

The Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of THE WEALTH MAKERS and LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Independent Publishing Co.

At 1120 N Street, LINCOLN, - NEBRASKA.

TELEPHONE 538.

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Address all communications to, and make all drafts, money orders, etc., payable to THE INDEPENDENT PUB. CO., LINCOLN, NEB.

For Supreme Judge—JOHN J. SULLIVAN, Columbus For Regents—E. VON FORELL, Kearney. GEORGE F. KENOWER, Winner.

Many farm mortgages have been paid off—by the sheriffs.

State Treasurer Mervin has issued a call for \$35,000 of general fund warrants and stopped the payment of 5 per cent interest on that amount.

Only one thing is necessary to maintain the parity of gold and silver money—both must be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. Neither can ever pass current below par.

To maintain the parity, both metals must receive equal rights of mintage and the debtor must in every instance be allowed to exercise his time-honored right of paying his debt in the money of his choosing.

The only people in Lincoln able to observe Labor Day were the bankers and government and state officials. Commoners cannot afford a day for rest and recreation. A day's celebration for the laborer means a day of hunger for his family.

Ireland is another country in which the people will see hard times the coming year. It is stated their potato crop is almost an entire failure, and the conditions confronting the natives are said to be alarming.—Seward Independent.

Feed them Nebraska grown corn and wheat as a substitute for potatoes.

John G. Sullivan, the candidate of the reform forces for supreme judge, is the Abraham Lincoln of Nebraska. His election is as certain as any future event possibly can be, and the people have already begun to breathe easier at the prospect of a judge on the supreme bench who will be friendly to their interests instead of belonging, bodily, soul and breeches to the corporation.

A republican exchange, which is anxious to stir up prejudice and ill feeling between the populists and democrats of Nebraska, says, that "beneath the smooth surface of fusion there lies a seething volcano which may or may not break out." Don't worry yourself dear friend. The volcano is there and it will "break out," and its eruption will bury the disgraced republican party of Nebraska so deep on the 22 day of November that it will not be a factor in politics for another decade.

Our silver dollars are the greatest object lesson ever known in the United States to teach the power of legal tender. Containing material worth less than 40 cents in the markets to-day, each dollar buys as much wheat or corn or clothing as its mythical yellow brother (for there is no gold dollar now coined.) It is an evidence of ignorance or downright lying to talk about the silver dollar passing at par because it has a "redeemer." There is no warrant of law for redeeming silver dollars in any other money and it is not done.

And now comes "Doc" Bixby in the State Journal some days ago and makes a most astounding statement. Writing of his Minnesota trip in "Daily Drift" he mentions a well-to-do farmer living near Hebron who attributes his prosperity "to the fact that he never put a mortgage on his farm." Shades of Algernon S. Paddock! Has Bixby forgotten the cry of some years ago, "mortgages are evidences of prosperity?" And it is needless to say those who said it were republicans.

The Grand Island Democrat, a most excellent paper in writing up the nominees of a democratic city convention in that city mis-spelled the name of one of the candidates. The candidate became very angry and commented voluminously upon the ignorance of the editor of the Democrat. In the opinion of the immense candidate it was an unpardonable sin of the editor not to know how to spell the name of a two by four ward politician correctly. The editor of the Democrat, who had taken the trouble to examine the subscription list of the Democrat to get the correct spelling and failed to find the name of the immense politician on the list, very properly explained to the infuriated candidate that "no man is worthy the support of any paper, when he is a candidate, that is too much of a hog to support his party paper when he is not a candidate." And then's our sentiments.

REDEMPTION.

Few words are worse distorted and the meaning less readily understood than "redeem" and its derivatives, especially when used in connection with the money question. The dictionaries give "to purchase back; to ransom" as a definition.

But the goldites try to make a simple exchange or "swap" mean redemption; however, only so far as will serve their purpose, and all other exchanges and swaps do not mean redemption at all, but something else.

The unfortunate who leaves his overcoat at a pawnshop, in order to secure a few paltry dollars, "redeems" his coat later if he be fortunate enough to acquire sufficient money so to do; that is, he "purchases it back." When he pawned it he made a conditional sale; if the condition be met within the time fixed, he "repurchases;" otherwise, the sale becomes absolute. Purchase by the pledgor after lapse of the condition, could not be called "redemption."

The original pledgor of all money is the government; each individual receiving it first hands has performed some service for the government, or in some way entitled to credit for having caused to be performed some service; and the money is a pledge given without a definite time limitation, to be redeemed at some future day by the pledgor (the government) in services similar or equivalent to those for which it was pledged. Hence, all intermediate holders of this pledge (money) stand in the dual light of pledgor and pledgee, accordingly as they receive it and pay it out again.

In this light, money is truly "redeemed" each and every time it passes from one to another in payment for commodities or cancellation of debt; and its final redemption by the original pledgor is accomplished when it is received by the government for taxes or other dues owing by the individual to the government.

Swapping dollars is not redemption any more than it would be redemption if Pawnbroker Isaacs and Pawnbroker Jacobs should exchange pawned overcoats in their possession. Even if Impunctious Ira should exchange another and better overcoat with Pawnbroker Isaacs for the one Ira had previously pawned, it would not constitute a real "redemption," for Ira would still owe Isaacs the money he originally received and would still have one overcoat "in snook."

Hence, it follows that no legal tender money is irredeemable; yet none is redeemed by being "swapped" for other legal tender money.

All full legal tender money must, by the very terms which made it a legal tender, be redeemed by the government issuing it in taxes and other dues. It starts to circulate by being pledged for services rendered or commodities furnished by the individual to the government; and completes its circuit, and is finally redeemed, when it is paid by the individual to the government for protection furnished by the government to the individual.

CONTRACTS—A SUGGESTION.

Every patriotic American citizen believes in the utmost freedom to be allowed all persons of proper age and understanding in the matter of entering into contracts, so long as contracts are not illegal by reason of being against public policy or tainted with crime. In fact our whole business life is one vast succession of contracts. Dozens are made every day even by persons who if asked suddenly, "have you made a contract lately?" would answer "no." Of course a large proportion of them are executed on both sides almost immediately; but there are a vast number of executory contracts and it is of these I wish to speak.

Under our laws it seems to me, there is too little specific performance and too much damages computed in terms of money. A contract is defined by Parsons as "an agreement between two or more parties for the doing or the not doing of some particular thing." There are many other definitions, all meaning practically the same thing. So long as the thing agreed to be done or to be refrained from is not a crime or against public policy, and the parties are competent to contract, government has absolutely nothing to do with the making of contracts; in fact whether the contract be legal or illegal, void or only voidable, is only ascertained after a breach is made suit commenced for damages for the breach or for specific performance as agreed upon.

In few contracts aside from those affecting the title to real estate, is specific performance ever decreed; but damages, computed in terms of money, are awarded the injured party. Nothing but legal tender money will cancel a judgment so entered.

Now it would seem that in all cases where specific performance is still possible after the breach of contract, an alternative judgment should be rendered, decreeing specific performance within a certain time, and in default of this, the money judgment to become effective.

of suit it could be entered directing the defendant, B, to deliver within ten days one hundred bushels of wheat, of the quality mentioned in the contract, to A, taking A's receipt for wheat so delivered, and upon the filing of such receipt with the court, and payment of costs, the judgment to stand cancelled. In default of which the money judgment to become effective at the expiration of ten days.

Naturally, there are many cases where specific performance would be impossible after the breach; but in a great majority it would be possible and very proper to have specific performance decreed. If a penalty of say ten per cent could be added to the money judgment in case of default of specific performance so much the better; but it is doubtful if it could be done.

WHAT CONSTITUTES PROSPERITY

The goldbug press just now is loud in its praises of the administration on account of the alleged prosperity which is about to come to the people of the country. We are told by the prophets in the temple of Mammon that the prosperity has already arrived and in proof of their assertions they point to the great increase in the value of stocks, bonds and securities of the great trusts and corporations. They assure us that dollar wheat and the increase in value of other articles is the direct result of the election of McKinley. Let us consider for a moment the first proposition.

Is it true that the price of bonds, stocks etc, has been increased? If so what is the cost and who enjoys the prosperity it brings? When the Dingley tariff act was under discussion it is asserted that the stocks of the sugar trust increased in value some \$50,000,000, and to that extent the owners of this stock were made prosperous, but has any one heard of the wages of the laborers engaged in the production of sugar being raised? The average consumption of sugar in the United States is 62 pounds for each person per annum and the increase in cost under the new tariff will be in the neighborhood of 1 cent per pound. In other words the people are to be taxed 60 cents for every man, woman and child in order that prosperity may come "to the poor widows and orphans whose savings are invested in sugar stocks." The price of shoes has been raised 25 to 50 cents a pair, all for the benefit of the poor leather trust. Railroad stocks have increased in value but have you heard of the section hand or the laborer on the railroad receiving an increase in his wages? The price of wheat is a feature that will help materially in bringing prosperity, for the simple reason that it will bring an immense sum of money into the country and this money being widely distributed will find its way into the general channels of trade and thereby increase the demand for labor. But the prosperity we enjoy from that source will be tinged with a feeling of regret because our property means poverty and starvation for millions of our fellow beings. A shortage this year of three hundred million bushels in the wheat producing countries may be changed another year to a surplus and with this great foreign demand removed no one with an atom of reason can doubt that the price will go lower than it has ever been.

The true prosperity is realized when the laborer receives a just recompense for his toil, when the man with only one commodity to sell, by his labor, is able to find a ready market for that commodity at a good price. Men are ever ready to exchange their energies and their labor for the comforts of life which they desire. There is no end to the work to be done and all that is lacking is the medium of exchange. To provide this medium the people's party is pledged and when another election rolls around the people will sent in the White house, with a congress to back him, a president who will carry out their desires.

CHANGE IN DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL

The Omaha Bee and a few other republican papers have been greatly exercised over the removal of Superintendent J. A. Gillespie of the school for deaf and dumb and the appointment of Professor H. E. Dawes as his successor. They have been criticizing the Governor and claiming that he made the change for purely political reasons. The Governor has only done his duty in making the change. The legislative investigating committee after going through the records of the institution very carefully, found that Superintendent Gillespie was almost \$2,000 short in his cash accounts. Such a man is not of the proper character to be at the head of any state institution. The Governor removed him when the facts of his short-coming became known and appointed Professor Dawes to succeed him. Professor Dawes is thoroughly competent to fill the position and will not be found short in his cash account at the expiration of his term.

THE BEE WOULD HAVE THE PEOPLE BELIEVE

that Superintendent Gillespie was the only man in the state competent to fill the position and that for that reason a little defalcation of a couple of thousand dollars should not be sufficient to cause his removal. It is the same old cry of the "holier than thou" republicans. They have called the populists "hogs in the parlor" and insisted that they were incompetent to hold public office. They forget that the present state officers are populists, and the best the state ever

had. They apparently forget that the state's credit is in better condition than ever it was under republican management. They forget that the state institutions are more economically and satisfactorily managed by populist officers than ever before. The Bee and other republican papers charged the governor with making the same sort of an error when he removed Warden Beemer and appointed Hon. G. W. Leidigh in his place that they are now charging in the case of the deaf and dumb institute. They circulated petitions to have Warden Beemer retained on the ground that he was the only man qualified to fill the place. Time has proven that the governor knew best. The penitentiary has never been so well conducted as it is at present. It costs the state only one half what it cost under republican management. Time will prove that the governor acted wisely in making the change in the head of the Omaha institution. The Bee will learn that all the brains and ability of the country are not tied up in the members of the republican party. There are other pebbles on the beach.

IF DON'T GO NOW.

Col. J. W. Bushnell, writing for the State Journal says: "It would have been an object lesson to the voters of the state could they have been witnesses to the two conventions that have placed Judge Sullivan and Judge Post at the head of their ticket this fall. The straightforward business way in which republicans transacted their work was in striking contrast etc., etc."

Ob! "Come off" Col. B. you can't fool the people with such idiotic chatter as that any longer. The brazen assumption that the republicans were the only people who had brains enough to do the business of the state in a business-like way, used to "go" but "it don't go now."

The people of the state have become acquainted with the "straightforward business way" in which the republicans have conducted the state's business and they are not to be deceived any longer by such insolent assumption of superior honesty and ability.

During Bartley's term of office, Col. Bushnell was one of his office boys and was his trusted friend and confidant, and very many people believe that Col. Bushnell got a good big share of the money that was stolen from the state treasury, and now to see the Col. pretend to be anything that is "straightforward" or "business-like" proves him to be an arrant hypocrite who believes the people are so foolish as to be deceived longer by his miserable lying tongue.

PARITY.

Maintaining the parity of gold and silver is one thing and maintaining the parity of gold and silver money is quite another. To maintain the parity of the two metals at 16 to 1, or any other ratio, cannot be done absolutely any more than human ingenuity can devise a clock that will never vary even the thousandth part of a second. But our best time-pieces are accurate enough for all practical purposes, and so is the parity between gold and silver bullion at the legal ratio; there may be slight variations, and only slight ones.

Last Friday a body of striking miners marching peacefully on the public highway in the Christian state of Pennsylvania were met by an armed body of about 100 deputies under Sheriff Martin and utterly without provocation were fired upon.

The result was 21 dead bodies and about 40 wounded several of whom have died since. This was not in Russia or China where a titled aristocracy rules with an iron hand and where the right of free speech and free assembly are denied the people, but in liberty-loving America where the written constitution of our land the charter of our liberty guarantees these rights to every citizen. This outrage is but the legitimate outcome of the course pursued by a servile judiciary apparently under the complete control of the great corporations. It should bring to the attention of every man who loves his country the danger involved in a system of government by injunction, inaugurated in 1893 during the A. R. U. strike and extended during the coal miners strike until liberty is all but destroyed.

In its impency the strike was inaugurated for the purpose of securing the right to live. Reduced by the rapacity and greed of the great corporations to a condition of serfdom and degradation almost beyond belief they adopted the strike as their only weapon of defense, and notwithstanding the fact that about 200,000 men have been engaged in the struggle since July 4 no overt act has been committed. The struggle has become one of momentous importance to every laboring man and every producer in the land. It is no longer a question of wages to be settled between the miners and the operators, but a question to what extent an oligarchy of wealth is to be permitted to control our government and take away the liberties which centuries of time and untold suffering has

bequeathed to the American people.

How then is this question to be settled? Not by rioting, not by incendiary speeches but by the silent ballot. The lines on this question as on the money question are clearly drawn. On one hand the republican party backed by the concentrated wealth of the nation, the banks, trusts, combinations and monopolies, on the other hand the people's party and the united reform forces pledged to restore to the people the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

There is no chance for straddling if you want government by injunction, a strong centralized government controlled by the money power, a large standing army and the rapid concentration of the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few people vote the republican ticket. If you want equal justice to all and special privileges to none, an enlarged money supply and other reforms that will enable the producer of wealth to enjoy the fruits of his labor then vote with the reform forces.

There is a wide disparity between the commercial ratio and the legal ratio of gold and silver; but there is no disparity between gold money and silver money. The reason is plain; the metals are not treated alike at our mints; gold is allowed free and unlimited coinage; silver is wholly shut out from coinage, limited or otherwise. But both gold and silver money are a full legal tender; there is a slight handicap placed on silver money, "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract" but that is not powerful enough to produce any appreciable effect.

Dr. S. P. Fall, superintendent of the Beatrice institution for feeble minded has resigned and Governor Holcomb has appointed Dr. Charles G. Sprague of Omaha as his successor. This ends the controversy between the board of public lands and buildings and Dr. Fall. The resignation takes effect October 1. Dr. Sprague has had no hand in the controversy and is acceptable to both factions.

Judge George W. Doane has resigned his position as a member of the board of trustees having charge of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Omaha. He was a friend of Superintendent Gillespie and did not approve of his removal by the governor.

The goldbug press of Nebraska is very sore. It thought the reform forces would make a blunder in nominating a bad man for supreme judge and it had its guns already loaded, primed and cocked, but the nomination of Sullivan has left it without a target.

It is announced that Senator Thurston expects to be appointed to the supreme bench of the United States.

Governor Holcomb has appointed Charles W. Bryan, a brother of W. J. Bryan, a member of his staff.

A GARDEN AND A GRAVE.

Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who err, The rich man's joy increase, the poor's despair. The grave to judge how wide the limits stand Between a splendid and a squalid land. Proud swells the tide with tons of fertilized earth, And shooting fully hails them from her shore. Her eyes beyond the miser's wish abound, And rich men flock from all the world around. Yet count our gains. The wealth is not a name That leaves our woe's products all the same, Not so the loss. The man of wealth and pride Faces up a space that many poor supply. Space for his lake, his park's extended bounds, Space for his horses, equipage and hounds. The pole that wraps his limbs in silken cloth, Holds the neighboring flocks of best their growth. His seat, where solitary sports are seen, Judges the world's such needful product flies. Not so the wretched the world supplies. While thus the land, adorned for pleasure all In barren splendor feebly waits the fall.

Thus fare the land by luxury betrayed, In nature's simplest charms at first arrayed; But varying to decline, its spiciest fare, Its sterner strife, its palaces expire. While scorched by famine from the smiling land, The wretched peasant lends his humble hand, And while he sicks, without one arm to save, The country blooms in a garden and a grave.

From "The Deserted Village" by Oliver Goldsmith.

VOTE THE POPULIST TICKET.

Men of America, whyfore now For freedom who are the grain we sow? Wherefore reap with toil and care, The rich man's crop of losses and war?

Why live in hovels, but or why? In halls ye built shall rusted decay? Why be enslaved in want and woe? When, if you will it, good must go?

The seed ye sow the landlord reaps;

The wealth ye find men's physical powers; The robe ye weave, a robber wears; The army's force, a stripling bears. Sow and—but let us landlord reap; Plod wealth, but let us squire reap; Wave ruse, but let us robber reap; Forge arms, let some but farmer reap.

Let all the friends from Minnesota start, Can't give a hand where potatoes start. Vote right and revolution's course is won. The ballot sends the ruling class down.

Populist State Central Committee.

Table listing Populist State Central Committee members, including names like J. E. Edinisten, George W. Bryan, and various county representatives.

Selects His Assistant.

Professor R. E. Dawes the newly appointed superintendent of the institute for the deaf and dumb at Omaha has selected the following corps of assistants: O. W. Hendee and Mrs. O. W. Hendee, both of Saline county; Miss Edith Rand of Saunders county; Miss Lillian Bartlett of Omaha; Miss Hanna Engstrom of Polk county; E. E. Dunmire of Otse county; William Cline of Omaha, printer; Miss Minnie Torres of Omaha, secretary; teacher, Dr. S. R. Towne, of Omaha, physician.

Those retained are Miss Margaret May Wood, Miss Grace Catherine, Miss Otie Crawford, T. P. Muester, Miss Blankenship, Miss Nora Johnson and Miss Laura Crawford.

THE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Kansas City Grain and Live Stock, and Cattle Receipts.

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