AGREEMENT WITH THE CROWS.

A Report that They Have Decided to Sell Part of Their Agency.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 14.—A Journal special from the Crow Indian agency, Montana, says:

"Government commissioners have effected an agreement with the Crow Indians which will become a treaty when ratified by congress. About a million acres of land will be purchased on the northern end of the Crow reservation from Fort Custer to the Yellowstone river and from Pryor creek to the eastern boundary of the reservation, embracing the lower Big Horn and other smaller streams. This leaves the Crows, 2,500,000 acres and will make them independent in time and furnish homes for thousands of civilized people. The price to be paid is about $1 per acre in payments. Considerable land is arable, but most of it is excellent for grazing, with timber on the streams. The Northern Pacific railway runs along the northern border and the Burlington diagonally through it from east to west."

THE TREATY WITH JAMAICA

No Foundation for the Assertion that It is Antagonistic.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce here has received a communication from John A. Kasson, one of the commissioners appointed to arrange a reciprocity treaty with Jamaica. Regarding the treaty he says:

"The treaty, although signed by the president of the United States, does not become operative until ratified by the senate. There is no public knowledge of its provisions now, hence no intelligent foundation for the assertion that the treaty is antagnoistic to the interests of the United States. Personally I do not consider it so."

Big Reduction of Wages.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 14.—What is probably the record for a big reduction of wages goes into effect in the structural department of the Cambria Steel company this morning. The reduction ranges between 70 and 80 per cent. The straighteners of the large beams will have their wages cut to about $3, while the holdups will be paid on a scale that will average them about $1.50 a day. The workmen declare that straightners had been making an average of $15 or 16 per day, and that the holdups averaged from $6 to $7 per day for their work. They claim that they were not overpaid even at that rate, for the beams are very heavy and the work is so severe on the men that they can endure it for only a few years.

May Yet Lead to Trouble.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 14.—The trouble that is brewing between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company and its miners, threatens to assume serious proportions. The big meeting held in Scranton last night, in favor of a reduction in price of powder, is to be followed by similar meetings in Luzerne county. The price paid for powder has been a matter of contention for twenty years. Officials of the coal companies say that to reduce the price of powder would mean increased cost to the companies for mining coal, or as one prominent official of the Delewafe, Lackawanna & Western company said: "It would mean an increase of wages, and this we are not prepared to grant."

Pensions for the Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—The following pensions have been granted:

Nebraska—Charles Edgar, Emerson; Benjamin Rogers, jr., Stoddard; John B. Murray, Soldiers' and Sailors' home, Grand Island; Matilda Bondurant, Norfolk; Lena Nagle, Mindon.

Iowa—William R. Baird, Dubuque; Alexander McNab, Blairsburg; James M. Frame, Des Moines; Andrew W. Ufford, Sheffield; Levi Gallanar, Villisca; Henry Grim, Toledo; John Bammer, Hamburg; Samuel P. Watkins, Fort Madison; Andrew B. Shakespeare, Central City; James M. Mershon, Des Moines; George Reid, Bedford; William Morehead, Ogden; Nancy Huhn, Delaware; Elizabeth Mulford, Gravity.

Will Release the Boats.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 14.—The recent seizure of six Canadian fishing boats near Point Roberts by the United States customs officers will probably be settled in a day or so by the release of the boats. The matter has been the subject of diplomatic discussion and was finally referred to United States District Attorney General Griggs. Gray reported that the seizure was made so close to the line and at a time when it was possible to be deceived in location that it might be advisable to release the boats. The attorney general wired him yesterday to proceed as he thought best. Mr. Gray immediately wrote Collector Huestis, advising him to let the boats go.

Swindlers Under Arrest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—Thos. A Bean, the notorious swindler, who about two years ago was arrested by the United States authorities for using the United States mails and sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary, is, together with three accessories, under arrest on the same charge. The men are charged with representing themselves as school teachers, receiving large consignments of books from firms at St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Taylorville, Ill.

Mount Vernon was their headquarters. Bean's confederates are Jesse Brady, jr., Rufus Brady and Walter C. Williams, all of Mount Vernon.

Will Ask Its Policy.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—M. Denys Cochin, monarchist, and one of the deputies for the Seine department has written to the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, announcing his intention to interpellate the government when parliament reassembles, regarding its general policy.

When answering advertisements mention Independent.

Take the INDEPENDENT 1 year, $1.00.

THE BANKERS KNOW

All Their Talk About "Basic Money" "Intrinsic Value" etc., is Pure Hypocrisy

A friend and myself have at hand the published doings of the American Bankers' association from its organization.

In the Chicago report for 1893, page 78, we read: "Only those who have some special reasons for watching the proceedings ever find access to these printed reports. They are sealed books to the multitude."

And the Detroit report, 1897, page 89, declares: "The ignorance which surrounds the currency question is profound."

We now propose to turn these annual reports inside out for the benefit of the reading public. Bankers know the truth and in their close counsels state it most frankly. The Chicago report, 1893, page 45, says: "The products of the labor of the people represent all there is of financial value (wealth) in a nation."

Then where can be found a better definition of money than is given on page 80 of the San Francisco report for 1892, towit: "Money is that article in a nation with which a debtor can extinguish his debts without the consent of the creditor, at a fixed unit of value. In other words, a legal tender by the supreme law of the land." Also on page 81 we read: "This fiat on the gold, the silver or the paper makes money. Nothing else does or can make money." And again: "Money has no intrinsic value, it only represents labor in some form. The gold in the mountains has no intrinsic value." Then on page 82: "We are safe, in view of the foregoing facts, in asserting that only the general government can issue money. That all other efforts are delusive substitutes that build up indebtedness that they cannot legally extinguish and have properly been termed paper lies."

This of course does not apply to the original greenbacks. The Chicago report, 1893, page 42, declares that the greenbacks are and always have been as good as gold the world around. Under the statute authorising them and its interpretation by the supreme court of the United States, the greenback was simply defined as "one dollar," absolute fiat, legal tender money, and the phrase, "Promise to Pay," was put there by the treasury department without any authority whatever from congress or any one else. To teach otherwise than the foregoing is wilful ignorance or malicious deception. But is there money enough in the country?

The San Francisco report, 1892, page 77, asserts: "There can be no permanent prosperity until our volume of available money is increased. Increasing disasters are abundantly stored in the future on the present relations between the volume of money and business." The same report, page 75, gives a table compiled from the comptroller of the currency for 1891, Vol 1, pages 155 and 242, showing the actual available cash, by states, per capita: "Missouri 29 cents, Kansas 99 cents, Iowa 69 cents and Nebraska $1.40, which last is the average per capita in the nation. Now does this compare with statements made by political hirelings on the stump? Under this condition the money sharks have done an immense business. The Chicago report, 1893, page 102, from the comptroller of the currency for 1891, September 2d, shows that the national banks, with 342,000,000 cash, received $2,310,000,000 of deposits and loaned $2,171,000,000; while trust companies and banks with $540,000,000 loaned it nearly ten times, producing over 5,000,000,000 of deposits, and 5,000,000,000 of loans. This is astounding, and it shows the awful power of this oligarchy. If compelled to meet these obligations all at once these institutions could not pay ten cents on the dollar.—M. N. Butler in Valley Democrat.

FLOUR SACKS.

A housekeeper cannot usually make or save large sums, but the little savings count in time, enabling us to provide extra comforts for the home, and to get many articles that we could not afford if it were not for the money obtained in this way. It may seem a small thing to save all the flour sacks and use them in various ways, but it pays to do so. They may be used to line the waists of dresses made of wash goods, or the little boys' trousers. They are nice for the children's every-day underclothes, for they are cool and easy to wash, for sleeveless waists of children's skirts, for dish towels and wash rags. Four flour sacks sewed together, with the seams nicely felled, are nice for a cover to spread over a small dining table that is kept set all the time. Six sacks would be required for a large table. They also make good quilt linings, and when you have used them for these and many other purposes, you will agree with me that they are worth saving.

Of course it is necessary to remove the letters before the sacks are used. The best way to do this is to keep them until you have half a dozen or more, then rip the seams and shake them well to remove as much of the flour as possible, wash them through one water, then prepare a strong suds of soft water and pearline, and boil them in it ten or fifteen minutes, stirring occasionally; take them out into the tub, pour cold water on them until they are cool enough to handle, then rinse and hang in the sunshine to dry. This will remove the letters and leave them like new pieces of muslin. If they are done on the regular wash day the flour will spoil the water for the other clothes, hence it is better to wash them alone. E. J. C.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—It is reported that the imperial heir presumptive of Austria, the Arch Duke Francis, is betrothed to the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna of Russia, who was formerly affianced to Prince Maximilian of Baden.

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26-in. Walking Plow $6.00.
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AFFECTED BY TRUSTS

Among the disturbing consequences of the rapidity with which the great monopoly corporations are forming is the change that has come about in the method of selling commodities. Under the old system it was indispensable to keep on the road an army of traveling salesmen. These men had to be of superior business experience and ability, of tried and tested qualities of character and of presentable and tactful address. The American commercial travelers, taken as a body, are a most creditable factor in our national life and citizenship, Mr. P. E. Dow, president of the Commercial Traveler's National League, testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington on June 16 that not less than 35,000 commercial travelers would be thrown out of employment as the result of the American trust movement up to date. This, he explained, would mean a loss to the men of $60,000,000 a year in salaries. An almost equal amount, he further explained, would be lost to the railroads and hotels of the country by the disappearance of all these commercial travelers from their accustomed routes and stopping places. Mr. Dowe might also have mentioned the fact that the livery stable business as well as the hotels will suffer to the extent of many millions a year in the west and south, where the commercial travelers have been accustomed to do a great part of their work by driving from convenient railroad points to numerous small places in the vicinity. Theoretically, of course, the relief of the distributive process from the burden of salaries, rrilroad fares, and hotel bills of a great army of traveling salesmen ought to redound to the benefit of the consumer. But at present the saving of these expenses means not a cheapening of the goods to the buyer, but an enhancement of profits to the monopoly. Moreover the beautiful theories of a more perfect mechanism for the distribution of profits furnish cold comfort to the men who have lost their jobs as salesmen and the hotel keepers whose only reliable source of patronage was the drummers' trade. All this does not prove that the monopoly corporations ought to be crushed out. But it certainly does go very far to prove that it is the business of the public to see that the benefits of such economies as may result from monopoly methods are shared with the community. —Review of Reviews.

HE'S FOR A FARMER

Please allow me space to urge a few reasons why the populists in the big Sixth should nominate a farmer.

First it is a farming or stock raising country. Second, the populist party is principally farmers and I believe a farmer can better represent their interests than a lawyer. When binder twine goes up, or nails or machinery etc., he realizes keenly his servile condition to trusts and corporations and a farmer congressman can better know the farmers hardships than a professional man. Nebraska is a farming state and still we have only lawyers in congress—why is this? Because the lawyer is more intelligent and honorable? No sir. For rugged intelligence and manly honor give me a farmer. Besides I am tired of seeing farmers rake chestnuts out of the fire for the fine haired, kid gloved gentlemen of leisure. Let us have at least one farmer in congress from Nebraska. Give us a farmer.

A SON OF MR. TOIL.

RENTING PUBLIC LANDS

The proposition to allow the western states and territories the control of the public lands situated within their borders, with the privilege of leasing them to stockmen and expending the revenue derived for state improvements, is not a new one. It is, however, equitable, and would vastly benefit the states availing themselves of the privilege, and it finds very general favor and endorsement among men who have given the conditions in the west any serious thought.

"The policy of leasing the grazing lands of the west by the states," Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture said, "cannot but operate very beneficially to those states, and would eliminate much of the trouble which the west is now having over the range question. Let the title to the land remain in the federal government by all means, but give the states the use of the lands—i. e., the money which would be derived from their rental. Most of the western states have comparatively small settled areas, and these must bear the burden of caring for the remainder of the state which is government property. It would be a very dangerous move to give the land itself to the states, because before long there would then be neither state nor government land; but it is simply a question of the state disposing of the annual income from rentals, a proper system of expenditures would soon become established. This would practically dispose of the range question, as leases could be made for terms of years, and there would be then no conflict of right."

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the absolute necessity for the inauguration of such a leasing system as above adAocated by Secretory Wilson, for the utter inadequacy of the present land system in the arid region, than a recent Cheyenne, (Wyo.) dispatcq in which it is stated that open war is threatened on Wyoming ranges. The most strained relations exist between cattlemen and sheepmen. "Especially is this true," the dispatch says, "in Converse and Carbon counties. Near Saratoga, masked cattlemen forcibly removed the sheep from certain mountain ranges, and fear is felt that open war will soon break out. Between illegal fencing and false pretense homesteading, with corralling of water rights, the general welfare of the bona-fide stockman is being greatly damaged."

This dispatch shows the serious condition which exists to a more or less extent all over the west through the overcrowding of ranges, and emphasizes the statement that it is time and past time for the enactment of laws which shall provide equitable rights for legitimate stock raisers and do away with the dangerous controversies which now exist in every grazing section.

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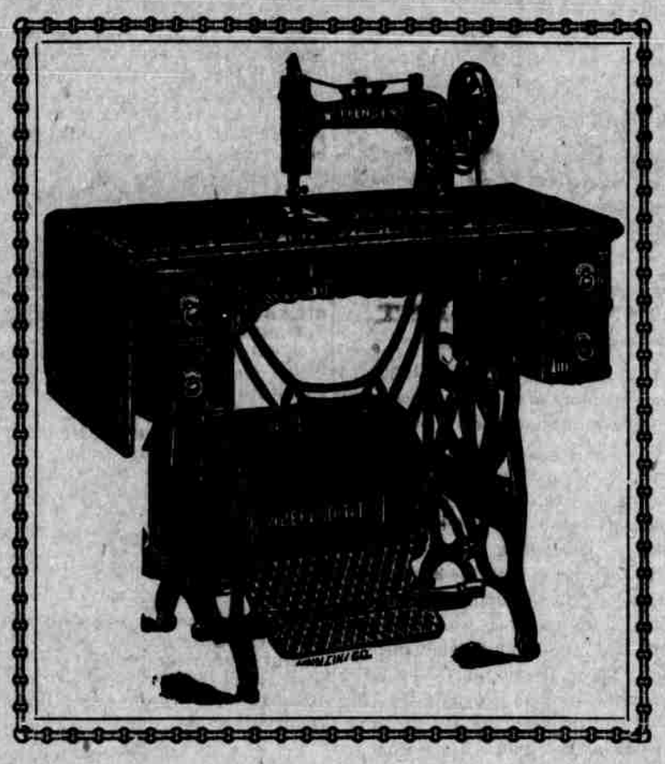

Why pay three times as much in order to secure a popular name? When you buy some machines you pay 75 per cent for the name and 25 per cent for the machine. We sell you a Sewing Machine that will sew, and charge you nothing for the name. If you do not like the name "Independent," paint red over it and 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 retailed 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."

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NOISELESS, LIGHT RUNNING,
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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 5½ 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 STITCH 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 STITCH is a double-lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not ravel, 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 Feller, one Package of Needles, six Bobbins, one Wrench, one Screw 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.

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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.

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Cryptic Masons at Pike's Peak.

On the occasion of the above meeting, Aug. 7 to 12. the Denver & Rio Grande railroad will make a rate of one fare for the round trip from Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo to all points in Colorado and to Salt Lake City. This will be an excellent opportunity for an outing in the Rockies. For particulars call on agents or write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.

Proposals For Hospital at Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Milford.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P.M., Saturday, August 19, 1899, for all labor and material required in the erection and completion of a hospital at the soldiers and sailors home at Milford, Nebraska, in accordance with the appropriation therefor in chapter 116, session laws of 1899, and in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, at the Builders and Traders Exchange, Omaha, and at the soldiers and sailors home, Milford. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for not less than two per cent of the amount bid as an earnest of good faith. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, or to waive any informality in any bid which it may be deemed in the interest of the state to do.

W. F. PORTER,
Secretary Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

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If you are looking for a new home, you cannot do better than to investigate the advantages to settlers in the new state of Utah. No climate in the world is more even tempered and no country offers greater natural resources. There is much land to be had cheap. Take advantage of the half rate in effect on the first and third Tuesday of each month to go to Utah to look over the field for yourself. See that your tickets read via the Rio Grande Western Ry., which will carry you through the center and most favored part of the state. For copy of "Pointer to Prosperity" write to Geo. W. Heintz, Salt Lake City. tf