

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

Independent Sewing Machine Indorsed By All Who Use It.

For some time the INDEPENDENT has been offering to its readers a sewing machine and a year's subscription to the paper for \$19.50. The machine is warranted first-class in every particular. All who have purchased these machines are pleased with them.

A lady in this city desiring to purchase a machine called at the INDEPENDENT office and asked for the names and addresses of parties who had purchased machines. She stated that she wished to write to them and learn if the machine was "exactly as advertised." She was given the names and addresses of thirty persons from which she selected seven, to whom she wrote a letter similar to the following:

LINCOLN, NEB., March 1, 1898.

Mr. S. WOLFORD, Vesta, Neb.

Dear Sir—I hear that you have received one of the "Independent" sewing machines, advertised in the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT. As I am thinking of purchasing one of these machines I write to you for information concerning it. How does it compare with the Singer, White, Wheeler and such machines; is the wood work nicely finished; is it supplied with full set of attachments; is it high arm and drop head; is it easy running and of simple mechanism; is the machine all that is claimed for it in the advertisement, and is there any additional expense to the receipt of it not outlined in the advertisement of the machine? Will you be kind enough to answer these questions and give me your opinion of the machine? An early reply will greatly oblige.

Respectfully,
ETTA SAFFER, 825 North 16th St.

THE REPLIES.

The replies which she received to the seven letters were as follows:

VESTA, NEB., March 2, 1898.

In reply will say that the machine referred to, is all that the advertisement guarantees. Finely finished, and in all respects complete. You are safe in buying it.

Yours,
S. WOLFORD.

DAVEY, NEB., March 3, 1898.

ETTA SAFFER, Lincoln, Neb.

In answer to your letter we received last evening concerning the "Independent" sewing machine, I can say I like the machine very much. It does good work. I have had my machine three weeks and like it better all the time. One of our neighbors had a Singer and last fall got an "Independent." She says they work a great deal the same. My mother also has a \$65 Singer and we have compared the attachments and find mine equal to hers and also a full set. The woodwork is nicely finished. It is high-arm and easy running. I think it is all that is claimed for it in the advertisement. There is no additional expense to the receipt of it. I hope you will be as well pleased with the machine as I am. Your's truly,

MRS. A. L. SCOTT.

OAK, NEB., MARCH 5, 1898.

Miss Etta Saffer, Lincoln, Neb.

In regard to your letter of March 1st, I would say that the machine is just as described in the INDEPENDENT. We are perfectly satisfied. It has full set of attachments, and is high arm. It is noiseless, light running and a perfect machine. The woodwork is highly polished. It will compare with any other machine I know of. The machine is all the advertisement claims, and more. There is no additional expense to the receipt of the machine. Yours respectfully,

O. M. JONES.

DAVEY NEB., March 4, 1898.

Miss Etta Saffer, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Madam: Your letter received, and in regard to the "Independent" sewing machine will say it is something like the New Home machine. It is a very good easy running machine, does splendid work and has a full set of attachments—everything that is needed in that line. The wood-work is nicely finished. I believe it is as good as any high priced machine. It is high arms but no drop head; and there isn't any more expense to it only what is mentioned in the advertisement, so it is not expensive, and is a very good machine. We have had ours eight or nine months and are greatly pleased with it. I have done a great deal of sewing on it. I have had two machines before this one, both expensive ones, but neither of them runs as easy as this one, nor they didn't look any better to look at, as this one looks very nice. I don't think there is any fault whatever to be found with this machine. I am sure you will be well satisfied with it if you get one. It is as good as any machine you can get. Well, I think I have answered all your questions, and said all I need to.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. ALFRED PETERSON.

LEBANON, NEB., March 3, 1898.

Miss Etta Saffer, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Madam—I will say in regard to the machine that we have, that it is complete in every respect; it is all that is claimed to be; it is nicely finished; the wood-work is oak. I do not think it necessary to answer all the questions you have asked, for we think it a grand machine for the money—\$19.50—freight paid. No extra charges in any way. I think if you purchase one of these machines you will surely be pleased with it.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. C. A. ADAMS.

GILTNER, NEB., March 5, 1898.

Miss Etta Saffer, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Madam—Your letter of March 1 received, and in reply will say, that we have had the machine only a few weeks. Did very little sewing with it. But I find it a very light running and neat appearing machine. The only machine I compared it with was the Singer, "latest improved." The wood-work is as nicely finished as that of the Singer, the same kind of wood. I have the light color. Its mechanism, in general, is as simple, and in some respects more so than that of the Singer. Perhaps the only possible advantage is that the Singer has the drop head and the "Independent" has not. "Independent" has a high arm the same as the Singer, and a full set of attachments, except etching and Kensington embroidery attachment, which is 75c extra. There is no additional expense on receipt of the machine. They send a certificate of warranty good for ten years.

Yes, I think it is all that they claim it to be. And I am of the opinion that the "Independent," with proper care, which all machines should have, will last as long and do as good work as the machine which I just compared it with, which would cost me \$55 cash in Aurora, Neb.

Yours respectfully,
D. E. BURKEY.

PAWNEE, CITY, NEB., March 5, 1898.

Miss Etta Saffer, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Madam—Replying to your inquiry of the 1st inst., regarding the "Independent" Sewing Machine, I will say: It compares very favorably with the Singer, which we have always considered the "best." The wood-work is nicely finished. It is supplied with a full set of attachments; is high arm; drop head; simple in construction; easy to run, and is all the advertisement in the INDEPENDENT claims for it. There is no additional expense to the receipt of it, except what is indicated in the advertisement.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. OSBORN.

If you need a Sewing Machine you will find "The Independent Machine" satisfactory in every particular. It's a bargain. See advertisement page seven

LIFE OF COMMERCE.

EQUITABLE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS, LABOR AND PRODUCTIONS.

Upon Such Depends All Real Progress. Money is the Lifeblood of Commerce. It Should Be Cheap and Safe—The People Collectively the Best Security.

Of all the great inventions yet to be worked out the grandest of all will be a wise system of distribution whereby mental and physical products may be equitably exchanged upon a broader and more comprehensive basis.

Hitherto discovery and invention have only sought to increase the bulk and volume of things with the least human toil, forgetting all the while that man must still live by the sweat of his brow—must labor in order to earn, must earn in order to consume, must consume in order to cause production.

More skillful husbandry, with improved machinery, may every year produce larger crops at less cost of human toil. Better fabrics may constantly be more cheaply woven by superior devices of manufacture. In every field of labor science and industry may conspire together to fill storehouses to overflowing with products. Yet with all this varied application of useful labor, unless there is coupled with it a better system of distribution, these modern forces of civilization, now so rapidly multiplying the creative power for larger production, will fall woefully short of their grand design—the general elevation of man to a higher plane of being.

All progress in wealth, in science, in power is proportioned to the freest and most equitable commerce or exchange of ideas and services. To further this object should be the grand end and aim of true economic science. Whatever promotes this commerce is just and right, but whatever obstructs it is crime and treason to society.

The commerce of the world has grown too complex to barter one thing for another, and therefore money has become necessary as the great tool of exchange. Not money locked up in banks or secreted in hiding places, but money performing its legitimate function in the rapid exchange of ideas, of services, of productions.

We do not need a costly money, a money of intrinsic value, in order to facilitate this commerce of productions, for it may be accomplished equally well with money of a cheap material providing there is an abundance of it at low cost and of undoubted security.

The circulation of money may be likened to the movement of a railroad train. The more frequently trains move, at the lowest possible freight cost, the more the interchange and transportation of productions is stimulated.

On the virgin prairies of the west wheat culture now takes the place of hunting because the railroad transportation of crops affords a surplus over the cost of production, which freight by ox teams would absorb. This surplus, or profit, enables the farmer to buy the productions of others, which costlier transportation would deny him. Hence the interchanges of agriculturists are promoted or discouraged by freight tariffs. The cheapest, not the costliest freight rates, are always demanded, so that the largest profit may inure to the producer at the least cost to the consumer. In this way productive industry receives its largest impetus.

Money is a far more important vehicle for the equitable interchange of productions than railroad trains. While frequent trains, at low prices, with great safety promote the largest commerce on railroads, so the large volume of money at cheap cost and perfect security best promotes the broader commerce of ideas, of services and of all productions.

By such means the internal commerce of the country may be stimulated to enormous proportions, and, after all, it is this internal commerce which is the surest basis for national prosperity. The comprehensive encouragement to a large domestic commerce will cause the cultivation of the wider fields in agriculture by marketing food among those now suffering for the need of it. It will stimulate a larger general demand for products of all kinds, both mental and physical. It will distribute not only the grosser needs of existence freely to all, but it will advance knowledge, build libraries and embellish homes widely with works of art and taste.

Through the equitable interchange of services and not through the debasement of amassing the lowest in every community will be able to command the physician's skill and the thousand other ministering offices more generally diffused with man's closer association, refinement and culture.

In short, a commerce wisely stimulated by sufficient, well secured and cheap money will quicken the throbbing pulse of every industry. Instead of one it will cause a thousand to be usefully and profitably employed. It will nerve every arm and incite every brain to healthful energy in all the present vocations of life as well as open still vast and unexplored fields for human effort.

This commerce may be made to surpass anything heretofore known in the history of mankind. While it will still justly yield its largest favors to the most intelligent and industrious it will out of its very abundance freely supply the necessary wants of all. It may be thus made to dwarf all the past commerce of the world into insignificance and nothingness, filling the whole earth with joy, fruitfulness and plenty.

Who dares to assert that such a commerce is not now necessitated by the present wonderful modern development of automatic forces? Who may not see that science and machinery are constantly multiplying productions, in excess of marketable demand, with less and less human labor? Do not idle hands and surplus stocks everywhere tell the same tale, always demonstrating the supreme necessity for such a commercial production as now only spasmodically

ally created because markets become surfeited not from the insufficiency of would be consumers, but from the lack of ability to purchase through the interchange of productions. The evil is a two edged sword. When commerce moves slowly, labor perishes, thus denying rightful earnings to those whose interchanges of labor would create a large, active and steady commerce.

The evil grows out of a time honored delusion. The theory of money is defective. Our system of finance has become too cramped to conduct broad and healthful exchanges. The false idea that the intrinsic value of coin money can and must be imparted to all tokens of exchange is mainly responsible for the error. Its absurdity is exposed by the fact that 99 paper bank credit dollars are now required to be issued for every dollar of existing coin in order to conduct the present narrow exchange of productions. It is thus seen that even now intrinsic value is so thinly diluted and varnished over the present system of money as to show that some other foundation for its safety must exist than that of intrinsic value. Let us examine what is this real foundation.

It is well known that a counterfeit dollar will circulate as freely from hand to hand as the genuine coin until it is discovered to be debased and not entitled to credit.

So also in former times "wildcat" bank notes circulated equally as well as those of sound banks, so long as the public believed both entitled to equal credit.

All this proves that the circulation of money is really founded on credit, or confidence, and not on intrinsic value. Is this admitted? Then it follows that credit should be obtained at the lowest cost for money, because when it is needlessly high the cost of money is unnecessarily enhanced, thereby unduly taxing everything we eat, drink, wear or consume. Just as the needless high transportation from farms paralyzes the productions of agriculture, so the too small volume and high cost of money paralyzes energy in every department of industry.

The delusion that the true basis for money is intrinsic value instead of credit has been most harmful in retarding social progress. It has caused its volume to be unduly limited and maintained at a costly price. Thus money has been clothed with an unjust power over other things, unfairly restricting and changing commercial values without regard to the cost of production. The oppressions of metallic money brought the darkness of the middle ages upon the world while national credit without coin money in Venice enabled a population of less than 200,000 to establish and maintain for 500 years a commerce surpassing in splendor anything before or since known to man by a like population.

Credit being the true basis for money and not intrinsic value, it follows then that the public should enjoy the cheapest and best possible credit for its money, because the aggregate tax on society by costly money is overwhelming in its antagonism to production. May it not be asked what cheaper or better credit can be had for the people's money than the joint credit of all the people?

The spacious plea of intrinsic value for money long enabled bankers in this country to foist upon the public their private or corporate credit ostensibly secured upon coin. The frequent failures to redeem these worthless credits became a crying public calamity, finally necessitating a legal conservator of bank morals, whose duty it is to see that bank note circulation is secured upon United States bonds.

Although bank circulation is now thus firmly secured upon public credit or the bonded faith of the whole people, bank depositors are really no better secured than were the depositors in the old state banks. In order to make 25 or 30 per cent annual profit for the capital invested bankers aim to increase deposits three or four fold, so as to loan \$3 or \$4 at interest for every dollar of capital. Thus while the risk to the note holder (which is only one-quarter of the whole) is taken away—the other three-quarters risk—being that of the depositor—is subject to all the dangers and chances that may befall private credit, as in the times of the state banks.

The power that this absurd plea of intrinsic value in some mysterious and unaccountable way is supposed to give to public money when wielded by private hands entails an enormous aggregated cost on production.

Today the precious metals may be in America, but tomorrow freighted to Europe according to the exigencies of exchange. Their volume is too small and uncertain, their locality too changeable to be a safe credit basis for the enlarged automatic production of growing civilization.

Besides this all the patchwork of successive congressional enactments from the foundation of the government have failed to establish a uniform equilibrium of intrinsic value, either of the precious metals with each other, or in their broader relation to productions.

Finally the wonderful development of natural forces in this age of science and discovery demands the universal admission of man to the generous banqueting table of nature's bounty. Nothing short of this will allow a sufficient consumption of the vast productions of automatic labor. Nothing short of the abolishment of all unjust taxes on production and commerce, through scarce, badly secured and costly money, will diminish crime by stimulating activity, through the incentive given to each to enjoy fully the fruit of his own individual earnings.

These are some of the grave reasons why it has become necessary that commerce should not be based upon the insignificant volume of the precious metals, nor on the costly and dangerous credit of banks, but rather upon the cheapest and safest and best of all credits, that of all the wealth, of all the energy and all the property, individually and collectively, of the entire American people.

CHARLES M. DUPON.

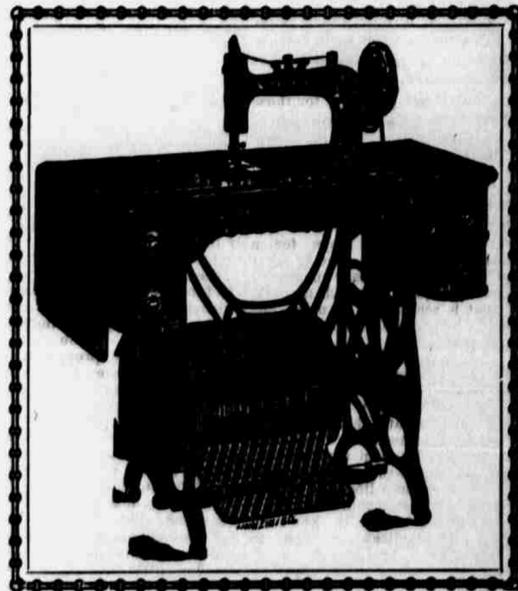
THE "INDEPENDENT"

SEWING MACHINE

A Perfect Machine at a Popular Price.

\$19.50

WITH ALL ATTACHMENTS. FREIGHT PREPAID.



Why pay three times as much in order to secure a popular name? When you buy some machines you pay 75 per cent for the name and 25 per cent for the machine. We sell you a Sewing Machine that will sew, and charge you nothing for the name. If you do not like the name "Independent," paint red over it and call the machine what you will. We are doing the advertising, and it does not cost us much. We buy the machines direct from one of the largest manufacturers in the world at FACTORY COST, and we offer them to our subscribers at an exceptionally low price, and all we want in addition is One Subscriber. Our "Independent" Machine is a thoroughly first-class Family Sewing Machine, and is retained under its original name at \$65.00. Our arrangements with the manufacturers will not allow us to use their name, but instead we call it "Independent."

HIGH ARM, HIGH GRADE,
NOISELESS, LIGHT RUNNING,
SELF-THREADING,
SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the Medal Premium at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.—A written warranty accompanies each Machine. All parts are interchangeable, and we can supply duplicates at any time. Each part of the Machine is fitted with such exactness that no trouble can arise with any part, as new pieces can be supplied with the assurance of a perfect fit.

Our "Independent" is a strictly high-grade Sewing Machine, and finished throughout in the best possible manner. It possesses all modern improvements, and its mechanical construction is such that in it are combined simplicity with great strength, thus insuring ease of running, durability, and making it impossible for the Machine to be put out of order. It sews fast and makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread and all classes of material. Always ready for use and unrivaled for speed, durability and quality of work.

Notice the following points of superiority.
THE HEAD swings on patent socket hinges, and is firmly held down by a thumb screw. It is strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. The bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with the top of the table. HIGHEST ARM—The space under the arm is 5 1/2 inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, even quilts. IT IS SELF-THREADING—There are absolutely no holes to put the thread through except the eye of the needle. THE SHUTTLE is cylinder, open on the end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. THE SUTTER REGULATOR is on the bed of the Machine, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. THE FEED is double and extends on both sides of the needle; never fails to take the goods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive; no springs to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER—An arrangement for filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. The Machine does not run while winding the bobbin. LIGHT RUNNING—The Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. THE SUTTER is a double-lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not unravel, and can be changed without stopping the Machine. THE TENSION is a flat spring tension and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. THE NEEDLE is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. NEEDLE BAR is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. ADJUSTABLE BEARINGS—All bearings are case-hardened steel and can be easily adjusted with a screwdriver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the Machine will last a life time. ATTACHMENTS—Each Machine is furnished with the following set of best steel attachments FREE: One Foot Hammer following set of best steel attachments FREE: One Foot Hammer Driver, one Shuttle Screw Driver, one Presser Foot, one Belt and Hook, one Oil Can filled with oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Screw, one Quilter, and one Instruction Book.

A \$65.00 MACHINE FOR \$19.50.

OUR OFFERS

- FIRST—Our "Independent" Sewing Machine as above described and Nebraska Independent one year for \$19.50.
- SECOND—Our "Independent" Sewing Machine given as a premium absolutely free of cost for a Club of 50 Subscribers at \$1.00 each.
- THIRD—Our "Independent" Sewing Machine for \$14.00 cash and a Club of 25 Subscribers at \$1.00 each.

FREIGHT PAID—All machines shipped direct from factory at Chicago. Freight charges prepaid to any point in the United States on a railway, except to points in Washington, California, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Arizona and Wyoming, to which states we will prepay all freight charges for \$3.00 additional.

Persons ordering Machines will please state plainly the point to which the Machine is to be shipped, as well as the postoffice the paper is to be sent to. Give shipping point as well as postoffice address, and both Machine and paper will be promptly sent.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS OR APPLY FOR INFORMATION TO
INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO.,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

New Lincoln Steel Range
Best on Earth
Made on Honor. Sold on Merit.
Guaranteed a good Baker and Economical of Fuel. All Styles and Sizes.
Some people claim they will save their cost in fuel inside of two years over any cook stove above. If your dealer does not keep them write to us and we will provide a way for you to buy one at a reasonable price.
BUCKSTAFF BROS. MFG. CO.
Lincoln, Neb., Makers.
Patronize Home Industry. Stand up for Nebraska.

Why not have your SHIRTS Laundered for 5c, CUFFS 4c, COLLARS 2c, at the new 5c Laundry 1629 O STREET. Hal-loc 383. Business called for and delivered. Minimum of 10c.