something more than £19,000,000. At the close of business Dec. 31, 1886, there were 3,731,421 deposits with 50,874,338 pounds sterling to their credit. One person in every five in the kingdom had availed themselves of the benefits of this institution. The old savings banks were practically driven out of business. Great Britain has now extended this system to nearly all of her colonies. A system very similar to that in England is now in operation in France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Japan. In all of these countries savings banks are looked upon as a part of the government. They are useful and popular and the common people would not allow them to be discontinued. Why is it the United States must get along without a similar institution? Simply because the people insist on keeping in power a political party that is owned and controlled by the banking institutions and the aristocracy of the east.

ABI-METALEIC FANTASY.

The republican press of the country is gradually making bold enough to admit that the "international agreement" clause in the republican platform was and is intended only as a trap for the unwary. It is merely a confidence game. The republican party would make the people believe that it is for the restoration of silver as a money metal, and when given power will discriminate against it more than ever. Concerning the probability of any good for silver coming from the international agreement commission the St. Paul Pioneer Press, one of the oldest republican papers in the northwest says:

The report that the English government intends to give any sincere aid to the establishment of international bimetalism is absurd. All representatives of the kind, either in relation to England or any of the principal countries of the continent, do not deserve the serious attention of men at all acquainted with the nature of European opinion. So far as any sentiment in favor of bimetalism exists at all it exists outside of business and government circles.

This is a partial uncovering of the real intent of the republican party. It is for the perpetuity of the gold standard, nationally and internationally. It is for the continued contraction of the currency and the consequent decrease in price of all products. Under such a system how can this country ever get out of debt? Our products are to grow less valuable and our obligations to increase in amount by the accumulations of interest. How will we ever make both ends meet?

THE WAY HANNA DID IT.

A correspondent of the New York World has given us a new chapter in the history of Mr. McKinley's nomination. In brief this is it:

Hanna and the president's cousin, William McKinley Osborne, found that the Alabama delegation to St. Louis were likely to be Reed men. They went to Alabama to "change the situation." Hanna furnished and Osborne distributed a boodle fund of about \$27,000. They "bought up the niggers" and thus helped to make McKinley's nomination sure.

Now Mr. McKinley is "paying his debts." He has made his cousin Osborne consul-general at London. In the same spirit he put Youngblood, Osborne's chief local lieutenant, into a fat office in Washington; he made Vaughn, another of the boodle distributors, United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama, and he even nominated Hughes, the third "nigger buyer," to be postmaster at Birmingham. The Baptist minister of that region and other reputable people have declared over their own signatures that Hughes is a man of irreproachable character, and so strong are the pretexts that even a favorable senate committee has refused thus far to recommend his confirmation.

Yet the president, though now fully acquainted with the facts, has not re-

called Cousin Osborne from London or asked for the resignation of Vaughn and Youngblood, or even withdrawn the scandalous nomination of Hughes.

Is there no moral responsibility involved in the use of the appointing power, or is a president who professes respectability, high morality and religion, under moral obligation to reward rascals with office because those rascals have done rascally things to promote his election.

CONCERTED ACTION.

There has been much written and said about fusion between political parties. It is a painful thorn in the side of the republican party. The term fusion hardly describes the exact condition existing in this state. The combination of political parties, the so called fusion is more accurately described as "concerted action." The great victories that have been won are the result of a triple alliance, a concert of three minor forces or political parties, to defeat a common enemy. It has resulted in great good to the state. The old party press has attempted to make political capital to bolster up its waning cause by denouncing the means by which the reform forces won the victory. To democrats they say, "You have lost your party identity." To populists they say "you have been swallowed." The silver republicans are classed as "sore heads." It is easy to understand why the republican press should condemn the united and harmonious policy of its enemies, but it is not so easy to understand why populists should unite with them in condemning a course that has wrought so much good. The claim that party identity is destroyed is without foundation. No one would assert that Germany had lost her identity as a nation simply because she joined with Austria and Italy in the formation of the triple alliance to control the politics and peace of Europe. No one can show that the populist party has been swallowed or lost its identity as a political party by uniting with its friends to advance the prosperity of Nebraska and wrest the state from the clutches of robbers. The INDEPENDENT favors a course that will preserve the integrity of the populist party. Its organization must be maintained in all its details, from the school district and precinct committees to the chairman of the national committee. It should hold its own conventions and transact its own business, keeping in view at all times, the welfare of the party, state and nation.

A BASE MIS-REPRESENTATION.

The State Journal has a habit of perverting the truth about almost everything. The latest attempt is to make out that the claim of Bartley's attorneys that the verdict of the jury is fatally defective. The Journal cannot even tell the truth about so small a thing as that. It says:

The copy of the verdict shows that the verdict finds Bartley guilty of embezzling only a little over \$15,000 instead of over \$151,000. This report is based on the peculiar manner in which the figures are pointed off. The figures appear "\$15188.44.5" which might be read off as fifteen thousand, one hundred and eighty eight dollars, forty-four cents and five mills."

The figures do not appear pointed off as the Journal says. The records in the office of the clerk of the supreme court show the punctuation to be \$151 88.44 and it cannot be read as forty-four cents and five mills any more than it can be read in several other ways. The intent of the jury was as clear as it could be. It was correctly read as one hundred and fifty-one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-five cents to the jury and such of them replied affirmatively to the question "Is this and was this your verdict?"

The policy that is being pursued by the present administration of enhancing the value of gold in every manner possible by increasing the demand for well illustrated in the fact that all interest payments on the \$62,000,000 worth of bonds issued by Grover Cleveland are made in gold. It will be remembered that this was the batch of bonds for which Cleveland could have received \$16,000,000 more if he had issued them payable in gold alone. In other words he paid \$16,000,000 for the privilege of paying them in silver. The gold standard advocates in power will not exercise this right even though it was purchased in the open market by one of their own number. They fear that the increased demand for silver dollars to be used in this way might increase the price of silver bullion, and show to the people the real reason that silver bullion is cheap and gold is high. The people would then know that the disparity is due to discrimination by the government, and that to restore parity it is only necessary for the government to honor the two metals alike. Congressman Bell of Colorado has observed the course of the treasury officials in connection with the payments on the bonds and has introduced a bill requiring the treasurer to exercise at least one half of his rights and pay not less than one half of the interest and principal of the bonds in silver. As Mr. Bell is a populist his bill will probably be pigeon-holed by Tom Reed the congress.

Read Hardy's furniture advertisement to be found on page 7, and if in need of furniture write for catalogue.

NO ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

The republican secretary of state John Sherman, was the author of the present anti-trust law. He has said that the law is a failure because it is not broad enough and strong enough to cope with great corporations and combinations of corporations. The bill as originally introduced by him was much stronger and would have been effective if the senate committee on judiciary had not made changes which materially weakened its effect. In discussing the law a few days ago he said:

The people have a right to open competition in all industries and trades. Restraint of trusts can be made effective when we can get the proper kind of law. The supreme court has upheld the present trust law but has pointed out its defects. I think that those defects can and will be remedied. But the action of congress does not seem to warrant Mr. Sherman's hopeful forecast. Every anti-trust amendment that has been proposed has been promptly voted down. The republican senators in congress have decided that they will not introduce or support an anti-trust amendment. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts says that trusts must be controlled by states, not by congress, and the republican party follows his lead. Of course this means relief for the people. The average state legislature can easily control and regulate those powerful interstate and international combinations of wealth that so completely own and manipulate both branches of the congress of the United States. Yes, it is a wise policy, this republican policy of Senator Hoar's. It's like a man with a bigger load than he can carry trying to unload it on a boy. The trusts will continue to rob the people while the aged senator from the Bay State evolves a new scheme.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Some of the republican papers are greatly exercised for fear the legislative investigating committee, which is going through the records of the several state offices and state institutions, will not properly perform its duties. The State Journal shows greater anxiety than any other. It suggests that the committee is extravagant and points to the startling fact that the committee has consumed nearly one-fourth of the appropriation made by the legislature, and asks derisively what has been accomplished. It has assisted the attorney-general to such an extent that J. S. Bartley has been convicted. From what we can learn they are preparing the same case for the Hon. Eugene Moore. It is preparing statements and ascertaining facts that will enable the attorney-general to recover from the bondsmen of some of the republican defaulters. It would not be wise for them to publish the details of their findings as they proceed with their work. If they did some of the thieves might abscond. The bondsmen would certainly dispose of their property in order to escape liability. It is with poor grace that the Journal attempts to advise the attorney-general and legislative investigating committee how they should proceed in their investigations and prosecutions. State officials that have followed the Journal's advice in the past have made the remarkable record of allowing every defaulting official to escape. The first and only one prosecuted by the present administration has been convicted.

The committee is carefully investigating the details of the management of each of the state institutions, as to their methods of keeping accounts, employing help and dividing the work, keeping the buildings in repair and the profitable employment of the inmates in those institutions where they are able to work. The committee will recommend a uniform system of bookkeeping to be used in all state institutions from which the facts concerning the receipt and disbursement of state funds can be ascertained with but very little labor. In some of the state institutions, under republican management for nineteen years, there was no cash record kept. There are many things that will appear in the report of the investigating committee that will make most interesting reading.

The Journal suggests that the members of the committee are not qualified for their work, that they are "farmers" and not "expert accountants." They are capable men, every one of them. They are honest men. When they make their report to the governor the people will know the facts, and their findings will not add anything to the glory of the republican party.

There were many men who wanted to sign Treasurer Meserve's bond. J. W. Fullerton was one of them. Mr. Meserve allowed him to sign. Mr. Fullerton is angry now because Mr. Meserve will not allow him to run the treasurer's office. Fullerton is threatening to bring suit to be released from Meserve's bond. He does not claim that he is in any danger of loss by being on the bond but merely that Meserve has taken the state's money to pay the state's debts when he should have deposited it in Fullerton's bank. If Fullerton gets off the bond there are plenty of others ready to take his place.

There are three articles of special interest in this paper that deserve careful reading. On page 3 "The Citadel of the Money Power," on page 6, "Deaver vs. Prophet," on page 7, Altgeld's speech in New York.

HOW WILL THEY SETTLE THE BILL?

Let prosperity come, With flourish of drum And the tootings of trumpets and militia. But I'd like to know, While they whistle and blow, How the farmers will settle the bill? I've lived in this state Some years twenty-eight— Through grasshoppers, drought and like And I'd like to know, As we journey below, How the farmers will settle the bill? Our corn is still down In a hole in the ground, And boys are three cents where they kill. We've about enough wheat For Nebraska to eat But how shall we settle our bills? Ask the coal baron's slave As he rides on the wave Of prosperity high as his hills, While his skeleton pay shrinks to six bits a day, How he'll help us settle the bills? I hope the high tariff yet May pay off the debt That rests on our prairies and hills, But the oat crop and corn Looks slim and forlorn To the granger who settles the bills. Then let prosperity roar From the lakes to the sea shore Making millions of goods in our mills, But I rise to enquire Of the factory fire, How the people will settle the bills? —A. E. S.

THE INDEPENDENT acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the reports of the silver commission of 1876, through the kindness of Congressman R. D. Sutherland. This is a valuable document as the government supply was exhausted long ago and it is very difficult to secure a copy. We have also received from Mr. Sutherland copies of the interstate commerce act; the report of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Indian reservations, reports of the committee and attorney-general on Pacific railroads, of the committee on the Nicaragua canal, of the civil service commission, of the attorney-general of the United States, of the committee on foreign relations concerning the arbitration treaty; report concerning the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in Cuba; documents concerning postal savings banks; the use of alcohol in the arts; messages of the presidents of the United States; passport regulations of foreign countries; bulletins issued by the department of labor, and the testimony and findings of the committee on the investigation of the sale of bonds during time of peace, and many other valuable and useful documents.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

In this column we will publish communications of a worthy and suitable character, received from subscribers to this paper. No communication should contain more than 300 words. Manuscript will not be returned.

Depreciation of Silver and Its Relation to Gold.

The main argument against the free coinage of silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, is that silver is of so little value, and has depreciated so much in the last twenty years that it is unjust to make a dollar worth 100 cents, while the dollar contains only 50 cents worth of silver. The gold bugs of the United States say that the depreciation in the value of silver is caused by the great amount of silver produced, thus causing the fall in the price of the metal, while the reform element says the low price of silver is caused by its demonetization. To prove that demonetization has caused the fall in the price of silver, the following table is submitted which includes the production of the gold and silver of the entire world. Column No. 1 of the following table represents periods of years. Column No. 2 the relative production of silver and gold of the world. Column No. 3 the commercial ratio of the two metals. Thus the first period is from the year 1492 to 1520, and there was eight times as much silver produced as gold (by weight) and the commercial ratio was 15.98 to 1, and so on through the table. The reader will find much of interest in this table which would require many words to tell:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Silver Production, Gold Production. Rows include 1492-1520, 1521-1550, 1551-1580, 1581-1610, 1611-1640, 1641-1680, 1681-1700, 1701-1750, 1751-1780, 1781-1790.

Lincoln Paints advertisement. Features the Lincoln logo and text: 'ABSOLUTELY PURE!', 'Covers Most Surface', 'Looks Bright Longest', 'Protects Buildings Best', 'Every Gallon Guaranteed'. At the bottom: 'We Guarantee Every statement on this "ad." and Retail you this Paint direct. Lincoln Paint & Color Co., 9th & M Sts.'

1791-1790... 31 to 1 14.72 to 1
1791-1800... 49 to 1 15.00 to 1
1801-1810... 51 to 1 15.60 to 1
1811-1820... 45 to 1 15.98 to 1
1821-1830... 37 to 1 15.79 to 1
1831-1840... 29 to 1 15.75 to 1
1841-1850... 14 to 1 16.83 to 1
1851-1860... 4.38 to 1 15.19 to 1
1861-1870... 4.48 to 1 15.30 to 1
1871-1880... 5.94 to 1 15.40 to 1
1881-1890... 19 to 1 16.59 to 1
1891... 18 to 1 20.75 to 1
1892... 19 to 1 21.19 to 1
1893... 20 to 1 21.90 to 1
1894... 20 to 1 22.10 to 1
1895... 22 to 1 19.76 to 1
1896... 21 to 1 20.92 to 1
1897... 22 to 1 23.72 to 1
1898... 21 to 1 23.49 to 1
The production of gold has increased for the period of years from 1871 to 1893 inclusive 753 per cent. That is to take the averaged amount of gold produced in the 377 years, from 1493 to 1870, and the averaged amount produced from 1871 to 1893. Silver in the same period and under the same conditions has increased 646 per cent. Respectfully, WALTER JOHNSON, North Loup, Neb.

Some Political Advice.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—Saw an article in the World Herald wherein the writer demands as a herald the nomination of a democrat for supreme judge by the next populist convention. There is a statement in the article which will not bear investigation. The writer claims that at the last election the democrats were given but one place while the fact remains that they were given seven places, namely, the attorney general, four electors and two congressmen. The writer charges the populists with "bad faith" when the bad faith was on the other side. It will be remembered that as soon as Mr. Bryan was nominated at Chicago, democratic leaders all over this state promised—without even being asked—that if the populists would go to St. Louis and nominate Mr. Bryan, that the democrats would ask nothing more, but would endorse and vote for every man the populists would put up. But when the populist state convention met they had forgotten their promise and were on hand with their demands for two of the best places on the ticket, and got one of them. And when the congressional convention came off later they demanded three out of the six congressmen, and got two, both of whom were beaten as the whole state ticket would have been if we had submitted to democratic demands.

On the basis of the vote cast by the democrat and populist parties at the previous election the democrats got more than their share of the places on the ticket. There were about 70,000 straight populists in the state and less than 10,000 free silver democrats. That entitled them to but one seventh of the state offices, but they managed to get one sixth, besides four electors and two congressmen.

That the democrats failed to be elected was not the fault of the populists. If the democrats had stood by them as faithfully as the populists did they would have been elected.

It was democratic traitors who defeated them. Democrats who followed Morton, shouted for Palmer and voted for McKinley, Mercer and Strode. I was born and raised a democrat and worshipped at the party shrine with all the patriotism and devotion that man ever bowed his knee to his political God, but when I was forced to acknowledge that my leaders had sold the party to the money power of Wall street and England I cut loose from it, and twenty years ago made the reform forces upon a platform that demanded the free coinage of silver, the abolition of the national banks and many other reforms which the democrats at that time had never asked for.

If the democrats are sincere in their efforts to bring about financial reform they should cut loose from the old rotten democratic ship and join the party which has been fighting for this same thing for over twenty years, and not come now after the victory is so nearly won and the enemy on the retreat offering to help finish the fight provided we will give them a large share of the offices.

The populist party was born with a mission which is as sacred as human liberty itself. It has given out to the world its platform of principles and its conquering hosts are rallying under its banners in every state in the union. The honest yearning of the country from every party, creed and color are falling into the ranks of progress and reform, demanding industrial freedom from the corporation despotism and tyranny that has been saddled upon the neck of labor through the agencies of the democratic and republican parties. It has no time and no disposition to stop the procession to dicker with the democrats or any other party for the revenues of an office.

Our platforms are broad and our doors are wide open. Let democrats and all others who believe we are right cut loose from their former parties and burn the bridges behind them so that they can not get back but go forward to victory. Yours truly, J. B. ROMINE.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c 25c