

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

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

New Party Idea Impractical

EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:— A number of the reform papers of the state have lately had much to say about future party action. Several have advocated the formation of an entirely new party, by the union of the reform elements. Under more favorable conditions the writer would like to see a new party formed, but as the political situation is at the present time it is not practicable to take such a step.

On the question of bimetalism the populists, silver democrats and silver republicans are agreed, on other questions they are widely apart. Until this question of our monetary system is settled as the people financially want it settled there is no chance for any other line of reform, no matter how great or important it may be, to secure a respectable consideration at the hands of the people. There are men within the ranks of the democratic party who would not leave it for a new party. They love the party for party's sake.

There are men within the ranks of the populist party who would not leave it for a new party, for they take the party for what it is—the true friend of the people. The formation of a new party would lose these and weaken the reform force.

As to the silver republicans their position is best stated by the grand old man of Colorado, Henry M. Teller. He says: "The silver republican party was not organized to fight the friends of silver either in the democratic party or in the people's party, but to crystallize the silver sentiment among republicans and to prepare them to aid in the contest of 1900 for the restoration of silver to its former position as constitutional money. We would not destroy the democratic party if we could, for that is the only party to which we can look for relief in 1900, and there is no hope for success for that party then without the support of the silver republicans and populists of the country. It will require the active support of all the friends of silver to accomplish the defeat of the republican party in 1900, for we may expect that the vicious features of the campaign of 1896 will be more marked in 1900 than in 1896. The conflict in 1900 will be to determine what shall be our monetary system, what shall be the future condition of that portion of our people Mr. Lincoln used to call 'the plain people.' It will be a battle for justice, for the perpetuity of republican institutions, for freedom on the part of the wealth producing classes and the combined greed and avarice of the world under the banner of the republican party backed by the federal government."

"Not only are our institutions at stake but the fortunes of mankind may be said to be concerned in the results of that campaign. As a preparation for such a contest we ought to forget minor differences, and party prejudices should be set aside, with all our efforts directed to the defeat and destruction of our opponents. I hope with this feeling we may enter the campaign of 1898 which is but preparatory to the more important one of 1900."

The populist party is the party of the writer and has been such ever since its organization and to its policies he will give allegiance so long as he considers them not inimical to his interests, but until the great question which now confronts the people is disposed of he is unwilling to lend his voice or pen in any action calculated to weaken the forces now opposed to the gold bug.

We believe the reform forces will eventually amalgamate into an inseparable party, sufficiently strong to overcome opposition, but to force this concession now would be to involve the pleasure of the plutocracy and result in disaster to bimetalism.

Those engaged in the advocacy of such a step should pause and consider the consequences. Separate party organization in times of peace, and hearty co-operation in times of war, will, as politics is at present, result in more good to the people, than the untried experiment of uniting into one party a homo-geneous mass of widely diversified views of political economy.

Omaha's Foremost Citizens

EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:—

As a citizen of Omaha, the great metropolis of our noble state, I write to endorse the able letter of Mr. Jasper Dick which appeared in the November 25th issue of your valuable paper. It is true that great credit is due to all those able leaders of the people mentioned by Mr. Dick. But I note that he has overlooked one of the sturdiest leaders of the old line populists, his fellow-townsmen, Mr. D. Clem Deaver, who was one of the first to lift the populist banner in Douglas county and hold it aloft amid the terrible ruin of corporate shot and shell, opened upon the people's champions in this erst-while corporation ridden city. While giving full credit to our leaders in other parts of the state, let us not forget the self-sacrifice of the gallant men who faced persecution, business and social ostracism to make the fight against the money power in our large cities. We who have watched the onward march of D. Clem Deaver over almost insurmountable obstacles; have noted his sterling integrity and matchless courage, cannot but feel that to him, and to others like him in this city, as much credit is due as to those leaders who have made their fight under more favorable conditions and in populist strongholds.

I know not what political ambition Mr. Deaver may have, but I do know that many people in this part of the state are enthusiastically advocating his nomination for governor by the allied forces of reform of Nebraska next year.

What John M. Ferguson

Neigh Neb., Dec. 15, 1897.

KERRON INDEPENDENT:—

In the United States senate, Dec. 9, 1897.

John M. Thurston.—God forbid that I should take upon myself the responsibility

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bility for the condition of things in Kansas. It will be a long time before the same measure of prosperity reaches that state which has reached other portions of the country.

Senator Harris of Kansas.—Does the senator mean to say that Nebraska is in a better situation politically, financially or morally than Kansas.

Thurston.—I do not care to raise any distinction here between the political and moral conditions of Kansas and Nebraska (see Congressional record page 58) and then John went on talking railroad and neglected to refer to the financial care of Nebraska under pop rule.

Had the pops stolen the state, blind robbed the school children of hundreds of thousands of dollars and ran warrants to 94 cents and the republicans had stopped the loans, inaugurated a system of economy, gave the children their dues and raised warrants to a premium inside of a year as the pops have done in Nebraska we will bet our old hat that the puckering string to John's windbag would have relaxed and he would not have neglected or forgotten to mention the fact in tones loud enough to shake the building upon its foundation, but the wrong ox was yoked you know and consequently John's bellows were not even punctured.

L. H. SUTER.

No Coin Redemption.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:

As a populist, and one of the founders of that party, I have watched the drift of political events for the past two or three years with serious misgivings.

But, when I read the ringing utterances of Senator Stewart, Father Snyder and others, I take hope. No, the old guard is not all dead and buried. There are others senator Stewart besides yourself, that can not be dumped, soul, body and breeches—principle or no principle—into the democratic party.

I have never believed in compromise or fusion. We compromised with Slavery, only to prolong the struggle, but when the "boys in blue" went down South and shot the accursed institution to death, the question was settled once and for all times. It has been reported that Mr. Bryan, in defining the position of the three fusion parties on the Money Question, said that he, with the Silver Republicans, believes in coin redemption. While the populist believe in irredeemable, full legal-tender money. For my part, I do not believe that Mr. Bryan believes anything of the kind. If he believes in coin redemption, then he cannot be a leader of the populist party.

I believe with Mr. Warren, that now is the time for a discussion of the money question, upon its true merits and not in the interests of Bankers or Miners, either "Silver or Gold." The restoration of silver to free coinage would, in my mind, be a step backwards. Why should there be three or four kinds of money? When the Government issues a full legal-tender money all of one kind in sufficient amount to do the business of the country (and that can be in paper only), will we cease to hear of "Parity and Endless Chains?" More, the government must not only issue the money, but it must make it possible that the people can get it when needed, and in any amount needed, upon the same terms to all. I could scarcely conceive of a greater misfortune to the people's welfare, than placing the ownership and control of our money in the hands of the banking class. Labor, and labor only, creates wealth. Money creates no wealth, pays no debts; it is simply and only a medium of exchange.

The railroad being a means by which the products of labor are distributed, the number of cars should correspond to the amount to be distributed. The number of cars cannot affect the amount of wheat or corn produced. That depends on labor and climatic conditions. But, if there is not enough cars for distribution, a surplus in places would be the result. And that discourages the production of more wealth. Should there be more cars than is needed, it could not in any way effect the production of wealth, but would be a waste of labor and material, (even though it would give some idle laborer a job) in the manufacture of cars that were not needed.

So with money, while the cars are a means of distribution, money is a medium by which property or wealth is exchanged. If there is no property to distribute, there can be no use for the cars. If there is no property to exchange, there can be no use for money. If there is property to exchange, there should be sufficient money to exchange all the property, and the person having property to exchange, should know that he can get it when needed, and not have to depend on some private banking corporation.

The power to issue money, rests with the people. We want national banks, but they should belong to the people, established where necessary—the money loaned to the people at cost, in any amount needed, with good security. If the government can loan money to bankers, ninety thousand on one hundred thousand security, it could loan on three or four thousand security. If money was loaned to the full amount of the needs of the people, it would be, in fact, a medium of exchange. Money is used only in uncompleted exchange, and has nothing whatever to do with fixing the price of things, only when limited in amount.

It should also receive the deposits of

the people. None would fear to deposit money with the government. Hoarding would cease. The money would be distributed wherever needed. There would be no lack of money in one part of the country and a plethora in another. Such a thing as a financial panic, could not occur.

When this is done, the money question will have been settled and rightly. And money, that instrument of trade, will have lost its power to oppress. That the money power will fight this to the bitter end, may be true, but the battle must be fought, the people must win, or all of liberty is lost.

Yours truly, AUG. DE FOREST.

Paper Currency.

EDITOR NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT:

Before the close of another century, gold mining will have practically passed away. Within one hundred years the financial problem will be solved and the countries of the world will be using an international currency. The international currency will be paper. Gold will undoubtedly be used for ornamentation, but as a money metal, its use will no longer be required. There is no reason why a paper currency, stamped with a proper stamp and backed up by the great commercial nations of the world may not pass current anywhere on the globe. This sounds slightly populist. Who said it? Does this positive opinion come from some wild, half-brained financial theorist of the "wild and woolly west?" Nay, verily. It is a candid expression of opinion from T. A. Bennett, a prominent English mining expert, as quoted in the Denver Daily News.

And why is it not sound? You see he does not propose to make the international currency redeemable in gold or silver. He simply proposes to have it "backed by the great commercial nations." Will some Lyman Gage of finance, or some Nebraska republican, political economist, please tell us what better backing any currency could have? Both of these will answer: Back the paper with gold. Yes, but who will "back" the gold backing, if not the nations? If the paper rests upon gold as a redeemer, the getting of the gold will rest upon the nations. Then why not let the paper rest directly upon the nations?

So, at home with our greenbacks and the gold reserve to back them. Destroy Uncle Sam's power to get the gold and you destroy the greenback if it rests upon gold. The real banker after all, is Uncle Sam. Is it to put our Dear Uncle at the mercy of the money changers who may monopolize the gold? Faith in our government to endure, is worth far more behind the greenback than the gold. When the run on the gold reserve was made, in 1894, there was no lack of faith in Uncle Sam's power to take care of the greenback. The only embarrassment the administration suffered from, was in the struggle with the money-changers for gold. Uncle Sam found himself a competitor in the gold market with Wall street and all the gold monopolists.

But the credit of the government was "untarnished as the stars," (apologies to U. P. J. M. T.) The greenbacks were just as good as they ever were. But the fight for gold had to be made on the false theory that the gold reserve (which was never created by act of congress) should be maintained at all hazards. And still the green-back was perfectly good. I repeat and emphasize this because I would like to burn the idea into the mind of every republican who believes that paper money must have a gold redeemer.

It was not the greenback that suffered in 1894-5, it was the gold reserve that suffered. If the reserve had all been taken away, still the greenback would have stood unquestioned, because the government was behind it.

He who places his faith primarily in gold as a backer of paper currency, is disloyal to his country. He will tell you nations perish but gold is eternal; because nations sometimes perish, my country may go down in my lifetime, and so I pin my faith to gold.

To the voter who never permits a new idea in politics to enter his head, unless it comes stamped with his party seal, the proposition that paper money need not be redeemable in gold or silver, is utterly preposterous; but to the thoughtful student of the new industrial and social conditions, the idea contains a promise of a substantial advance in public financial economies.

W. L. HAND.

The University of Nebraska football team, has been awarded the pennant for the coming year, by the Western Collegiate Athletic Association.

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A Common Case of Piles.

It May Lead to Serious Results.

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of troubles in this quarter. The Pyramid Pile Cure will certainly cure every form of piles, itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles, and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap but effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single package will effect a cure, while in the old, chronic, deep-seated cases several packages are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected.

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Where the Committee Failed TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:—

DEAR SIR:— If you will grant me space in your valuable paper, I will write at some length, using as my subject, the Legislative Investigating Committee.

You will agree with me when I assert that the mission of this committee has about been fulfilled as it was intended by the power that created it. They have been of great service to the taxpayers of the state as the corruption and fraud unearthed by them will be the means of causing the taxpayers to weigh well in the scales of honesty and ability, each and every man seeking places of trust in the future. And this information and education has been obtained without cost, if the attorney general succeeds in collecting the amounts of shortage found by this committee against the various Ex-Republican officials, and should he fail to collect one cent more than has been turned into the treasury by these ex-officials, the work of this committee has been worth its hire, as the discoveries will be a warning and a safeguard against the election of untrust-worthy men to office.

And aside from this it is not right that such corruption and embezzlement should exist undisturbed at the expense of the tax payers of the state. These discoveries to many has been a great surprise but not to members of the Populist party, as they have been telling the people of the state from every school house ever since the birth of this party that if the voters would vote for our candidates and elect them to these offices, that we would unearth and expose the worst hot beds of corruption and misplaced confidence that ever existed in any state.

Was this not a true prophecy and has it not been fulfilled? Now reader it matters not what your politics are, if you are honest you will admit that these and all other pledges made by the members of the present administration have been carried out and fulfilled to the letter. And if you wish to increase the strength raise the standard of the state's credit and reduce taxation next fall when these worthy officials that have kept their pledges with you, again ask for your suffrage, if you are honest with your self and to your family, you will march up to the ballot box and there deposit your ballot that will be the means of returning those officials back to these offices of trust, who have during their administration raised the credit standard of the state from the mire of corruption and defaultation up and up until today every security of the state is at a premium.

Excuse me, Mr. Editor, I have got clear of my subject and am taking too much of your valuable space, but you see that I am not like those that get too full for utterance. Now we return to our subject. No one admires the sturdy and defined efforts of this committee more than I, but there is a part of the work of this committee that I have never been able to understand. And that is why, and whatever put it into the heads of this committee to employ this imported Republican as an accountant. This is the only weakness that this committee has ever shown and this to a "Pop" is almost unpardonable as the committee did not go into this blindfolded as some of them, remember as members of the recount committee last winter knew the results of trying to make these investigations non-partisan by placing a Republican on that committee that received the largest majority of any man on the Republican ticket. And the results of this appointment should have been fresh in the minds of the present investigating committee at the time they were employing this imported Republican, Otto W. Helbig, and give him the place and salary that by the rules of all political parties belonged to some deserving, honest, upright Populist that had earned this recognition not only by being honest enough to leave the Republican party and its corrupt methods but by helping to elect every member of this committee. And this places the committee in a very close position as they will be compelled to admit one of two things. Let that there was none of the reform forces that could fill this place given to Mr. Helbig, or that they were chumps to let another Republican (who's party is not all thieves and defaulters, but all recent discovered thieves and defaulters are Republicans) work himself out on them for an honest expert accountant.

And we believe that he has no hopes of obtaining one cent of the unreasonable and unjust wages that he is trying to obtain through the courts, but he believes he can bluff and scare this committee into a compromise with him. And if he should succeed or in any way create a cost or loss to the state, this committee should pay every cent of the same out of their own pockets. And they knew what was true of the old adage, was also true in this case that if you lay down by a dog that you will inevitably get up with him. And now if this committee wishes to redeem themselves and repair this mistake, they will order the arrest and conviction of Helbig for trying to obtain money under false pretense, and send him along with the rest.

The Missouri Pacific city ticket office has been removed from 1201 O street to No. 1039 O street.

Cabbage Heart.

She—The potato bugs destroy the potatoes, I know, but what is it that destroys the cabbages?

He—The smokers, I guess.—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Advantage.

"Your daughter has an angelic disposition."

"Yes, we always let her have her own way about everything."—Chicago Record.

Ever Unsatisfied.

As time sweeps on its cruel way, It brings us naught but sorrow. The best we do today will look Like thirty cents tomorrow. —New York Journal.

In the year 1839 the first notable pacing record was made at the Beacon course, New Jersey, by the bay gelding Drover; time, a mile in 2:38. Since then the record has been lowered by successive jumps 24 times till Star Pointer crowned it by his marvelous mile in 1:59 1/2. The pacers that have broken records have ranged in age from 6 to 11 years. Sleepy Tom was 11 years old when he made his record of 2:12 1/2 July 25, 1879. Robert J was 6 years old when he lowered the record to 2:01 1/2 Sept. 14, 1894. Star Pointer is 8 years old.

Electrical Safe Breaking. In recent experiments an arc of 40 to 50 volts, with a current of 300 to 500 amperes, is said to have penetrated in three to ten minutes safe walls from 8 to 6 inches thick. A rough steel ingot, perhaps 6 by 7 by 10 inches, was penetrated with a diagonal, jagged hole from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches in diameter, the thickness of metal pierced being about 8 or 9 inches. Who will now warrant a burglar proof safe?

The Customer—I think I'll take some mives' brains today. The Waiter—Sorry, sir, but I haven't any brains today, sir.—Yonkers Statesman.

Wonder of the Age. Farmer Hayrick—I see yere whar a man's eloped with his typewriter. His Wife—Lands suzi! What will machinery do next?—New York Journal.

The Man and the Office. Who's fitted for a public place, However much we rue it, We must confess that this is true, Is seldom fitted to it. —Detroit News.

Constipation Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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When billions are costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c

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If you will send a 2-cent stamp for postage we will mail you at once a new bird's eye view of Chicago, just issued in five colors, which shows you just what you want to know about Chicago and the new Loop and Elevated System. This map you should have, whether you live out of the city and expect to come to it, or whether you now live in Chicago and you or your friends contemplate making a trip. Address JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

Notice to Non-Resident.

John Jacob Haberer will take notice that on the 15th day of November, 1897, Walter A. Latta, a justice of the peace for Lancaster county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of thirty-five dollars in an action pending before him, wherein Albert E. Howard is plaintiff and John Jacob Haberer is defendant (that property of the defendant consisting of that promissory note for \$50.00, due March 1, 1897, with interest at 3 per cent, payable March 1 of each year, has been assigned to the benefit of the First National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., under said order. Said note was contained in a 14th day of January, 1897, at 1:30 o'clock a. m. ALBERT E. HOWARD, Plaintiff.