

The Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of THE WEALTH MAKERS and LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.

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The higher the better. Nebraska has wheat to sell.

Republicanism and Cleveland democracy still go hand in hand.

Judge Post secured his home county delegation to the state convention by a vote of 59 to 53.

The first "trust" was organized by Robert Morris of Philadelphia, Penn. Thomas Jefferson was the first to call attention to it and oppose it.

John M. Thurston states publicly that he will not again be a candidate for the United States Senate. John sees the hand writing on the wall and retreats while he can do so gracefully.

The total wheat crop of the United States is estimated at from 450,000,000 to 550,000,000 bushels. This is the product manufactured by the farmers of the United States. It will form one of our chief exports.

We have received a letter from William Lyons containing 25 cents. There was no address with the letter and the correct name cannot be found on our subscription list. Persons sending money should not fail to give their postoffice address.

"Maintaining the parity of the two metals" was the great howl last fall. Our goldite friends were very shrewd, too, at least the knowing ones were, in not saying "the parity of the two kinds of money," for they will know that the legal tender power will keep all money from going below par. Now don't all jump up at once and refer to the greenbacks in war times, for we are loaded on that score.

The silver forces of Omaha and Douglas county are acting in a way that does not meet the approval of the Omaha Bee. This is very strange indeed, and something ought to be done. Of course the friends of silver down there should take the advice of the editor of the Bee. It is sure to be disinterested—Rosewater is wholly unselfish—and would undoubtedly lead to victory for those who are fighting for honest government.

In Monterey county, California, Claus Spreckels, the well known sugar king, has made arrangements for the colonization of more than 10,000 acres of sugar beet lands. The management is in the hands of the German Colonization Association of California. Spreckels agrees to pay \$4.00 per ton for all beets raised. This is a gigantic scheme of the million-dollar sugar kings to more completely control the output and price of sugar. The people who raise the beets will be little more than slaves of the sugar combine.

Will our goldstandard friends kindly tell us why a large influx of gold from Klondyke will be of any service to us? It cannot lower the purchasing power of gold, surely, for that is fixed by God! It cannot be of any service as money, because we have plenty of money now, "if you have collateral," and enough is as good as a feast. It is not needed for use in the arts, for our present stock would last fifty years if not another ounce more were mined. Please, oh, please explain.

It is no trouble to maintain the parity of legal tender dollars, no matter upon what metal or other substance they may be stamped or printed, so long as they have equal powers of legal tender. Even the crippling clause "except where otherwise stipulated in the contract," has no appreciable effect on silver dollars, because there are so very many contracts where no hostile stipulation is made regarding it, and with its 40 cents worth of metal, the silver dollar travels right along with its yellow brother of "intrinsic value" fame.

The mental gymnastics and contortions indulged in by our republican brethren, to show a connecting link between McKinley's administration and the price of wheat, would be amusing were it not so much like watching the antics of one of Dr. Abbott's patients. Insanity always affects the outlooker with sadness or anger, according to whether it be real or feigned. Mr. McKinley would hardly be flattered by charging him with India's fancies or the mere or less suffering sure to be felt in many other foreign countries on account of short crops.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

The INDEPENDENT has several times called attention to the fact that by discontinuing the preparatory department to the State University the regents had practically excluded the farmer boys of the state who do not have the advantage of a high school education from admission to the University.

The University authorities attempt to saddle the entire responsibility for the present unfair system for entering the University upon the Supreme Court, for the reason that the court held the free high school law unconstitutional. This does not excuse the University authorities. The preparatory department as it existed met all requirements. Farmer boys and girls who had finished their education in the country schools of the state could come to Lincoln and enter the preparatory department to the State University and at the end of two years could enter the University proper. This department like the University itself was a part of the educational system of the state and was free to all. It placed the country boys on an equal footing with the city boys who have a high school in their midst. In fact the preparatory department was a free high school for all the boys of the state. The requirements for admission to the University at present are such as to exclude all who have not had the advantage of a high school education. In order to get this high school education the boy from the farm must go to some city where there is a high school and pay tuition for three years to prepare himself to enter the University. This will cost so much that in most cases the farmer's boy is unable to meet it and he is thereby excluded from the advantages of four years of free education furnished by the State University. The farmers pay their full share of taxes and have a right to demand that the school fund shall be so expended as to afford equal advantages to all of the school children of the state.

The University authorities have partially recognized the weakness and injustice of the present arrangement, and have observed that the populist party would soon carry the matter before the people for settlement, and have made a pretense to establish a preparatory department. From a letter sent out by the chancellor it is learned that, "the regents, desiring to have no possibility of a break between the work of the preparatory schools and that of the University, have decided that during the ensuing year, the following preparatory subjects shall be taught as heretofore, free of charge, at the University: Beginning chemistry, beginning Greek, beginning French, beginning German, Cicero, and solid geometry. Provision also has been made for approved tutors at moderate rates for such students as are deficient and conditioned in the following subjects: Algebra from quadratics, plane geometry, beginning botany, beginning physics, beginning Latin, Caesar, general history and advanced English."

Why this partial remedy and not a complete remedy? It is put out for a political purpose, no other. It will be claimed that there is a preparatory department and that the farmer boy has a fair chance. It is an attempt to deceive the people. Why is it that the free preparatory course is furnished in only a part of the required studies that cannot be successfully taught in the country schools. Everybody knows that Algebra beyond quadratics, plane geometry, botany, physics, Latin and higher English are beyond the reach of most country schools. Are the farmer boys from the sparsely settled and partially developed districts of the state to be excluded from the State University by the abandonment of the preparatory department? It looks like that was the object of the present management of the University. It will be stated that Chancellor Canfield favored the abandonment of the preparatory department. That is true. But he favored it only on condition that free high schools be furnished in its place. He would not favor its abandonment under present circumstances and existing conditions.

Want of funds cannot be set up as an excuse. The last legislature gave the University more money than any other in the history of the state. Not only that but the preparatory department is not an expensive department. It can and has been conducted at less expense compared with the number of students than any other department.

The farmers who desire to educate their sons at the State University should watch carefully the operations going on at that institution at the present time.

LANCASTER COUNTY POPULISTS.

The outlook for success for the populists of Lancaster county was never so bright as at present. It is true that there is a large republican majority to overcome, but it is also true that the administration of the affairs of the county for many years has been unsatisfactory to a large majority of the residents of the county. This is clearly shown in the continual decrease in the republican majorities in the county. This dissatisfaction and the long record of corrupt practices in county affairs by republican officials will materially assist the opposition ticket at this election. The ticket named by the populists, democrats and silver republicans is a strong one. All the candidates are known to be clean and honorable men competent to fill the offices for which they have been named. There is complete harmony among all the reform forces. All are satisfied with the ticket as named. The republicans all admit this and one

of the republican papers in the city was honest enough to admit it. The News said:

"The populists, democrats and free silver republicans of Lancaster county met yesterday, and fused in an almost perfect manner. The populists have generally been accused of wanting the lion's share of all deals in which they enter, but yesterday they were very kind, and the nominations were really divided up quite evenly, although, if there were any show of election, the democrats would be getting the best of the deal."

The men nominated by the conventions are nearly all old and respected citizens of the city and county, against whose personal character nothing can be said. They promise to put up a lively campaign, and they seemed much enthused yesterday over the prospects of a victory this year. Where they secured the inspiration is a mystery, however. The republican ticket is a strong one, its nominees better known than those of the combined opposition, there is very little soreness over the result of any of the fights, and with the minority party so greatly in the minority its ticket stands little show of election.

It is probable that the big fights will center around sheriff, treasurer and register. Some vicious assaults may be looked for, and before the campaign is ended matters will be quite warm. The fusionists appear to have some unknown or secret remedy for mollifying the kickers who once formed so large a portion of their conventions, as everything went as smoothly yesterday as clock-work."

"It will be observed that the only reason the News has for believing that the republican ticket will be elected is that the republican ticket has always been elected in the past. This is true but their first defeat must come some time and the first time will get here about November 2d, 1897."

In his controversy with the Minden Courier Bro. Bowly of the Crete Democrat gets a little mixed in his ideas regarding the legal tender function of money. He says, "if the paper dollar was redeemable in taxes the people owe the government, or redeemable in coin or in bonds bearing interest, we can understand what is meant by a full legal tender paper dollar, but we know nothing about one that does not promise something." Redeemability or the promissory nature of a thing does not constitute legal tender, else any individual's note would be a legal tender which we know, and Col. Bowly knows, is not the case; even national bank notes are not a legal tender as between individuals. What "promise" does a gold or silver coin bear on its face? All full legal tender money is redeemable in government dues, very naturally or it would not be a "full" legal tender, but a limited one. Greenbacks are not a tender for duties on imports because that exception is stated in the law authorizing their issue. With this exception and "interest on the public debt, they are a full legal tender in payment of all debts. The fact that they are redeemable in other money does not establish or have anything to do with their legal tender power. Silver certificates are a good example of paper currency with no legal tender quality so far as individual matters are concerned, being "receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues" only; yet each note bears on its face the legend " * * * there have been deposited in the treasury of the United States () silver dollars payable to the bearer on demand." Plainly, Bro. Bowly must admit that redeemability and legal tender functions are separate and distinct from each other. One is a promise, the other a decree.

Again he says, "we cannot imagine how a paper dollar could be of any account unless it promised to bring the last holder something." Why last holder any more than intermediate holders or the first holder? Backed by the decree "a full legal tender for all debts, public and private," it would be worth its face to any holder whether it "promised" or not. A promise does not create money, but a decree by the sovereign power does. As these decrees are good only where they can be enforced it follows that no legal tender money of the United States is money in any other country. Our gold and silver coins are worth in foreign countries no more than the same weight and fineness of uncoined metal. They are not money there until received, but simply commodities. The fact that a piece of paper costing perhaps one-eighth of a cent, should be endowed with a debt-paying, legal tender power of ten or twenty or even a thousand dollars, seems absurd to Col. Bowly, but he says "if the government issued a billion or two of papers on which was printed only the words 'this is a dollar' we think it would be only a short time till they would be absolutely worthless." If these and every other kind of dollar issued by the government were backed by the law of legal tender how could they become worthless? Bro. Bowly, like many another conscientious democrat who has put in more time in railing against the "robber tariff" than in studying the money question, forgets, or perhaps he has never learned, that "money is that which passes freely from hand to hand throughout the community in final discharge of debts and full payments for commodities; being accepted equally without reference to the character or credit of the person who offers it and without the intention of the person who receives it to consume it or enjoy it or apply it to any other use than in turn to tender it to others in discharge of debt or payment for commodities."

No reference to any promise there to

solace the last holder.

The great difficulty with Brother Bowly and thousands of other democrats (most of whom supported McKinley last fall, for Brother Bowly's argument is pregnant with goldbug fallacies if he could see it) is that they overlook the fact that nothing is money which has no legal tender quality, and that the best money is that completely endowed with this debt-paying power, "a full legal tender for all debts, public and private." They forget that a great distinction should be made between gold coin and gold bullion, silver coin and silver bullion, paper money and the unprinted paper. Gold bullion is no more endowed with the functions of money than is the unprinted paper; nor is silver bullion; but all three are commodities, the price of which depends entirely upon the supply of and demand for each, taken in connection with the supply of and demand for money. The supply of gold and silver bullion depends largely upon chance, and something upon demand, for a heavy demand stimulates more people to search and prospect for these metals and opens up some already discovered mines theretofore unoperated because of low prices. The supply of paper suitable for printing thereon the government notes, is practically unlimited, because it can always be made adequate to the demand. Now, the demand for these commodities, gold and silver bullion and paper of the quality under consideration, depends upon the uses to which they may be put. Gold bullion may be manufactured into jewelry, used in the arts, or converted into a full legal tender money without restriction at the rate \$10 for each 222.2 grains of pure gold. Hence, it follows that the demand for uncoined gold will keep pace with the demand for gold money, and that the price of 222.2 grains of pure gold will always sell for ten dollars, less, of course, cost of transportation to the mint. Silver bullion may be used for mechanical purposes and in the arts, but in this country it cannot be converted into a debt-paying legal tender money. Hence, the onus, for coinage purposes, being cut off here and in many other countries, 371 1/2 grains of pure silver (the amount in a silver dollar) uncoined must depend entirely upon the other uses for the demand for it; and that it should go as low as 25 cents an ounce would not be startling. The kind of paper under consideration both as to supply and demand rests wholly with the United States, as it is made for and used exclusively by our government, so there is never a question of fluctuation of price, so long as present contracts for its manufacture continue.

Money is never accepted by any person with the intention of consuming or using the material on which it is stamped, with the single exception of persons importing the metals to foreign countries, and the valuable quality of any money is its legal tender power. If this were not true our silver dollars would pass for only about 40 cents at present; but they will buy just as much wheat as an equal amount in gold coin. They are not "redeemable," as Col. Bowly thinks paper money should be, nor do they bear any "promise" upon their face. If anything less than a dollar's worth of material can pass current at its face, then there is no more reason for using 40 cents worth than one. The only valid argument in favor of metal money is the necessary restriction it places upon the total issue. When people fully understand that no more money should ever be issued than will represent all the exchangeable property then this relic of barbarism, metal money, will cease to exist. But the free coinage of silver is the only great object lesson that will effectually teach our people to see the underlying principles of the money question without being confused with immaterial and irrelevant facts, and for this reason the people's party has from its very inception demanded it.

WHY WHEAT IS HIGH.

Much has been written and said as to the cause of the recent rise in the price of wheat. Editorially the State Journal and other republican papers have been endeavoring to prove that it was due to the administration of William McKinley as a result of the "restored confidence." Frequently the press dispatches on another page of the same papers tell quite a different story. The following is a press dispatch taken from the State Journal of August 30. Read it, and see if you can tell why wheat is high in the United States.

RUDA PEET, Aug. 29.—The ministry of agriculture has issued its annual estimate, in which it describes the world's harvest as extraordinary light. The total yield of wheat is placed at 578,630,000 metric hundredweights. It is calculated that for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of 100,800,000 hundredweights. The total supply for the year, reckoning both the present stocks and the harvest, is estimated from 610,000,000 to 651,000,000 metric hundredweights. The world's deficits are estimated as follows: Rye, 65,000,000 hektoliters; barley, 38,000,000; oats, 58,000,000; corn, 59,000,000.

The report says that many exporting countries, such as European Turkey, Egypt, Australia and Austria-Hungary, will either be unable to export grain or will be compelled to import, while others including British India, Argentina and Chile, will have their wheat export considerably reduced. The favored countries are the United States and Canada.

THE ESSENCE OF INSOLENCE.

If any one wants to know where the republicans of Nebraska stand on the question of honesty in public office and the punishment of public thieves, all he has to do is to read the republican state platform.—Omaha Bee.

"If any one wants to know where the republicans of Nebraska stand on the question of honesty in public office and the punishment of public thieves, all he has to do is" to read the record of that party for the last twenty-five years it has been in office in Nebraska. What the platform says amounts to very little. The thief will always cry "stop thief," to draw attention from himself.

The average voter of the republican party may be as honest as the average voter of any other party, but he has had no more voice in the official actions of that party than the angel Gabriel has had in the government of Hell.

In view of the fact that the reign of the republican party in Nebraska has been so corrupt as to put to shame every band of thieves that ever infested any other state in the union, the effort of Mr. Rosewater to make the people believe that that party is in favor of honesty in public office and the punishment of public thieves, is the very essence of insolence.

Some of the French and Russian politicians are booming what they call the Franco-Russian-American Alliance. It is to be a union of the three nations for political purposes. They claim that in event of war the United States would then have at its command the great naval strength of two European nations. If the war was in Europe those nations could draw the food supply for their armies from the United States. It all looks nice, but the proper course for the United States is to keep entirely free from the political complications of the European continents. As long as there is no alliance between this country and any of the European nations, a case of a foreign war we would be in a position to furnish food products to both of the contending parties. We could sell to the highest bidder. As for their assistance in case of a war of our own, we don't need it.

It now transpires that the Mr. Long of Jefferson county, who received so much free advertising in Jo Johnson's syndicate of papers a week or so ago, did not buy eighty acres of land, did not sow it in wheat, but did sow a rented forty and ten acres at home, which yielded, not 3700 bushels, but 2262 bushels; did not sell it for \$2220, or 60 cents bushel, but did sell his share, about 1508 bushels, after paying a rental of one-third on the forty, at 50 cents, making \$754. Mr. Long rented the forty four years ago and this is his first crop; hence, at this rate he could pay for eighty acres of land in ten or eleven years if he could live on air and was at no expense for harvesting, seed, thrashing, etc. We are always glad to hear of large yields of grain, and to know that our farmers are prospering, but true prosperity is never brought about by misstatements of facts.

President McKinley said in his speech to the old soldiers at Buffalo last week, that the rise in the price of wheat is due to the failure of the wheat crop in foreign countries. Republican editors had better get in line with their chief. They are all saying, by inference, at least, that "the election of McKinley was the direct cause of the discovery of gold in Alaska, the failure of the wheat crop in Europe, the rise of the price of wheat in America, and the copious rains and bountiful crops in Nebraska." Great is McKinley and the republican party!

A silver dollar will buy nearly two ounces of pure silver bullion today. What gives it its purchasing power? Clearly, it is not the "intrinsic value" of the metal upon which it is stamped, because that seems to be oozing out in some mysterious (?) way like it has been ever since 1873. It cannot be its redeemability, for it is not redeemable in any other money nor has it ever been so redeemed. Cannot any fair-minded, clear-headed thinking man see that its legal tender quality keeps it on a parity with gold?

CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

John J. Sullivan, the democrat, populist, and silver republican candidate for supreme judge is a native of Illinois. He came to Nebraska seventeen years ago and entered upon the practice of law in the city of Columbus in Platte county. His practice increased rapidly. He made friends as easily as he made acquaintance. He has served the people of Platte county in the legislature and as county judge. He was city attorney for eight years and was elected district judge for the Sixth judicial district to succeed Judge A. M. Post in 1891. He was re-elected in 1895 and holds that official position at the present time. It is due largely to the excellent record that Judge Sullivan has made as a district judge that he is today a candidate for supreme judge, nominated by three political parties. He was not an aspirant for the nomination, and it is well known to many that he had written letters, in response to inquiries, stating that he was not a candidate for the nomination. Part of the correspondence was published in the Central City Democrat.

Judge Sullivan although a democrat has always had the enthusiastic support of the populists of his district when he has been a candidate for official position. They are satisfied with his past record and supported him for the nomination for supreme judge. His administration of justice has given almost universal satisfaction. There is not a newspaper in the district regardless of politics that has ever criticised his official actions. The cases taken from his court to the supreme court have generally been affirmed.

Judge Sullivan is a man of good health and commanding presence, is an effective campaigner and will prove a very strong candidate. In politics he has always been a democrat though he was one of the first to declare for reform in the currency and is today an ardent advocate of most of the principles of the populist party. He is 42 years of age, in the prime of life, with plenty of courage and ability to uphold the right and denounce the wrong.

We had hoped to see a populist nominated for this position. We believe that in many respects the populists were entitled to the nomination, but the convention, composed of 1169 representatives of Nebraska in their wisdom have declared otherwise. The man they have selected is a man above reproach and we shall give him as hearty support as we would a nominee of our own party. The populist party has an unbroken record of loyalty to its nominees and the present case will be no exception to the rule. When John J. Sullivan is placed upon the supreme bench, the people will have one judicial officer that will not bow to corporation influence. It behooves every patriotic citizen to seize the opportunity to wrest our supreme court from the corporations and make it something more than a clearing house for the republican party and republican politicians.

Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri is watching the development of the Klondyke gold mines with considerable interest. In speaking of the results that will follow if present reports are true he said:

There is a constituent of mine, Bill Kincaid, who is a 49er and for years has had a peculiar theory. He claims that somewhere in the frozen north there is a mountain of gold bigger than Pike's Peak, and that all the placer mines are simply the washings that have come from that mountain in the past ages. I hope that Bill is right and that the mountain will be found. I want to see such discoveries made as will glut the market with gold. Then you would see those New England fellows turn tail and howl for the demonization of gold and the restoration of silver currency. They are never at heart for either a gold or silver dollar. It is the SCARCE dollar they want.

The reception Mr. Bryan received at Broken Bow last Friday has never been equaled in Nebraska. And yet the goldbug editors delight in telling their readers that "Bryan is a back number," "Bryan is passing away," "Bryan is now a discredited politician," etc., etc.

The fact of the matter is, there isn't a man in all the republican party who has the tenth part of the influence over the American people that Bryan has and he is growing stronger every day.

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