

WHAT WE SAY

What we say is reliable. We cannot forget the advantages that come to a store through the channels of confidence. We steer widely from catch-penny nonsense that you find in so many offers you find in your daily reading of ads.

When you place your money in a bank you do so because you have faith in its stock-holders and their management. You expect your investment to pay a certain per cent and you expect that per cent when 'tis due. You expect it because you have faith in their banking knowledge. Did you ever think how much better we do by you than the banks?

When you invest your money in this store you have faith in its business methods. When you invest your money here you expect to get your moneys worth, or your money back. You expect a certain per cent from your investment and you never fail to get it in this house. We pay interest by saving you from \$2.00 to \$5.00 on every suit of clothes you buy of us and in that way you get your principle and interest both back the same day you make your deposit. That's better than most stores do isn't it? One cent will bring you our catalogue with full instructions—how to save your money in clothing.

Nebraska Clothing Co

OMAHA

PLEASE MENTION THE INDEPENDENT

UNITE OR PERISH

There can be no hope for the producing classes while they continue to divide their votes.

The following is a part of a very powerful article that appeared in the July Arena. The necessity of a united opposition to the money power in the next presidential election was never more forcibly expressed.

There will be, on the republican side, in the campaign of 1900, the organizers of every trust, the president and directors of every bank, the officers and larger stockholders of every railroad, the employers in every protected industry, the managers and beneficiaries of every corporation operated under, or in hopes of special privilege; and above all these, the creators and gainers by the great monopoly of money. There will be exceptions, but so few as only to illuminate the fact, and this will occur no matter what the platform, or who the nominees of the party. The platform will be framed to deceive, the nominees will be chosen to mislead. The controllers of the trusts can be counted on to control republican legislation, no matter what the platform, or who the chosen tools. Principles count for little in a party that represents 85 per cent of the wealth of the land, owned by 12 per cent of the people. But this is by no means all. Upon the republican side will be not only those of great wealth, but those whom they directly or indirectly control, who are many. This will include, for example nine-tenths of the wealthier clergy, who preach to rich men's wives and receive rich men's checks. It will include most of the poorer clergy and religious workers among the poor, who, as a rule, are more dependent upon wealth even than those with larger salaries. It will include the lawyer who expects large fees, or who seeks a bank, railroad or corporation practice. Standing for silver in 1896 cost many a lawyer a remunerative practice. It will include most editors; at least most editorials will favor the republican party, though not a few journalists will write one way and vote the other. The exception to the republican attitude of the press will be a few brilliant and well-known papers and the noble army of martyrs of the unestablished reform press. Among those directly or indirectly influenced by wealth will be most college presidents and professors, those who desire to become such and teachers very generally, in schools both public and private. Few are so dependent today as teachers; those in public schools upon machine politics, those in private schools directly upon wealth. The only professional men, who, as a class, are largely independent, are physicians. The present system so wears on the nerves of the wealthy, of the poor, and particularly of those who are neither, that a physician with a practice can be reasonably independent. Besides the professions, there will be at the command of the moneyed a large number of the unemployed in need of money. This includes the multitudinous small merchants who may need loans from banks. It includes many who have mortgaged property, and, according to the last census, only thirty-five per cent of our own people own un-mortgaged homes. It includes vast numbers of the salesmen and clerks in stores and offices. Indeed, the whole commercial class, as a whole, can be counted upon faithfully to kneel before its feudal lords.

Yet this is not all. It is startling to realize that on the republican side will be many workmen, especially among the poorest. Almost all railroad employees, a large per cent of the employees in protected manufacturing, monopolized industries, street car companies, etc., with a vast proportion of the ignorant foreign voters of the cities will, of necessity, be colorfully republican. Practically the whole bought vote, the whole ignorant vote, the whole bulldozed vote, is today republican. This, together with the great, ignorant, respectable vote that can be indirectly bought, is money's main reliance.

Do we realize how the republican party is now at work? There are four national bureaus at present in its service. A single one of these employs one hundred and fifty clerks; and one hundred and fifty clerks can send out many letters in two years. Let us open their mail bag and see where these letters go, and what are their contents.

Many of the letters go to the city press and the country papers over the country. They contain matter of a nature that business men are not approving, and how much money is going through the clearing houses. It is easy to show this. Last year on the

average nearly two trusts were formed a week. This year business is better, and now a new trust appears almost every morning. If the trusts could only perform a new robbery every hour still more money would be transferred and go through the clearing houses. The letters too report in glowing terms what cases there are of wages being raised five or ten per cent, but forget to explain how, in the previous two years, wages have been cut again and again 5 or 10 per cent, 20 or 30 per cent in all. They also forget to state how the product is increasing and what is due to a heavy export trade. This will probably increase still more. When our people are completely robbed so that they can buy nothing, and work for nearly nothing, our manufacturers will be both able and compelled to export still more.

These letters also usually contain the statement that silver is dead. Some of them also quote certain professors in certain colleges. Later, after correspondence with Washington, these professors are appointed "experts on statistics" to certain United States bureaus and commissions. Still later, workmen are surprised to hear that "expert statistics" show that wages in the United States "have increased 80 per cent in the last 50 years." Others of these interesting letters are sent to the religious press, and argue that silver means financial dishonor and national disgrace. Moreover, silver is dead! Obituary editorials are requested and papers are requested to "please copy." These letters contain no checks. Religious people cannot be bought in that way. The letters to the regular press only occasionally contain checks. Most editors can be trusted of themselves to be on the side of money. Still other letters go to the papers of the United States published in foreign languages. These contain editorials prepared in the various languages, with a note to the editor promising payment on receipt of a copy of the paper containing the editorial. These letters are also sent in mourning over silver. Other letters go to certain great republican organs, with directions to send their weekly editions for six months to such and such doubtful voters with notes that the paper is paid for by "a friend" and that they need not be afraid to take them from the office. The paper is told to send the bill to the bureau.

Other letters do not go to the press, but are sent to the banks, railroad corporations, etc., and contain suggestions for the treatment of employees, financial dependents, etc. One suggestion is that banks make no loans to parties advertising in reform journals. This suggestion is now being acted on in the United States. Is not this a free country? Can not the banks do as they please? All such firms are also reminded that silver is dead, and to spread the news. Perhaps the most important letters, however, go to republican organizers through out the land, and usually contain large checks. This money goes ultimately to representatives more or less under pay, in every contested district, in every doubtful ward, in every close precinct in the United States, especially in the foreign precincts. In many doubtful cities the party has, in the close wards; representatives, more or less under pay, in every block. Finally, still other letters contain no checks, but receipts. These are addressed to the great combine and monopolies. This department makes all the rest possible. Mr. Hanna means to win in 1900.

What is there on the opposite side? Only two good things, Humanity and Truth. But unfortunately, there are also on the reform side four evil things, weakness, discouragement, poverty, division.

Truth and humanity will win, but only on two conditions. The first of these is the less important of the two; yet it is inexorable. Without it we cannot win. It is that the reform forces unite. This, we say, is the less important of the two conditions, but the inexorable one.

that. Second, they must be adequate to the situation. No bauble or string of bubbles will answer. Division is better than useless union. Third, the measures adopted must be within the range of political possibility, which includes the fact that they must be acceptable to millions of voters. Dreamers may unite for the impossible. Practical men cannot.

What measures, then, fulfil these three conditions? Direct legislation is one of them. This will not accomplish everything, but it is today a sine qua non. Without it we can get nothing. It only can give us control over our legislators. Legislators have sold us out before. Without direct legislation, they can do so again. But with direct legislation they cannot, at least not to any important extent. Direct legislation is the way today to spell democracy, the people's rule. Moreover, direct legislation leads to and includes all other reforms. It is almost the one measure upon which all the schools of reform agree. Its growth into favor has been unequalled in rapidity. It occupies the head of the marching column of reform. But alone it is not enough. Some think it is. The union reform party of Ohio thinks it is. It says that any party unwilling to leave all else to the people shows thereby that it does not believe in direct legislation. This is specious reasoning. Certainly any party that believes in direct legislation should refer all legislation to the people; but this should not except direct legislation itself. But a party does not legislate, it only proposes legislation; and any reform party that would win today must propose much more than direct legislation, but why? Because they think it means to something else,—principally public ownership.

This is another measure which fulfills the conditions indicated. It is only because of the end that the most care for the means. It is the end which will create enthusiasm, call out votes, carry the platform to success. Reformers may realize the necessity and all sufficiency of direct legislation, but the people cannot be roused over any mere machinery of legislation. Public ownership will carry direct legislation to success at the polls, and then direct legislation will make public ownership possible. Do we realize how popular public ownership is? The most popular papers of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco have come out avowedly for it. It was to some extent in the platform of every municipal party in Greater New York, two years ago. It was favored by every party, in one way or another, in Chicago's recent election. Because of his active hostility to private franchises, Carter Harrison was elected. It is embodied in the new charter of San Francisco. In Toledo, Mayor Jones made it his main plank, and received twice as many votes as both his opponents combined. It is favored by the gold demagogue of the east, and by Henry Watterson in the heart of Bourbon, Kentucky. And these instances show not only what editors and politicians think, but their judgment of what is popular with the people. If direct legislation has grown rapidly, public ownership has grown widely in favor. If direct legislation is the head, public ownership is the heart of reform, and a reform platform today without public ownership would mean a campaign that had lost heart in the beginning. Hence the folly of declaring for direct legislation alone. We cannot get everything at once; it is well to be definite and concrete; we must use language that the dullest can comprehend, and the acutest cannot twist into the declaration that we want to socialize everything at once; hence we favor language neither too vulgar nor too inclusive, but a definite declaration for "the national ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, and the municipal ownership of water, light, and local transit."

Two other planks must be added. The first of these is an anti-imperialist plank. This is necessary because the conscience of the land is aroused upon this point, and reform cannot neglect conscience. The attitude of the administration is a direct violation of the fundamental principles of all popular government, as deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed. The additional facts that it has broken the nation's solemn pledge, given before the war, in holding cheap our soldier's lives, and taking the lives of thousands of half-tutored islanders, while at the cannon's mouth it talks of spreading the principles of Christianity and of enlightened government, has called down a tempest on its head, even from its own party. Unless such a policy be immediately changed, it will be necessary to condemn it in any reform platform, and to do so loudly that all the world may hear. It is not a question of the Philippine islands, but of the United States. It is not a question of policy, but of honesty and moral right. Upon such a question, reform can neither be silent, nor utter uncertain sound. There will, too, as always in standing for the right, be political gain in such a plank. Few planks will rally more to our cause the best conscience of the nation, and few planks will better serve to divide the enemy. If we make the plank an issue, the republican party will be compelled either to support or condemn the administration, yet either course will cost the party hundreds of thousands of votes, for it is strong proof of the perverseness of its policy, that thousands, and perhaps millions, of republicans blush at their champion's course.

The fourth plank that we must adopt is the endorsement of the fundamental principles of the Chicago platform of 1896. This at first will not appear necessary to some, but it is so. To leave it out would mean absolute defeat. Let any one who doubts ask themselves two questions. First, can reform win without the cooperation of that great new democratic party which, in 1896, polled 5,500,000 votes? Secondly, can that democratic party, fresh from that battle, go back on the issue that gave it birth? It can go forward, but it cannot go backward. The proposition to leave silver out of the union platform means to ask the democratic party, led by strong men and backed by millions of voters who deeply believe in the silver principle, after a magnificent campaign, in which they almost won, and after standing for the cause since, suddenly to drop it, to set their own words to shift their ground under the enemies' feet. The party will not do it. Or, it means to leave the democratic party out of the union and to form a new party, and then expect to win. This would be madness! It would be reform's suicide.

Realize the democratic position. That party is willing to take up all else that we ask. Direct legislation is already in most democratic state platforms, and in

1896 came within one vote in the platform committee of being put even into the national platform. In 1900 it cannot be defeated. The utterances of all the great popular democratic papers and of almost all the leaders show that the party is equally ready for public ownership. If one doubts this, let him read again the details we give above. Public ownership cannot be defeated in the next democratic convention. The democratic leaders, too, are with us on the anti-imperialist plank. It will thus declare for all other planks in our platform, and if it does not, we do not favor union with it. Can we not, then, to get that union, declare for free silver, which the democrats and most populists want? Why should we not? Some say that other issues are more important. Perhaps, but this is argument, not for leaving silver out, but for adding other propositions to it, which is exactly what we propose.

Some say they want, not silver, but "sound" money. Perhaps they do; we do ourselves; but can we get it? Others say that the whole question is unimportant and begs the issue. If it be unimportant, can they not accept that little thing to win the great democratic party? A few, very few, reformers have conscientious scruples against the silver dollar. They really believe it would be a dishonest or fifty cent dollar. We ask no men to compromise honest belief. But reformers who so think are few. Of the 6,454,000 votes counted for silver in 1896, to say nothing of the votes cast, probably less than 1,000 now think silver wrong. The coming up of new issues, the fresh crimes committed by the republican party have, perhaps temporarily, in part obscured the silver question; but, for every silver man who has come to think silver wrong, and whose vote we may therefore lose, we shall win hundreds of votes of those weary and sick of gold and the rule of gold. It must be remembered, too, that at any moment the money question may blow up into a conflagration. The long-time debts of the nation are estimated by some at \$20,000,000,000 of dollars, the short-time debts at perhaps as much more. There is in the whole land, according to public authority, considerably less than \$2,000,000,000 of legal money. Let there be a financial or an industrial panic, (and with trusts, capitalized at \$7,000,000,000, largely water, a crash seems only a question of time), let confidence once go, and the people may have to pay \$40,000,000,000 of debts with \$2,000,000,000 of money. What that will mean, no one can even faintly guess.

We grant that large numbers of populists, and others outside of the democratic party, would prefer something better than silver; but that is not the question. The question is, can we get anything better? If not, our silence would mean gold. To go over to the gold standard is an impossibility for most democrats and populists; yet this is what silence would mean. Hence the insertion of a silver plank is necessary, if we are to have the democrats and most populists with us. We ask no reformers to vote for it who have conscientious scruples against silver; but every body else should vote for it, whether he personally desires it or not. The success of union may depend on this point. Direct legislation is the head, public ownership the heart, anti-imperialism the conscience; but free silver furnishes the feet of reform, and it alone can give us a standing that can unite with us the largest party opposed to republican domination. Without the democratic party we cannot win.

If the democratic party will accept all four propositions, as we believe it will, undoubtedly the best chance for success will be through that party, but, if the democratic party should fail to do so, we do not recommend union with it. Some dislike, and more fear, the democratic party. We remind such that the present democratic party is practically a new party, under a new, honest and fearless leader, a leader committed to the people's cause and whom the people trust. There are, of course, bad people in the democratic party, as in every party, and there are good people in the republican party, but this is of small political moment, because the bad do not control the democratic party and the good do not control the republican party. If we doubt that, look at their doings. A new party is not built up in a day. It would in all probability mean but one more division and one more defeat. The democratic is the only party that can carry the one hundred and thirty-three electoral votes of the south and against that solid argument, all arguments for a new party fade away. The only other present reform party that can at all compare with the democratic party in strength is the people's party; but that party cannot give us the south, and without that we cannot win.—W. D. P. Bliss, Alhambra, Cal.

A STATE CAMPAIGN FUND

The State Central Committee, at its recent meeting, authorized the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee to open, through the columns of the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT, a popular subscription for raising funds for the coming campaign.

In accordance with this action of the committee, blanks for such subscription, will appear in the paper each week, and additional pledges will be sent to any who apply for them.

The educational work not only of the coming campaign, but also that of 1900, must be vigorously pushed, and your committee should be enabled to make an aggressive fight, which can only be done by having the necessary funds to push the work.

The Publishers of the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT have kindly undertaken to receive all subscriptions that may be made and hold all pledges for future payments, publishing from time to time the list of contributors to the fund. They will also publish receipts from the chairman of the State Committee, showing that all funds received have been turned over to the Committee for purposes intended.

Where it is convenient to do so, clubs can be formed and the remittance made in the name of such club, or a number of individuals can send their subscriptions in one remittance. We hope for a generous response to this appeal. This is a campaign in the interest of the people, and they should hold up the hands of their servants and leaders as they move along in the front rank.

By order of the State Central Committee, Peoples Independent Party of Nebraska.
J. N. GAFFIN, Chairman.
J. M. THOMPSON, Secy.

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT FUND, FOR THE PEOPLES PARTY STATE CEN. COMMITTEE.

CASH SUBSCRIPTION.

The undersigned hereby subscribes and pays into the Nebraska Independent State Fund for the use of the Peoples Party State Committee the sum of.....DOLLARS.

DEFERRED SUBSCRIPTION.

I also agree to send you for use of said committee the sum of.....DOLLARS to be remitted not later than October 10, 1899.

Signature.....
Date.....
Postoffice..... County.....
Street No.....
Give the name, non de plume, or initials that the Nebraska Independent may use in crediting you in its columns with your subscription.
Name for Credit.....

Makes all remittances promptly to the Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Nebraska, and mail with this pledge. Organize clubs where possible and include several subscriptions in one remittance.

delegate to the state convention. In this county one delegate is usually elected from each township, therefore that amount is expected from each township. The money should be subscribed at the primaries and forwarded to the secretary of the state central committee. For this reason every populist should bring his quarter or half-dollar on this occasion that the money may be easily raised. The committee want to be in a position to be independent of any outside influence in the matter of campaign funds. It is easy to raise money if you go to the people who have special interests but hard if you have to depend upon the people themselves. Let us make it as easy as possible by having our little cash ready on the day of the primary. If all take a hand it is no burden on anybody. The Enterprise hopes that every township in the country will do this.—Exeter Enterprise.

Price \$30 per acre. \$1,000 cash, balance on time to suit purchaser. Address 538 Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Changing Their Business Location

On August 1st the Wells shoe store will move from their present room 208 North 10th street into their handsome new quarters at 941 O street, nearly opposite the postoffice. This is the location occupied for many years by the Bohanan Brothers meat market. The business of the firm has entirely outgrown its quarters and to take care of their rapidly increasing business they found it necessary to secure a much larger and better room. Mr. Wells says they will be able to carry a much larger and better stock of footwear of all kinds and will be in a much better shape to handle their trade. This firm believes in doing business "on the square" and it is an iron-clad rule of theirs to not permit any misrepresentation of goods. Every pair of shoes must be sold on its own merits. We bespeak for them a large increase of patronage in their new location.

HYPNOTISM



Why not learn how to hypnotize and control when you wish; gain the understanding and friendship of any one you choose? It makes fun for hours at a time; it pleases the old and the young. Large illustrated lessons and full particulars for 10c. Address all orders to PROF. C. E. WILSON, Lock Box 913, Lincoln, Nebraska.

"The Fertile Lands of Colorado"

is the title of an illustrated book issued by the

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Descriptive of the vast area of agricultural, Horticultural, and Grazing lands in Colorado & New Mexico, and which also contains full information as to live stock interests, the sugar beet industry, farming by irrigation, and the opening of the Ute Indian reservation, which will be mailed free by addressing

S. K. HOOPER, P.O. Box 100, Denver, Colo.

Clippings.

VERY UNFORTUNATE.

An honest German farmer has found a way to get the voters out on election day, and has communicated his discovery to the Nebraska Independent. It is simply to assess each fellow over 21 years of age \$3.00 voting tax, which he must pay if he does not vote, but when he has voted he is given a receipt for \$3.00 which shows that he has discharged his duty. Unfortunately there is no popular legislature in session now to enact his idea into law.—Central City Democrat.

WHOSE FLEET?

Whose fleet did Dewey annihilate—the Spanish or the Filipino? If the Spanish, why do we not claim Spain and "benevolently assimilate" it,—if the Filipino, why did we pay Spain \$20,000,000 for what we had already won? Will McKinley or some of his jugglers answer?—Pittsburg Kansas.

THE VERY WORST THING.

The worst thing that the populist ever did was to adopt the republican method of assessing its candidates for election expenses. It has this year determined to go back to first principles and to raise the money necessary to carry on its campaigns from the people. To this end the state committee have recommended that \$5. be raised for each

FARM FOR SALE

80 acres, well improved, near school, 3 acres of bearing orchard, 1 mile from railroad in Howard county, Nebraska. FREE