

WHEN WE'LL ALLY.

WHEN ENGLAND EXTENDS THE HAND OF DEMOCRACY, WE WILL GRASP IT.

But We Will Not Be Taken In by the Sentiment That Is Fanned by the Goldocracy—We Respect the English People, but Distrust British Institutions.

The course of events in the United States for the last ten years indicated unmistakably the complete restoration of our impaired bimetallic system of money. If that restoration can be prevented by any power, national or international, then, of a certainty, all the obligations of the United States will be made payable in gold only, in which event Great Britain will receive her payment according to the coveted standard of gold. If the complete restoration of our bimetallic system should be effected, then Great Britain, as our principal creditor, will have to accept in payment the dollar of the law and the contract—that is, the alternative dollar of silver or gold at the option of the payer. To prevent this contingency is one of the most powerful and interested motives which has existed since that date when the "preservation of the public credit" and the "defense of the national honor" became the hypocritical watchwords of the money kings of the world.

If we should enter into a fraternal embrace with Great Britain, if we should become allied with her in intimate friendship and co-operation in the manner suggested by the prevailing enthusiasm, then of a certainty the bimetallic system of money will receive its quietus forever. Then of a certainty will the dollar of the contract be finally discarded from both the national and international business of mankind, and the single standard of gold will be riveted upon all nations. To accomplish this end is worth much to Great Britain. To accomplish it is a burden to the United States. To accomplish this end will fill the coffers of the money lords of London and Amsterdam to overflowing with the gold of the American mines and mints, but it will leave the United States impoverished and will reduce our people ultimately to industrial servitude.

If this were just, we should have nothing to say, but it is not just. On the contrary, it is wholesale outrage and robbery. We have not promised to discharge our obligations to Europe according to the standard of gold. This fact is so notorious that when the recent bond grab of \$400,000,000 was carried through congress under the pretense of furnishing revenue for the prosecution of the Spanish war the bonds ordered were once more by specification made payable not in gold, but in coin only. The policy of the money power in all the world is to force upon the word "coin" the meaning gold, and the hope of doing this has been the deep down motive with those who have touched off the prevailing conflagration of sentiment and enthusiasm for an Anglo-American alliance.

We will have none of it. We are not to be taken in. Our gallible age has passed. Bitter experience has somewhat improved our faculties. We intend to stand fast with the old democratic republic. We intend to stand with it or fall with it. Our fortunes are all involved, and our hopes for the future, the aspirations which we cherish for the coming glory of a free government, instituted by the people for themselves, are all part and parcel of the policy of national independence as against all entanglements with foreign powers.

There are conditions, however, under which the case may be different. If the concession shall be made from the other side and not from this side, then we are willing to join hands and fortunes with all them that make it. What does the concession involve? It involves on the part of the European governments the abandonment of their medieval pretensions and the acceptance of democracy as the bottom principle of society and state. With this, and nothing less than this, we shall be satisfied. We, too, hope in some good day to see internationality accomplished. We also cherish the dream that the time will come when nations shall be fraternal. But we have one undeviating principle upon which our hope and our dream are based, and that principle is and that dream is that the nations, becoming fraternal, shall also become both democratic and humane.

Hereditary monarchy, and indeed monarchy of any kind, consists not with human liberty and with the welfare of the race. Monarchy is a sham, it is a delusion. It has no right to exist. Whatever may be its antecedents it is an offense against civilization. As long as monarchy exists the standing army will exist, the floating navy will exist. As long as monarchy exists the rulers of the world will continue to express to each other their "distinguished consideration," and at the same time will plant their swords in each other's pericardium.

For the English people we have the greatest respect, and the respect is mingled with admiration and affection. The English people are among the strongest if not the very strongest type of mankind. They have substantial merits which cannot be overlooked by any unprejudiced mind. The English people have fought a victorious battle over nature, and a glorious battle with barbarism. They have shown a power and a persistency the like of which we think has not been witnessed in any other age or nation. They have colonized the world; they have mastered the inhospitable ocean. They have planted dominions on foreign shores. Our own 13 states of the eighteenth century were the result of English planting. We grew out of the loins of this strong, resolute, determined and liberty loving stock of men, and we shall not be behind in awarding to them the full praise to which they are entitled. It is against the institutional life of

Great Britain that we protest. It is the fear of that institutional life which holds us back even in this day of rampant fraternalism. We adopt with only a slight change of phraseology the old Vergilian verse, "Timeo Britannos et dona ferentes." We distrust the Britons even when they bring their gifts—not because of a want of appreciation of the race character of our more remote ancestors, but because of the organic conditions in which the Britons are involved. They have a hereditary monarchy. They have an aristocratic organization of society. They have an absolute house of lords. They have the absurd principle and practice of primogeniture. They have the doctrine of entail. They have everything of an institutional character which is not democratic—except always the magnificent house of commons and the responsible ministry. It is because of this institutional depravity and because of what we believe to be the interested motive of commercialism threatening to enforce upon us by a deceitful intrigue the necessity of paying to the bondholders of Great Britain fully \$10,000,000,000 by the single standard of gold, when every dollar of the debt was contracted on the basis of our bimetallic system in the United States—it is for this reason that we are obliged to reject the proffered hand and to go on our solitary way of independence and separate nationality.

As to the hand of the English people, we grasp it because we think that ultimately it is or will be the hand of democracy, and whoever in this world—whether it be on shore or sea, whether it be of the white man, the yellow man or the man in black—extends the hand of democracy to us it shall be seized with an answering clasp for the promotion not of such a fact as the concert of Europe, but for the promotion of a humane and generous civilization throughout the earth.—John Clark Ridpath in Arena For August.

Not a Theory.

The report of the interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1897, shows the net earnings of the railways representing a total mileage of 160,027 miles were \$369,050,856. The net earnings, increased by the income from sources other than those connected directly with the business of transportation, such as income from investment in stocks and bonds, produced the total income of the railways for the year from which interest and other charges against income are met before dividends are declared and the financial result of the operations is shown in the surplus remaining. The total income of the railways covered by the report for the last fiscal year, including \$34,166,656 income from investments and miscellaneous sources, was \$403,217,512. The deductions for interest and other charges amounted to \$55,878,180 for the dividends and surplus for the year. Since, however, the dividends declared amounted to \$57,290,679 the figures show a deficit of \$1,412,899 in the income account of the railways as a whole. The amount of taxes paid by the operating companies was \$40,979,933.

United States Railways.

Last week Bradstreet and Dun, the commercial agencies of New York, announced that the month of July was the best for business in the country's history. On the other hand, the superintendent of the free employment bureau of this city, who is in a position to judge the situation quite accurately, says that the demand for help decreased fully 20 per cent during the month, and that applications for jobs steadily increased. Without a doubt the conditions in other industrial centers are about the same as in Cleveland, and it follows, consequently, that even with a steadily increasing volume of business no perceptible impression can be made upon the unemployed army, if indeed it does not grow in size, which is the tendency at present. If Bradstreet and Dun are correct, it is unmistakable evidence that labor saving and newer methods of production and distribution are accomplishing greater results than even the most careful students of economics could foresee. It is an actual condition that confronts us; not a theory.—Cleveland Citizen.

Poor Bleeding Kansas.

In just one year Kansas will owe no one a dollar except the state of Kansas. At that time the last block of state bonds will be paid and refunded in bonds which will be owned by the state permanent school fund. All of the other bonds are so owned. The payment of interest is simply a matter of bookkeeping in the state treasurer's office. Bonds amounting to \$47,000 have just been taken up in similar way. By this change the state saves in interest charges, as the new bonds bear 4 per cent while the old ones draw 7.—Advocate and News.

And the confounded, crazy Pops have been in control in Kansas! They are robbers, for they are robbing the money lenders by refunding the 7 per cent bonds for 4 per cent.—Omaha Nonconformist.

Men Who Stand Erect.

Let me repeat that compromisers, traders and neutral men never correct abuses, never found or save free institutions and never fight for human rights. They always become instruments for the enemy. Wherever they are in control the party is unworthy of the respect of mankind. Only men of conviction and courage can save this land. Only the men who stand erect ever get recognition from the great speaker who prevails over the deliberations of the universe.—John P. Altgeld.

Essential to Safety.

Direct legislation is an essential to the safety of the republic. A few years ago the representative system was in decay. Now it is dead and stinks.—New York Journal.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Two Views Represented Before the League of Building and Loan Associations.

At the annual national convention at Omaha of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations the postal savings bank system was one of the principal subjects of discussion. Since the agitation for postal banks in this country has become so widespread the members of the league were anxious to know what might be the possible effect upon their associations of the establishment of this system. Consequently two of the most prominent members of the league were selected to present papers on the subject at the Omaha meeting. One of these persons was Mr. Julius Stern of the Chicago bar, who was president of the national league in 1896. The other was Judge Seymour Dexter of New York, who was president of the league in 1893.

Mr. Stern's address first gives a history of the postal savings bank movement and an account of the working of the system in other countries where it is in operation. He reaches the conclusion that the establishment of the system would be of great benefit to the people of this country. Mr. Stern then takes up the relation of postoffice banks to building and loan associations and reaches the conclusion that members of these associations should welcome rather than oppose the establishment of the postal savings system. There might be a small amount of interference between the two systems, but this, he believes, would be of slight importance. He points out certain ways in which the postal bank system would tend to strengthen the building and loan associations and help them to fulfill their special mission. The postal banks, too, would be of great benefit to thousands who, for one reason or another, could not possibly avail themselves of the opportunities to save afforded by the building association. Mr. Stern evidently believes there cannot be too many agencies for encouraging saving and inculcating habits of thrift among the people. He believes, too, that there is a field for each without encroaching upon the domain of the other. This is the idea that should prevail.

Judge Dexter, who presented the other paper, does not believe in postal banks. He bases his opposition on general principles, however, and not on any special menace of postal banks to the prosperity and permanence of building and loan associations. The following quotation from his address indicates the line of his opposition:

"I am opposed to any United States postal savings system because it is not in harmony with the theory and principles upon which our institutions are founded. The domain of our government should be confined to guarding, supervising and educating its citizens in the possession and handling of their own property, rather than to become the government the custodian and investor of the people's savings tends to the growth and development of paternalism in government."

This is simply an appeal to the old scarecrow, paternalism, which is losing its power with the people. Mr. Stern gives attention to this point, and says that the cry of paternalism must be waived as soon as raised, for in this country the people are the government. In consequence the co-operative effort of the people to make use of their government for the accomplishment of a given object is not "paternalism," but "fraternalism."

The discussion of this subject before the leading members of the building and loan associations of the country cannot but prove beneficial. It cannot be doubted that a large proportion of these members will look upon the postal bank, not as a rival to be opposed, but as another helpful institution working for the same end as their own, but designed to supply a need for saving facilities which the building association is not expected to satisfy.—Chicago Record.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because, when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

AN ECHO OF OTHER DAYS.

That old romance of Slavery days, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," played an important part in our political history, and like an echo of other days comes a new political story called "The Success of a Failure." Its author is Judge Lincoln, of Stockville, Neb., and he has woven a strong and interesting story into a treatise on existing political conditions. It's worth the price—25 cents, or we send it free to every new subscriber who sends \$1.00 for one year's subscription to THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

Excursion to Boston.

The Nickel Plate road will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Boston and return for trains of September 16, 17 and 18 inclusive, at rate of \$19.00 for the round trip. Tickets will be valid returning until September 30 inclusive. On account of heavy travel at this particular time, those desiring sleeping accommodations should apply early to J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

REVIEW OF 35,000 SOLDIERS.

All the Troops at Chickamauga Pass Before the Inspector General.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 1.—Inspector General Breckinridge reviewed the greater part of the army encamped at Chickamauga Park at 9:30 o'clock this morning on Snodgrass hill, more than 25,000 men being in line.

The paymasters are now progressing rapidly with their work. They had thousands of sheets of pay rolls to look over, each sheet, in addition to giving the names of the men and time of service of each, containing numerous explanations. The men are all paid in currency, except such silver as may be necessary to make change. The bills are all new, having never been used or even folded.

Nomination Is Not Accepted.

MACON, Mo., Aug. 1.—Colonel F. W. Bles has formally declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District.

WARREN'S MONEY CHART.

Commendations of the First Edition Composed of Seven Parts.

The teachings of Money Chart if followed out will bless the nation and destroy the power of traitors of our country and initiate the brotherhood of man.—N. S. Dresbach, Carroll Co., Ill.

Money Chart knocks the wind all out of the coin redemption heresy.—Ed Earl, Rich Hill, Mo.

"Warren's Money Chart" is the most profound, forcible and convincing work that this great reform movement has produced. It is amazing to see the number of unanswerable facts that the author has succeeded in crowding into so small a compass. To the advanced student of political reform it is indispensable, while its simple form and style make it equally valuable to the beginner.—L. C. Bateman, Auburn, Mo.

Warren's Money Chart is the best vote maker in the market.—American Non-conformist.

I think Money Chart the best book of the kind I ever read and I hope to see the day when its suggestions will be in full force.—Geo. Montgomery, Deatur Co., Ind.

Money Chart is the best book on the money question. It is so clear that any reader can be convinced of its truth. It contains Populist doctrine purely and only that.—James E. McBride, Sec. Michigan State Committee.

Warren's Money Chart should be the text book of the nation. The three others of the club join me in saying that it is the grandest work ever published in the interest of our much depressed country.—Jos. McGovern, Glendale, Cal.

Money Chart is the best exposition of our financial difficulties as a nation, and provides the best remedies for our national ills, published in the English speaking world.—U. M. Browder, twice a nominee for Congress, Greensburg, Ind.

In African slavery times two books precipitated the struggle that brought freedom, The Irrepressible Conflict, and Uncle Tom's Cabin. Two books can do it again, Money Chart and Money of Account.—J. M. Snyder, Loup City, Neb.

If we could get the plans advocated in Money Chart into operation we would see all kinds of business begin now. We would see prosperity in reality.—D. A. Pew, St. Joseph, Mo.

Money Chart is the very best reform book yet published.—Jeffersonian, Fairhault, Minn.

I have carefully studied Money Chart and must say that a more convincing work has never been issued.—E. W. Richie, Viper, Ky., Nov. 20, 1897.

I am pleased to add my mite to the words of praise given Money Chart by many thousands. Judge Marvin Warren is a resident of my home town. No more hard working painstaking, conscientious man lives than Judge Warren.—C. Q. DeFrance, Executive Chamber, Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 20, 1897.

Money Chart is a thorough treatise of the money question, its concise and accurate logic carries with it a force of its own. It should be in the hands of every producer of wealth.—Chas. L. Hesse, Member of State Committee Silver Republicans, Hamlet, Ohio.

If it were possible to get ten per cent of the voters to read Money Chart a great economic change would follow the next election.—M. H. Dassen, Milan, O., Aug. 6, 1897.

I have read a great many works on finance, but I think Warren's Money Chart the best vote maker of them all.—H. M. Custison, Chairman Lamar County Committee, Texas.

I will pledge \$25 to distribute 100 copies of Money Chart during the coming year.—J. A. Allen, Dade county Mo., Dec. 23, 1897.

By mail to any address—

ONLY 25 CENTS.

INDEPENDENT PUB. CO.,

LINCOLN, NEB.

REDUCED RATES

To the Grand Encampment Mining District, Wyoming.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, plus \$5. from all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah to Rawlins, Wyo. Dates on which tickets will be sold are 1st and 3d Tuesday in May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., and Nov. Stage line daily except Sunday each way between Rawlins and Grand Encampment.

For full information call on or address E. B. Stinson, Gen'l Agt., Lincoln, Neb.

When bilious or constive eat a Cascaret and cathyartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Dr. Ketchum

Eyes, Ear, Nose, Throat and Catarrh. x x x

Spectacles Carefully Fitted.

All Fees Reasonable

226 South 11th



Everybody surrenders to Battle Ax.

There is no greater hardship than to be deprived of your

Battle Ax PLUG

and any one who has once chewed Battle Ax will give up most any thing to get it. 10c. buys a larger piece of Battle Ax than of any other kind of high grade quality.

Remember the name when you buy again.



IF YOU WISH

To purchase a piano and wish to get the best value for your money

you want one of our "Three S'es" Shaw, Schaffer, Shiller.

SHAW America's Greatest Piano, the greatest in the world. SCHAEFFER Very fine, good tone quality, beautiful case designs. SHILLER A good Piano at a price that will come within your reach

Sold on easy terms at cash prices by the

MATTHEWS PIANO CO., 130 South 13th St., LINCOLN, NEB.

Use

Kansas Lump Rock Salt For Stock.

Purest, Healthiest, Best.

Address WESTERN ROCK SALT CO., ST. LOUIS, MO

Sole Agents for Lyons Rock Salt Co., and Royal Salt Co. See our exhibit of stock salt at the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition—Omaha, Neb., Main Building.

Advertisement for 'CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED'.

Advertisement for 'WEAK MEN CURED AND BROUGHT TO PERFECT HEALTH'.



Advertisement for 'SYPHILIS OR BAD BLOOD'.

Mention the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT when writing to ad advertisers.

PATRONIZE OUR PATRONS!