THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

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shall join issue with him upon his treatstandpoint.

our position on this all important ques-tion. Then he goes on in accordance with this admission and further on destroys our position by admitting that there can be money without flat, for he says: We had "five hundred millions of gold in circulation, fifty millions of which was "flat" and that "balf our silver money is flat," one must infer from such statements that the rest of it was money but not flat. I should hate to meet an able advocate of the metal idea and able advocate of the metal idea and make such admissions. Nor would I admit that money is value. Let me give you my definition of money. The utter-ance of the sovereign. Who is the sov-ereign? In Russia it is the czar. In the United States it is the people. If only dity millions of our five hundred millions of solutions of our five hundred millions of gold is flat, then we must conclude that 450 millions of gold is necessary to express 50 millions of flat and if this is true we could not issue paper money except that it be based on coin or commodity value.

And to declare that money is valu puts us in the same position and furnishes our opponents ample grouuds to stand on to defeat our financial theories. Let me again ask and answer the all important question for upon this must rest our weal or woe. What then is money? The voice of the sovereign uttered. What is its essence or essential quality? Ans. Power, authority. (Not quality: Ans. Fower, hillority. (Not value.) Is value necessary in money? Full legal tender power, (not value) and fully receivable by the sovereign power which issues it. The most bigoted ad-vocate of metal as money dare not dispute my definition of money and the moment he admits it he is defeated. On the other hand we deleat ourselves whenever we admit any of his metal or value propositions in connection with money. The line of financial argument which has been followed for the past two years by our politicians and newspapers utterly destroys and deleats the origisal populist position, which accounts for our disorganized condition and the indifference of our voters. It is our own people who are defeating us, those who write and preach must remember that the rank and file of our party are so well Editor Independent: posted on the money question that non sense don't go. They know that the whole strength of their position rests in the primary truth with regard to money and its control. Some of our statesme get very eloquent against the proposi-tion to give the bankers the power to issue and control our volume of money and with the next breath advocate the coinage of gold and silver which gives to them the power of control just as com-pletely as the other. Do not blame me that this is so for I did not cause it, but run an "expediency" campaign success-fully, the republicans can slways beat us fully, the republicans can always beat us on that line. Our strength is in the moral force of our position. We must emancipate production and labor from commercial jobbery and financial ex-ploitation. This can only be done through a just financial system. H. G. STEWART. Mr. Stewart mistakes Mr. Johnson's position. When he spoke of \$50,000,-000 fiat in the gold in circulation, he money that they worship, while all the money that they worship, while all the time they were denouncing flat money. But what kind of thing money that had no value would be, is beyond the com-prehension of the editor of the INDEprehension of the editor of the INDE-PENDENT. Money is not wealth. Money has, if paper, no utility and if gold or Wesaid that it should not be the policy silver very little What is value? The economic definition is: "Power in exchange." Money has power in exmeans to say that money has no utility or that it is not wealth.

ECONOMIC DISCUSSION. Editor Independent: In a recent issue of your paper Brother Johnson of North Loup proceeds to give as some lessons on "flat" money. I agree with Mr. J. that our newspapers and speakers have either been led or drifted away from discussion of those which alone embody principles. Buti shall join issue with him upon his treat-

ment of the question from the populist forts. I sincerely believe the sating under three party banners is the prime First. I object to his statement that cause of the deleat of Senator Allen, first money is value. Whenever this is ad- owing to a false confidence infused into mitted we loose much of the strength of many of our workers, second a spirit of mutual jealousy. Such a system would create lastly the incentive it gave the opposition to appeal to the partizanship of its following. Near as we are together, it is little short of criminality for petty jealousy to keep the leaders apart, when the people have so much at

stake. I would suggest peoples republican de-mocracy as a suitable name for the new party in contradiction to Mark Hanna party in contradiction to Mark Hanna republicanism and Grover Cleveland democracy. If the populists may have the initiative and referendum and our contention that all money be a legal tender without other redemption than the receipt of same by the government in dues, I think we can readily forego everything else. And by the way, would it not be well to issue all money through it not be well to issue all money through labor only, i. e., the government employ all thesurplus labor, the farme, factories, railroads etc., that we utilize at so much a day in legal tender treasury notes receivable for the customs, and subject to retirement upon such presentation. Would this not make laber master of the situation and make it totally impossible for bankers to control the volume

of money. If the legislature desires to do the right thing in making the highest education both accessable and free to all pupils alike, they will transfer all school taxes from all sources, railroads etc., into one common or general school fund, build higher schools in the centre of each township, compel each district to tax itself to a certain limit for teachers wages and make up the deficiency if there be any out of this general fund for teachers wages for all know that parents as a rule are neither able to send their children to the county seat, high schools or the state university. Objection may be made to such a system of taxation, but it should be borne in mind that both the railroad taxes as also the license comes indirectly from the body of the people. Agitate, educate and demand our rights.

THOMAS A. DONAHOE. Wood River, Neb., Feb. 6, 1896.

I see in the last issue of your paper the following editorial: "How a union of forces is to be effected in the next campaign is being dircussed more or less in all the populist papers. The INDEPEN-DENT calls attention to one of the most practical plans yet suggested which is outlined in a communication by Miss Helen Goff and printed in this issue of the paper. The INDEPENDENT would like to receive communications from the old and tried workers and the new recruits loss we heed them we will be swept from existence as a party at the next general election. We have not got the money to as to their opinion of the efficacy of such TL MIII De to get together if any one of the platforms contains a plank that either of the other partise believe to be fundamentally wrong. That was the trouble last time." I see that we have got back into the same old question that set Wharton same old question that set Wharton Barker on his ear. Ignatius Donnelly went to pieces over the same thing. Being that these middle-of-the road fel-lows have deserted their company. I suppose that leaves us free to do what we would consider heat for the welfare of der to great corporations. The citizen was showing that from the gold stand-ard argument as used by themselves they could not escape the conclusion that there was \$50,000,000 of fist in the that at the organization of the populist of a man to vote a ticket regardless as to whom was placed on that ticket. We yet saddened, and his heart wrung, by went still further and said that a man should not be tied down to a party. In anguish of spirit that not all of that change. "Value is human estimation placed upon desirable objects the quantity of which is limited". If money had no value, no one would desire it, yet all men desire it. Doubtless Mr. Stewart tion. If we could elect better men to office, then we would expect better regu-lations in the United States, and the dissolution of the combination and trust. Now if it was the policy of the populat party to do what it c ...d for the inter-est of the people, and if necessary to dis-solve party lines, why do we at the pres-ent time stand in the middle of the road and say that we do not want an alliance with any other party. We are not in the middle of the road, but we are the next thing to it; we are on a fusion basis. Now I do not mean to say anything about fusion because I was in favor of the endorsement of Bryan. Fusion, as long as we have it, will be a trouble to us, and we can carry as many votes as democrats as we can as lusionists. 1 am a populist and have been a Jim Weaver fellow for quite a while and so far as I am concerned let 'or go demo-drat. WALTER JORXSON. North Loup, Neb.

left elbow, severe. Sergeant Wilbur E. Camp, company left thigh, slight.

First Sergeant William F. Cook compan G, neck, severe.

Captain Albert H. Hollingsworth, ompany C, thigh, severe. Second Lieutenant Bert D. Whedon,

company C, right thigh, severe. TWENTIETH KANSAS WOUNDED.

Private Frank D. Hulings, company K, shot through knee yesterday, accilental, serious. In the cable of February 11, in the

list of First Montana wounded, James W. Kennedy and William Kennelly, company G, are identical, the latter name being an error, shot right thigh, severe. Lieutenant Gardenshire, First Montana, wounded, is William Gardshire, formerly private, company G. OTIS.

HUMPHRLY BRO'S. SALE

The Humphrey Brothers Hardward Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, will sell the following articles on the Gust. Larson farm three and a half miles north west of Davey, February 28, 1899: Horse and carriage, cultivator and

other small articles.

A BROAD PLATFOTM.

Our Platform Covers the Field and Offer Relief to the Many of the Present.

The new quarterly called Justice, recently started and publisted at 16 Dey screet, New York, has in its first issue a vast amount of sound and solid reading. The following is elipped from different portions of the magizine. Thus it is that we find society more

and more divided into but two classes, compared with which, all former class distinctions were merciful. Between the lord and his serf, between the master and his slave, there was room for the feelings of pity, of kindness, and even of regard. But no such feeling is there to solten the relation between the owners of the great corporation and the toilers in its employ or the public who contribute to its gains Between them stands the soulless mons-ter itself," deal to all appeals, and to every consideration of humanity; and we see labor reduced to the lowest extrem-ity, and worse, turned out of employ-ment, as machinery does more and more the work. Almost the first step taken by the trust upon its formation is to shut down a number of plants, and turn the laborers adrift; reducing, at the same time, the wages of those remaining. Its next step, if indeed, not its first, is to crush out all competitors into the already overcrowded ranks of labor. Then turning its attention to the public, it reduces the price of the farmer's and other labor products, and raises the price of all supplies, until like the laborer reduced to the worst straits, these, one after the other, lose their farms and places of business, and join the army of the unemployed. Four million tramps we have already, and we can surly ex-

pect their numbers to increase. Politics is infected with these conditions; wealth and corporate influence control legislation. If laws are undertaken against them, is it but to satisfy popular clamor, and such laws are not, nor intended to be, effective; while on

adoption; for the advocates of each will give no real or lasting support to any partial platform which does not include the issues themselves regard as important. Any platform, to meet with gensral acceptance, must then, satisfy the views of all, and embody every needed aspect to reform.

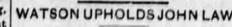
In accordance with the above conclus ion the editor treats of the extremes of wealth and poverty, trusts, railroads, city franchises, banks, land monopoly, inheritance and in fact all the distinctive principles of the populist party. The populist party has never been a one idea party, but its broad platform includes the remedy for all, or at least most of the present evils from which humanity suffers.

Accident in a Qurray.

OMARA, Neb., Feb. 17, 1899 .- John O'Connell, 2217 Pacific street, this city, while working in a stone quarry, reuntil he began taking Hood's Sarsapar-illa and used Hood's Olive Ointment, which cured him.

SACRIFICED.

It is with great regret we note the death of Guy Livagston at Manila, killed in battle. Guy was one of Nebras-ka's brightest, best and most promising young men. We have no doubt that he was foremost in the charge. The whole of the Philippines is not worth as much to this country as Gay Livingston was. He graduated from the University in the law department, and his future was very bright, yet it was sacrificed on the altan of imperialism.-Crote Democrat.



In His Story of France He Discusses the Currency Question.

It is the history of France, written from the point of view and with the polemic purpose of Populism. Mr. Thomas E. Watson believes in John Law's theories of money.

He thus ironically writes of the reseption at first given to that idea:

"He was an expert mathematician and an enthusiast on financial subjects. believing, as many other well meaning enthusiasts have done, that he had penetrated the mystery of the money question. His theory was that the circulation should be increased and that the true basis of money was the credit of the nation. He formulated his plan of a bank and bored people by talking about it, becoming almost as great a nuisance as Columbus did when he went wandering about Europe begging kings to lend him money with which to find a new world. The inventors of new things are terribly tiresome creatures. Had Napoleon been able to listen more patiently to Robert Fulton, he might have realized that the idea of the steamboat, properly applied, would have swept the wooden sailing ships of England off the seas and sent the British empire to rack and ruin.

"What was the famous 'system' o John Law? In a nutshell it was this To increase the money supply of the nation so that circulation would be quickened, business encouraged, enter prise stimulated, labor employed, prod ncts multiplied, prices caised and debts more easily paid.

"This shrewd Scotchman saw that

THE DINNER TABLE.

Every good housewife takes a pride in having her table set with a pretty cloth, fine china, and sparkling glass; and our husbands and brothers enjoy it as much as we do, only they do not often men-tion the fact. This does not necessarily involve a large outlay, for many of the cheap table linens have beautiful designs and when kept spotlessly clean will look better than more expensive pieces that are not well cared for. It is not considered necessary now for everything on the table to be of the same pattern and design. Pretty pieces of china and glassware may be purchased from time to time, and will help the appearance of the table wonderfully, and the amount they cost would scarcely be missed.

A silence cloth saves the linen and deadens the sound of the dishes. Two or three thicknesses of an old white wool blanket will answer the purpose, or it necessary to buy the material, the white cotton blankets which are thick and soft, will be as inexpensive as anything and will do nicely. Spread it smoothly upon the table, turn the edges under and tack it securely to keep it from slipping. Colored damask will do for other meals but let the cloth used on the dinner table be white, with no color unless it is a border of pale blue, piak or yellow. Cen-ter pieces and doilies, whether plain or elaborately embroidered, are not only handsome but economical as well, for they save the tablecloth and keep it clean. Embroidery silk in delicate colors show the work to better advantage than pure white, and if one will use the

proper care in laundering them they will retain their beautiful coloring to the iast. Heat the water until it is luke-warm, dissolve a little powdered borax in it, and enough soap to make a good suds. Such articles should never be washed and boiled with the other white clothes, as that would ruin them in a short time. Wash them lightly between the hands. They should not be used long enough to become so badly soiled tha hard rubbing is needed to get them clean. Borax is the best and safest article known to soften water, making very little rubbing necessary and does not injure the most delicate colors, and for that reason a little borax should be added to the water in which any em-broidered pieces or delicately tinted fab-rics are washed. Rinse through two waters, adding a little boiled starch to the second. Very little starch is needed, as they should not be made stiffer than new linen. Press the embroidery on the wrong side; then iron the remainder of the linen on the right side to give it the gloss it should have. This gives the embroidery a raised effect and makes it show plainer. E. J. C.

Combinations and Trusts.

If you inquire carefully you will discover that you can scarcely make a purchase in which the price is not dictated by a combination over which the merchant you deal with has no control. Nor does the process stop here. The very newspapers, upon whose independence and honesty the people depend for their instruction on public affairs, have combined, primarily to cheapen the cost of collecting the news, into a gigancost of collecting the news, into a gigan-tic news trust, called the Associated 7 and 21, sell tickets to points in north-Press, which, controlled by a few men ern and western Nebraska and parts at Chicago, has been able to distort the of Wyoming at one fare, plus \$2.00, for truth in many prominent instances and round trip; minimum fare \$9.60. For to poison with such distortion the very particulars call on A. S. Fielding, C. T. A., 117 South Tenth street, or depot,

fountain of popular information. -- Gov-

A Government Telegraph.

Congressman Corliss of Michigan has introduced in the house a bill for the laying of a telegraph cable from some point on the Pacific coast of the United States to Hawaii and thence to the Philippines and Japan. Mr. Corliss, it is understood, has long favored a postal telegraph for our own country and therefore this wise and businesslike move on his part will be no surprise.

As was pointed out in these columns months since a coterie of capitalists has obtained from the local Hawaiian government certain concessions for the laying of cables, subject to the approval of the American secretary of state. We hope that this approval has not been and will not be granted. The scheme contemplates a sufficient subsidy from this government to maintain and operate the line. No proposition of such a nature should be entertained at this time. The country has the benefit of one experience of that kind already. The first telegraph line in the world was built under a congressional appropriation. In less than three years it was surrendered to a private corporation. The blunder was a most costly one for the people, for they have had to pay for an inferior service hundreds of millions of dollars more than it would have cost if the telegraph had remained under public control, besides building up one of the most rapacious monopolies the country is cursed with.

For more than a third of a century there has been an incessant demand for a restoration of the telegraph to the postal service. Therefore this move of Mr. Corliss is in the right direction and we pledge him the support of our order

When answering advertisements mention Independent.

Another Excursion to Hot Springs. S. D.

Those who find it inconvenient or impossible to leave home during the summer months will be interested in the announcement that on the 28th of February, the Burlengton Route will sell round trip tickets to Hot Springs at half rates.

Tickets are good for thirty days from date of issue-long enough for visitors to receive substantial benefit from a course of treatment at the Sorings. Hot Springs largest hotel, the Evans, as well as its pridcipal bath houses are open throughout the year. Hot Springs climate, even in midwinter, is clear, dry and sunny, not nearly as cold, as a rule, as that of Nebraska.

For tickets and information about train service, apply at B. & M. Depot or City Office, Corner 10th and O Sts. G. W. BONNELL, C. P. & T. A.

CHEAP LANDS-CHEAP HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSION.

To enable interested people to investigate opportunities to get good farm land cheap, the Elkorn line will rner Ninth and S s

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup invariably cures promptly an catarrhal affections. This wonderful medicine performs today and has performed in the past half century , the speediest cures of colds in the throat, chest and lungs.



Gering, Nub., Feb., 1, 1890. Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb. Dear Sir: I purchased from you or through your paper, last September, one of the machines you recommended in your paper called the Independ-I never received the ten years warrants with it as the paper stated. grat. I would like for you to see that they make this all right or explain why they won't, as I see they have seed the warranty to others. I like the machine splendld, it does good work. If I had the warranty they recommand the machine, I think there is at least two of my neighbors that wonly purchase a machine of you as they have tried the singer and thought it not worth the money they asked for it. Hope to hear from you soon in regard to this. I remain, Truly

ADDIE M. OGLE.

GET TOGETHER

ditor Independent:

Mine Heley (half is on the right track. ach the referendum praces only, in pinkes, our weaver unite, and unite mat, if success in to crown our of. MORE KILLED.

today cabled as follows.

Manila, Feb. 18 .-- Adjutant General, Washington: Casualties it skirmish station yesterslay:

FIRST NEBRASKA KILLED.

iniquitous of them all, its promoters make their open boast that they are "waiting for legislation." And well they know they can procure it; their hench-men fill the halls of legislation, many of them in their service as paid counsel, their pockets filled with railroad passes, and not hesitating at more open bribes. Political bosses, in city, state, and na-tion, amass their mysterious millions, while our laws seem to have no other has, somehow or other, come to feel that when he casts his ballot, it is not for himself. He transfers his suffrage regularly from one party to the other, in the vain hope that each will prove more sinso far as he can see, it is but a choice of political evils, in which after all, he has little concern. These are not the con-ditions of freedom; they are the symptoms that were present in ancient repub-lics, when they had ceased to be such except in name

Well might the great Lincoln, his brow dire conflict, not all of the thick gloom and dreadful uncertainty of its worst days, had ever filled him with such apason and dread as these conditions

which he so clearly foresaw. The toilers of the world can, many of them, recall the days when their fathers, by the hard toil of their hands, with but the rudest implements of industry, yet lived in pleaty.

The tarmer planted and cultivated his corn with hos and shovel plow; he sowed his wheat by hand, harvested it with hand sickle or cradle, and threshed it with the flail or by the crude treading of horses. His good housewile, too, spun and wove the fabric for the clothing of the family with spinning wheel and hand loom, and made the ciothing, before the day of the sawing machine, with com-mon needle and thread. Yet, with all these disadvantages, and before the railroad brought the world's markets to his door, he often owned his farm free of incumbrance, well stocked, was fore-handed, and independent.

But the question men are everywhere. asking thomselves is, why, since their labor power has increased so enormously, does it not bring them a corresponding return. This wealth now so rapidly created in every field of industry, is after all, that of which the real would of the world consists. It is that for which we are all striving, which enables Washington, Feb. 18.-General Otis us to live in comfort, or the lack of shay called as follows. therefore, I, standing at a medora machine, can crate ten times the wealth my father could without its aid, it stands on Tariquina road morth of pumping to reason I should receive ten times as

FIRST NERHASKA KILLER PRIVATE GEORGE ANDREWS, company A, wounded in check, fore-arm and knee, died hast sight. WOUNDER Private Edward Day, company A, head, severe. Private Charles E, Park, company F, right thigh, slight. Private John Williams, company G,

the world was chained down by silver and gold. He saw that commerce tried in vain to spread her wings for a bolder fight. He realized that the world's stock of the precious metal was too small to supply the needs of mankind for money. Therefore he proposed that in addition to the metallic money coined the state should issue a paper currency based upon the public credit. "When this suggestion was first made

it was laughed out of court. Even now there are well meaning people the world over who have a superstitious reverence for the old orthodox doctrines about money. John Law, having a pair of eyes, dared to use them, having a mind. ventured to think for himself."

After very interestingly recounting the facts of Law's stupendous speculations Mr. Watson finds cause for blaming him only in the fact that he permitted himself to be somewhat diverted from his original scheme.

He sees nothing unsound in the "Mississippi Bubble," but on the contrary cites the present wealth of the great American states which have been since created out of Law's grant, as showing conclusively that his enormous stock issues, based upon what was then a wilderness, were not excessive. He writes:

Had not a wild craze for speculation suddenly broken out and carried all before it John Law's company would probably have added as much to the grandeur and riches of France as the East India company brought to Great Britain.

There was nothing chimerical in hop ing that dividends could be paid upon such a sum.

The more the system of Law is studied the less extravagant it will appear. His bank was organized upon precisely the same principles which bring prosperity to the banks of our own time.

Mr. Watson says that while "paper money is a good thing, as rain is, it is possible to have too much paper money. just as it is possible to get a calamitoos overplus of rain." But he declines to share the fears of these who believe that the plan of issning government flat money would lead in our day to any such excess. Ho says:

"It may be said that where the government exercises the power of exenting money it will always create too much. This is equivalent to saving that governments are not fit to govern. If the government is to be intrusted with the power to decide how many soldiers shall It is not in the reconstruction of society shall constitute the many how many



Plums, Strawberries and other small fruits. Can ship on both B. & M. and Mo. Pacific railroads. Write for prices or call at Nursery Headquarters, Auburn, Nemaha Co., Nebr.

