

YOU KNOW

You know the story about the camel—how three philosophers heard of this animal and determined to investigate. The Englishman hunted through the the folios of the British Museum to find out what had been said concerning it. The German entered his study, locked the door, lit his pipe and began to evolve a conception of the animal from his inner consciousness. The Frenchman went down to Sahara to see.

You've heard so much about *Nebraska Clothing*. Why don't you investigate? Why not do as the Frenchman did—see for yourself?

You'll learn more about clothing in five minutes by looking at it with your own eyes, feel it with your own fingers than a whole paper full of technical talk. If you do not care to come to Omaha, send for our Catalogue—there's a heap 'o information and samples that will help you much.

Did you know we sell Women's Cloaks and Suits? We do.

Nebraska Clothing Co.
OMAHA

PLEASE MENTION THE INDEPENDENT

If all the money in existence were annihilated, the people of the south and west would not starve. They would soon substitute something else as a medium by which they could make exchanges.

If \$600,000,000 of gold were taken out of the circulation here what would be the result? A tremendous fall in prices. What next? As soon as goods became cheaper in this country than elsewhere, buyers from Europe would appear. They would have to bring gold with them to pay for the goods and gold would flow back just as fast as it flowed out until there was enough here to raise prices to the European level. All the gold bugs on earth couldn't stop it.

But if every man who has a five dollar gold piece should hide it or ship it to Europe the moment that a free coinage act was passed what would be the result of that sort of business? If it was sent to Europe prices would begin to rise over there. That would make a good price for our wheat and corn, and the farmer would not put in any objections to that. Neither would the manufacturer, for the farmer would then be in a position to buy goods. But if he wrapped it up in a napkin and buried it in the earth as the fellow did who received such a rebuke from the Great Economist, what then? As long as prices continued to fall he would be all right, but the moment they began to rise he would begin to lose. The longer he kept it in the ground the less it would buy. How many could bury their gold? How many are there who would stop business, bury their gold and wait for a fall in prices? What would they live on while they waited?

But all this is a contradiction of all the theories to far advanced by the writer. He wanted a while ago dear money and said that if the free coinage of silver reduced its purchasing power one-half, that would be repudiation. Now he says that dear money—for that is what would result if \$600,000,000 of gold should disappear from the circulation—would produce the most disastrous effects for the present and several years to come.

The next thing that he wants to know is:

9. Will not free coinage place us at once on a financial level with Mexico, India and China, and can we afford to go upon that level?

There can be no particle of doubt that if this country should change its financial system, free schools would be closed, invention and manufacture would stop, the men would wear sombreros, the women mantillas, we would tear down our sky scrapers and build adobe haciendas, we would talk Spanish or Hindi, and worship Buddha or all join the Catholic church. No, there can be no doubt of it. That is the way they do things in China and Mexico.

His tenth question is:

10. Is there any country in the world today which gives free and unlimited coinage to silver? Mexico does not. India does not. None of the Central or South American states do. We know of no country that does, of no example that can be studied.

It will be seen that he answers this question himself and lies when he does it. It is one of the regular kind of goldbug lies—a partial truth. It can be just as truthfully said that no country in the world ever had free coinage of silver. What he calculates will shield him is the fact that there is a small mint charge for coinage. The same is true of gold.

His 11th question is:

11. Is there any country in the world now on a silver basis which is as prosperous as the United States, even in this time of depression? Is there any in which wages are so high as they are here or in which the dollar received for wages will buy as much? Is there any silver basis country that has a large commerce, prosperous manufactures or well-to-do agricultural class? Is there one in which gold circulates as money? Is it not a fact that in every silver basis country in the world abject and hopeless poverty on the part of the masses is the rule?

Suppose that we ask a few questions.

Is there any country in the world that is on a gold basis that is as prosperous as the United States, which has always been a bimetallic country and has today about 600,000,000 full legal tender silver dollars in circulation that are "standard money and not redeemable in any other kind of money?" Is there any gold standard country in the world where wages are so high as they are here? Is there any gold basis country that has so large a commerce? Is there any gold standard country—but it's no use asking. We are a long ways from the gold standard. We will never be there until a law is passed making nothing but gold coin a legal tender for debt. It is the object of these men to pass such a law. When we get there, debts, taxes, interest, freight charges will be greatly increased. That may not be repudiation, but it is wholesale robbery.

Mexico is a silver basis country. President Diaz has scorned all the allurements of the gold standard advocates. It is so prosperous that capital from every gold standard country in the world is seeking investment there. India just began to prosper when the mints were closed by the gold standard cormorants of London. Since that she has suffered untold disasters. Japan shot forward like a meteor until her statesmen were deceived into establishing a partial gold standard by making her gold yen pass for two yens. Since that her advancement has been greatly retarded. A young nation was born on these shores in 1776. Under bimetallicism it grew from a handful of colonists to the foremost position among the nations of the world. Under this system it gained such momentum that it has carried it through the awful disasters that have come upon it by the partial establishment of the gold standard in 1873.

The remainder of the pamphlet is of the same sort as has been quoted. This article must close. In a subsequent one it may be further discussed.

The smelter trust thought it was lord of the mountains and bigger than the whole state of Colorado, but it is not quite as happy as it was a few days ago. The Denver Smelting and Milling company has organized outside of the trust and has let contracts for building one of the largest smelting plants in the United States.

Visitors in Lincoln will find it worth their time and trouble to visit some of the large stores before leaving the city; Among them the Armstrong Clothing Co., where they can see one of the largest stocks of clothing to be found in the west. This firm, under the management of H. A. Armstrong has made for itself a reputation that is the envy of all its competitors.

The division of Forestry in the agricultural department has got on its feet at last. There is no bureau of the department that is of more interest to the people of the trans-Missouri states than this. Every man who owns a farm should write to Gifford Pinchot, Forester, Department of Agriculture, and get the circulars that he will send him. He will get just the information that he wants about the best kind of trees to plant in his locality and how to plant them.

The beef trust has a fine way of covering up its plans for the general robbery of the poor. It selects out a special lot of fancy bred steers and then bids them away up to prices heretofore unknown in the last ten years. Then this sale of full blooded stock is advertised all over the country as being the highest price paid for years for beef cattle. Such a lot, by such manipulations, was sold in Chicago the other day at \$6.95. If one will glance down the column of sales he will find that the average price was about \$5.50 instead of nearly \$7.00.

DANIEL WEBSTER A POP.

In his great speech in answer to Calhoun in 1838, Daniel Webster laid down some of the fundamental principles of populism. In that speech he said:

"I have insisted that government is bound to protect and regulate the means of commerce, to see that there is a sound currency for the use of the people. The honorable gentleman asks, What, then, is the limit? Must congress also furnish all means of commerce? Must it furnish weights and scales and steelyards? Most undoubtedly, sir, it must regulate weights and measures, and it does so. But the answer to the general question is very obvious. Government must furnish all that which none but government can furnish. Government must do that for individuals which individuals cannot do for themselves. That is the very end of government. Why else have government? Can individuals make a currency? Can individuals regulate money? The distinction is as broad and plain as the Pennsylvania avenue. No man can mistake it, or well blunder out of it. They cannot make a currency; they cannot individually decide what shall be the money of the country. That, everybody knows, is one of the prerogatives and one of the duties of government, and a duty which, I think, we are most unwisely and improperly neglecting. We may as well leave the people to make war and make peace, each one for himself, as to leave to individuals the regulation of commerce and currency."

The most important of the principles laid down in that speech is that "Governments must do that for individuals which individuals cannot do for themselves." That is the very essence of all populism. It carries with it the converse of the proposition that all things that individuals can do for themselves, should be done by individuals. It marks the line between socialism and populism. It is the position that the Independent has maintained from the beginning.

Individuals cannot carry on the postal service of the United States—the government must do it. Individuals cannot provide telegraph, telephone and cable service—the government should do it. Individuals cannot manage the freight and passenger traffic—the government should do it. So with street car, electric lighting and many other things. But above all and most important of all, is the fact that individuals cannot make legal tender money and without that civilization could not exist.

Before any money can be made at all, there must be a fiat of the government authorizing officers of the government to coin and issue money, or a fiat delegating that authority to men who are not officers of the government. The money power of the world is now making every effort to get the government to issue a fiat permitting the national bankers of the United States to issue money. They well know that they cannot put forth one dollar of money without that fiat. They now propose to get the next session of congress to issue such a fiat. Money is the main instrument of civilization. If such a fiat is issued, then will the bankers have the fate of civilization in their hands.

It is a dangerous thing to abandon the teaching of statesmen like Webster and economists of all nations and plunge into an experiment condemned by all statesmen, economists and philosophers of all ages.

THE JUDGES.

In a peaceful community the judicial department of the government is the most important. That is constantly engaged in adjusting the daily affairs of business, in the protection of property, in the suppression of crime. The title to property and life itself is wholly in its jurisdiction. The judge upon the bench is a monarch. Many things that come before him for decision are covered by no law and often by no parallel case before decided. In such cases what the judge says is the law and becomes the law for all such cases in the future. In the administering of his office he has more discretionary power than any other man under our form of government. As long as the people have confidence in the judiciary a government is on a safe foundation. But when the people begin to lose faith in the judiciary the very foundations are shaken.

In the exercise of his discretionary power a judge can go a very long way in the direction of changing our form of government. If he constantly leans toward the rich and corporations, a nation will soon find itself within the power of those aggregations of capital, and the right to live taken away from the common people. That the courts have long had a tendency toward favoring the corporations and by their aid have rendered the corporations in this state the real governing power for many years past, is the belief of many thousands of the very best and most intelligent citizens of this state. In proof of that statement they point to the undisputed fact that no man has ever been elected to the supreme bench whom the corporations set out to beat, with the exception of Judge Sullivan. Every judge of the supreme court who has shown a tendency to administer exact justice between the corporations and the people has invariably been sent back to private life at the first election after such tendency had been discovered. Several republican judges have been treated in this way. The ablest

jurist that Nebraska has ever had, Judge Maxwell, whose works upon the law are authority all over the western states was beaten by the railroads.

What is called the "judge made law," or the decisions of judges which are afterward quoted as authority and followed by other judges, makes a very large part of the law of the land. By this means they have tried, fined and imprisoned men without an indictment and without a jury. By the use of the writ of injunction they have denied the right to men, of free speech, the use of the public highways, the right to peaceably assemble, and in the execution of such orders of the judges men and women who have never committed any crime have been shot down in cold blood and those who did it shielded from punishment by the judges.

All this shows the growing tendency of the judges to completely change our form of government by their decisions. If this tendency goes on unchecked it will change it. It is for this reason that the election this fall is of vast importance to the future welfare of this state. The fight is to put the judiciary back into sympathy with the people, to restore confidence in the courts, to preserve the stable foundations of society and to do equal and exact justice hereafter between the people and the corporations. If there is anything that should make a populist get out and fight, it is these things.

DO THEY FAVOR IT?

Are the people of the United States in favor of this war of conquest in the Philippines? From what facts shall we draw our conclusions? Shall we say that the people favor the war because a lot of partisan editors say so? There could be no doubt that all the people were in favor of the war against Spain. They held large and enthusiastic public meetings, at which all speakers favoring the war were enthusiastically cheered. Let a non-partisan meeting be called now and see if the people would turn out as they did then. Would the speakers favoring this new war be greeted with cheers? Would there be no dissenting voices in the audience?

Again when the call for troops was issued over 300,000 men rushed to arms. They were willing to fight, and die, if need be, for liberty. They would go to the tropics in a minute to relieve the downtrodden and oppressed. Now when a call for troops is made to fight the Philippines there is no rush to the recruiting stations. For months McKinley has been asking for 35,000 men. His recruiting agents have invaded every state. The walls and bill boards in Lincoln and other cities are plastered with gaily colored bills showing the glorious life and good pay of the American private soldier, yet with all this effort—with hundreds of recruiting offices open—the regiments are not filled. Is that an indication that the people favor this war? It don't look that way.

Victor Rosewater, business manager of the Bee and son of Edward Rosewater, is charged with the ruin of a young girl. In his public letter regarding the affair he does not specifically deny the charge, but huris epithets at the minister to whom the young woman went for consolation. There is a demand made that he shall be removed from the library board of which he is a member. The managers of the Bee are always in a row of some sort but this seems to be the nastiest of them all.

If congress expels Roberts for practicing polygamy after the president has subsidized the Sultan of Sulu and his harem will it not be a blow at the sacred doctrine of "parity?"

The Trade Union 'World's congress that assembled in England last week set down very hard on the socialists. Every resolution that was passed was of the populist kind.

We will furnish sample copies of this paper to be distributed at Farmers' clubs, reading circles, etcetera. Write for them.

When you have finished reading your paper loan it to your neighbor. Ask him to subscribe.

M. & P.

O & 13th Streets,

Next week when you come to the greatest reunion of the G. A. R. ever held in the west and the big reception to the First Nebraska we invite you to make your headquarters at our store.

In all departments of our store we have now in stock complete assortments of fall and winter dry goods and we are confident that such large and attractive stocks are not shown in any other store in Lincoln. If you buy your fall and winter goods from us next week we will save you more than enough money to pay the expenses of your trip to Lincoln. We invite you to come and see for yourself.

MILER & PAINE

THE RIGHT THING TO DO

At the recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor Mr. George H. Maxwell of San Francisco, delivered an address setting forth the irrigation question in a somewhat new light, namely, the opportunity which would be accorded to labor in the event of the adoption of a broad irrigation and settlement policy. Mr. Maxwell said in part:

"There is no problem now confronting the American people which has a closer or more fundamental relation to the welfare of the great multitude of our citizens whose industry is their capital than the problem of the preservation and reclamation for the people and for the home builder of the arid public domain."

"This great city of Chicago has been created by the labor of men within the lifetime and memory of those who are now living." What giant possibilities does the great arid region, still further to the west hold for the workers of this generation? They can open the gateway to it themselves if they but choose to do so. They have the key in their own hands. See how simple the proposition is. Year after year—every year—we are wasting five million dollars which might be realized from leasing the public grazing lands. If this great sum were expended in the construction of irrigation works an enormous amount of irrigable land could be annually reclaimed.

"It would be reclaimed without the creation of a dollar of debt, without the issue of a single bond, without the government parting with any interest in the land, and when reclaimed the land could be sold to actual settlers in small tracts, at a price so low as to bring an irrigable farm within easy reach of any industrious wage earner. Then the ownership of such a farm would entitle him to go out on the range and lease for a nominal rental of from one to five cents an acre per year his proportion of the public grazing lands, enough for his needs, to which he would have exclusive right of possession. With this and a few sheep or cattle he would be well started on the road to independence and eventual wealth."

The Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously adopted resolutions declaring against cession of the public lands and favoring the leasing of the grazing lands and the building by the federal government of storage reservoirs to save the flood waters now wasted.

Good school shoes \$1.00 Sanderson's.

AN INEXCUSABLE LIE

The gold bugs know very well that if they could get the people to believe that the leaders of the fusion forces were willing to subordinate the money question or eliminate from the platform 16 to 1, they would have us beaten. So they are constantly printing fake interviews

M. & P.

O & 13th Streets.

In many lines of SPECIAL BARGAINS very desirable goods we will offer bargains next week that cannot be duplicated later in the season. We have some great bargains in large and extra large cotton blankets. We have bargains in gray all wool blankets. We have bargains in bed comfortables and white quilts. We have bargains in outing flannels and flannelettes. We have bargains in ladies winter jackets and capes. We have bargains in ladies fur collar-ettes and capes. We have bargains in wool dress goods. We have bargains in underwear, hosiery and gloves. We again invite you to come.

with prominent men to the effect that they are willing to compromise on these questions. Altgeld gets after one of these interviews with the following vigorous language:

"So much of what purports to be an interview with me, published in the Chicago Record as makes me say that the party might weaken on the subject of the ratio, or that a ratio might be eliminated or relegated to the back-ground, is an infernal lie. There is absolutely no excuse for the publication of such a statement."

You are coming to the street fair. Then you should go to Sanderson's and get a pair of their Foot Form shoes.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT

Nebraska has long enough had a supreme court which has been the laughing stock of the whole United States. When a majority of that supreme court, in addition to disgracing the state by their rank decisions, descend to the level of petty thieves a blush of shame spreads all over the face of our beautiful prairie. Let's redeem ourselves before the world this fall. Turn the rascals out.

A routing majority for our ticket this year, and next year's victory will be easy. If Holcomb receives 25,000 majority the state will no longer be considered doubtful, the barrel will not be opened in Nebraska next year. That is what makes the machine work and will make them work like beavers this year. —Central City Democrat.

A poor article is no bargain at any price. Sanderson 1218 O street, Lincoln, guarantees every pair of shoes to give satisfaction.

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