## THE NEW WOMAN.



Miss Alice Cohn, writes from 474 follows:

"Having had poor health for a great my monthly periods, had severe pains, COHN.

greeted by everyone as if she were a among the farmers; our exports, imgreat blessing. But there is another ports and tonnage had more than new woman whom everybody is glad to see. Every day some invalid woman is exclaiming, "I have been made a new promptly forwarded. The medicines tries of England. The distress became can be obtained at the nearest drug

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of Ohio.

fail to mention The Independent. If results that were produced by it. If so our advertisers don't treat you right the supply was properly speaking just

WOMEN

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Paralysis

Constipation

Nervousness

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Torpid Liver

Bleart Troubles

Spinal Discases

Throat Troubles

Nervous Debility

Cold Extremities

and Limbs

) Men and

Pains in the Back

All Weaknesses in

Lumbago

## POPULIST PROSPERITY

Mr. Warren Cites Historical Examples of Unparalleled Prosperity Brought About by the Adoption of Populist Principles

(This is another installment of the series of articles on the money question from the pen of Hon. Marvin Warren, Fairbury, Neb.)

POPULIST PROSPERITY. I will now present some examples of populist prosperity, a very different thing from republican prosperity. I of human experience, and not like republicans, deal in mere theories that conflict with human experience.

ENGLISH EXPERIENCE.

Sir Archibald Allison, author of the history of modern Europe, says: "The suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England in 1797 led to the use of an enormous amount of irredeemable paper money. The next eighteen years of the war, from 1797 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., as to 1815, were as all the world knows, the most prosperous which Great Britain had ever known. Ushered in by a combination of circumstances the most many months and now having it re- calamatous, both with reference to stored makes me feel very grateful to external security and internal indus-Peruna. I suffered a great deal during try, it terminated in a blaze of glory and flood of prosperity which have never since the beginning of the and was generally depressed, but can world descended upon any nation. truthfully say that a few bottles of Pe- Prosperity universal and unheard of runa has removed all pain and made a pervaded every part of the empire. new woman of me .--- MISS ALICE Agriculture, commerce and manufactures at home had increased in an unparalleled ratio; the landed proprie-The coming of what is known as the tors were in affluance; wealth to an "new woman" in our country is not unheard of extent had been created

doubled since the war began. "From 1797 to 1819 no financial embarrassments of any moment were experienced, and in vain Napoleon waited woman by Dr. Hartman's home treat- for the stoppage of England's finanment." It is only necessary to send cial resources. But the act of resumpname, address, symptoms, duration of tion of specie payment of 1819-the sickness and treatment already received | change of the financial system from to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., and direc- legal tender paper money to metal tions for one month's treatment will be money-was ruinous to all the indusinsufferable, and in Manchester 60,000 men, women and children assembled demanding blood or bread, and many of the people were killed and many wounded by the British troops."

There was just one cause for that full statement of your case and he will | great prosperity and only one. That cause was the plenitude of money circulation. The historian speaks of it When writing to advertisers do not enough of it to produce all the good

as an enormous amount of money, and normal only; that is, just enough.

DR. HORNE'S \$20 Electric Belt for only

for a \$20.00 Belt, not later than thirty days \$6.66 from date of this in

LECTHIC BELTS To quickly introduce and obtain agents in as many new localities as possible or Dr. Horne's New Improved Electric Belts and Appliances, we have decided to elit for only \$3.66, a price that will make it possible for every person reading this dvertisement to get one of our best Belts at a nominal price. Never in the History of our business have we flered to sell this Ecit at such a price, but we want in agent in your locality, and we believe that if you have East well have a sell the second of the price of the second tory of our business have we Rered to sell this Ecit at such a price, but we want an agent in your locality, and we believe that if you buy a Belt you will be so well pleased with it that you will either act as our agent or help u to get one.

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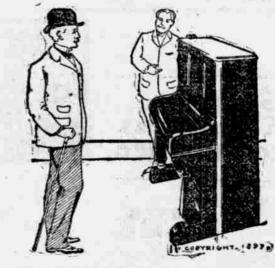
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effect we will have fully that greatness of prosperity all the time and everywhere in the United States. I promise this and will prove it also, not by theory only, but by historic facts. That great prosperity came promptly when the great money circulation came, and left promptly when the great money circulation left, and England lias never had any such prosperity before nor since, because she never had any such great plenitude of money circulation before or since. Plutocracy allowed that plenitude of money circulation to come in just for the time above base all my arguments upon examples stated, because it was necessary to enable the country to defend itself against the war of Napoleon for conquest, but Napoleon being made a

> as soon as possible. OUR OWN EXPERIENCE. We of this country have also some experience similar to that of England already given, of a much later date than that, and all within the memory of many of us. This experience of ours corroborates all that I have said based upon that English experience. As I have already discoursed somewhat in this work upon this experience of ours I need not dwell any more at length upon it. But the following extract of a letter from the noted Wendell Phillips to the New York Legal Tender club, dated August 23, 1875, is very appropriate to be copied here.

get rid of the great money supply

"History is repeating itself. England never knew more prosperous years than from 1800 to 1820. All that time she extended and contracted her currency without any regard whatever to gold. Her enormous trade and expenditures were all paper. We had similar prosperity during the war and after on the same terms. In 1820 England, listening to theorists, tried to put this new wine into old bottles, and bankruptcy, the very history of which makes the blood cold today, blighted the empire.

"We entered the same valley of the shadow of death when in 1865, McCulloch began contraction. Woe to the political party which the nation shall finally pronounce responsible for this fatal mistake! Its leaders will be buried in curses, as men whom neither history onr their own experience could

make wise.' Yes, it is true that in 1865, when Secretary McCulloch began our currency contraction, we entered what so it was an enormous amount in com- Mr. Phillips calls the valley of the The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, parison with the scrimp supply that shadow of death. And as I have alplutocracy allows to be circulated in ready shown, the farther we have gone countries generally. But for ought I into that valley ever since, the darker | States, page 284.

PAPER CURRENCY OF 1865. of which are taken from the reports of the secretary of the treasury and treasurer of the United States for 1865, we had outstanding currency on June 30, 1865, as follows: Old demand notes.....\$

tender notes, greenbacks, new issue. 431,066,427.99 Compound interest notes, legal tender..... 191,121,470.00 One and two year notes

Two year coupon notes 1863..... 34,441,650.00 Fractional currency.... 25,033,128.76 7-30 notes, legal tender, excluding interest ... 829,992,500.00

Legal tender 5 per cts.. 32,036,091.00 Temporary loan cert.... 107,148,713.)( Three per cent cert.... 85,993,000.00 National bank notes.... 171,000,000.00 State bank notes..... 78,867,775.00

In answer to a letter of inquiry regarding the exact status of the sevenhirty notes, Mr. Spinner, ex-United States treasurer, replied as follows: "Mohawk, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1870 .-Editor Commercial Bulletin, Chicago, II.—Sirs: Your letter of the 15th inst. has been received. In answer I have to say that the seven-thirty notes were intended, prepared, issued and used as money. Very respectfully

F. E. SPINNER." The population of the United States at that time was 34,748,000, which made a paper money circulation of \$57.65 per capita, and if the coin money were added in it would make \$67.26 per capita.

CONTRACTION BY SECRETARY McCULLOCH. On pages 28 and 29, Messages and

Documents, 1867-8, the secretary of the treasury-Hugh McCulloch-says: "The condition of the country and the treasury determined the policy of the secretary, which has been to convert the interest-bearing bonds, notes, etc., into gold-bearing bonds, and to contract the paper circulation by the redemption of United States notes. For the last two years this policy has been steadily but carefully pursued and the result on the whole has been satisfactory to the secretary.'

From the 1st of September, 1865, to the 1st of September, 1867, the secretary says the "reduction in the currency" was as follows: Compound interest notes were re-

duced from \$217,024,160.00 to \$72,875,-Seven and three-tenths notes were

reduced from \$830,000,000.00 to \$337,-United States notes and fractional currency from \$459,505,311.51 to \$387,-

A reduction of \$797,725,317.39. And the cash in the treasury has been increased from \$88,215,055.13 to \$133,998,398.02, and the funded debt has increased \$686,584,800. secretary continued," says

Bolles' Financial History, page 278. "to reduce the legal tender notes, and a considerable stringency existed in great prosperity above stated were the money market. The price of commodities had declined, and opposition to further contraction was loud and general," and an "act to suspend for a time the further reduction of the currency" became a law February 4, 1868. But the contraction was later renewed and greatly pushed as I have before

COLONIAL EXPERIENCE. The following three brief extracts from three letters written by Dr. Benjamin Franklin from London to Joseph Galloway of Philadelphia, Pa., a prominent and active man in the public affairs of that city and colony, show the outline of all experience of the American colonies in the affairs of money. Up to 1763 the colonies made almost exclusive use of legal tender irre- just as good whether they had any

If the populist platform be put into | deemable paper money with great success and satisfaction to themselves, but in 1763 parliament passed an act prohibiting the colonies from issuing or circulating legal tender paper money. They were allowed to circulate coin redemption paper money, but per money, then came distress and it was not allowed to be legal tender for debts of any kind. Coin redemption paper money was an impossibility | Franklin himself to get the law rewith them for the want of any reliable supply of coin for either redemption or money purposes.

Previous to the passage of that act the colonies for many years had been greatly prospered by the almost exclusive use of legal tender paper money, because they habitually supplied themselves with a plenty of it. The following three extracts are given to prisoner for life at the battle of Washow how the colonies appreciated terloo in 1815, plutocracy in its own their plenitude of full legal tender paper money, and how marvelously it interest set about it with plans to prospered them. They are all copied from volume VII. of "Dr. Benjamin

> life by Jared Sparks." "London, June 13, 1767.-Joseph Galloway-Dear Sir: In my last of May 20, I mentioned my hopes that we should at length get over all obstructions to the repeal of the act restraining the legal tender of paper money; but those hopes are now great-B. FRANKLIN." ly lessened.

(Page 338.) "London, December 1, 1767.-Joseph Galloway-Dear Sir: I shall nevertheless do my utmost this winter to obtain the repeal of the act restraining the legal tender. B. FRANKLIN."

(Page 367.)

"London, February 17, 1768 .- Joseph Galloway-Dear Sir: In mine of January 9, I wrote to you that I believed, notwithstanding the clamor against America had been greatly increased by the Boston proceedings, we should attempt this session to obtain the repeal of the restraining act relating to paper money.

(Page 381.) "B. FRANKLIN." I think that repeal was never obtained, but the restraining act came to be more and more disregarded by the colonies, and the disregard was a part of the rebellion, like the resist-

ance to taxation. In the midst of our great republican prosperity we have lost our merchant marine, and can build no more ships without a great ship subsidy. But by the use of their full legal tender irredeemable paper money, ship building was one of the most important interests of the colonists. And in the year 1738 no less than forty-one sailing vessels with an average burden of one hundred and fifty tons were bunt and launched at the ship yards of Bos-

Burke, in the house of commons of Great Britain, in a speech on the sub- | Adams ...... ject of American taxation, and speak- Antelope ..... ing of the American colonies, said:

"Nothing in the history of mankind is like their progress. For my part, I never cast my eyes on their commerce, and their cultivated and commodious life, but they seem to me nations grown to perfection through a long series of fortunate events, and a train of successful industry accumulating wealth in many centuries, rather than the colonies of vesterday; a set of miserable outcasts a few years ago, and not so much sent as thrown on the bleak and barren shore of a desolate wilderness three thousand miles from all civilized intercourse."

I am proud of our ancestors, the colonists who had the intelligence and integrity to maintain continually a money circulation at par with or above coin, sufficient in quantity 10 keep up a lively competition in all business, and thus to keep down all trusts and monopolies, and protect all available wage labor in fair pay and all its rights, without any need of labor organizations or strikes.

I am ashamed of our present generation who lack either the intelligence or integrity or both to maintain a money circulation in this country that has any of said excellencies. FRENCH EXPERIENCE.

In 1870 France had a disastrous war with Germany. Was required to pay Germany a money war penalty of \$1,-100,000,000. The Bank of France then had a circulation of \$250,000,000, which by October 31, 1873, was increased to \$602,000,000, all made irredeemable in coin, but kept par with coin by being a full legal tender for all debts and taxes. This great paper money circulation so enlivened all the French industries that in a remarkable short time the debt was all paid, threefourths of it by French manufactures sold to Germany, leaving France with much more coin than Germany, and in a much better financial and industrial

VENECIAN EXPERIENCE.

In the year 1172, Venice, a nation of Islands, of small resources compared with ours, became involved in a great debt by war expenses which she was unable to pay as required in coin, but some of her wealthy and patriotic citizens furnished the coin to the government to pay the debt, and took therefor government credits made negotiable and a legal tender to pay all debts, public and private, but not redeemable in coin or anything else by the government or by any bank or by any person or persons. And these irredeemable full legal tender credits became money of great favor not only throughout Venice, but all Europe, and so continued without the least depreciation below gold or silver coin for over 500 years, making the Bank of Venice the financial clearing house for the civilized world.

TAKE NOTICE NOW. I direct attention of the readers to the fact that all the five instances of cases of irredeemable legal tender paper money circulation of large amount and also to the fact that in cases where the paper money was a legal tender to pay all debts and taxes it never depreciated below the parity of coin in value. These were the cases in France. Venice and those in the colonies generally. I also direct attention to the fact that in the colonies where the supply of gold and silver coin was always too unreliable to have coin redemption at all, the people were indifferent about it whether they had coins of gold or silver or none at all. In either event the colonial governments supplied them with a plenty of full legal tender paper money, so

metal money at all or not. The colonists were indifferent to the coming and going of gold and silver money, but when in 1763 parliament enacted a law forbidding the colonial governments to issue legal tender pagreat commotion among the colonists, and a waking up of the illustrious Dr. pealed as I have shown. With the colonists full legal tender irredeemable paper money was the one great power for good, and the metals gold and silver were of trifling account. This is a great contrast with the customs of this generation wherein there is no such thing as full legal tender irredeemable paper money in this country, but there are great, long, noisy, exciting campaigns fought out between one metal and two metals. with nonsense prevailing on both sides. It is not to be wondered therefore that we are burdened with moun-Franklin's Works, with notes and tains of foreign and domestic debt and bankruptcy, that nearly all business is carried on by great combinations, trusts and monopolies of every kind, and that the country is beset

### State Convention

ality and not with idolatry.

with labor oppressions, organizations

and strikes. Let there be two money

metals, but treat them with ration-

Pursuant to action taken at a meeting of the executive committee held in Lincoln, April 23, 1902, the electors of the people's independent party of Nebraska are hereby notified that on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, A. D., 1902, at 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, a state nominating convention of said party will be held in the city of Grand Island, Nebraska, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the general election of 1902: One candidate for governor

One candidate for lieutenant-gov-

One candidate for secretary of state. One candidate for auditor of public

One candidate for treasurer. One candidate for superintendent of public instruction.

One candidate for attorney general. One candidate for commissioner of public lands and buildings.

Said convention is also called for the purpose of selecting a state central committee of said party and for transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The basis of representation is fixed at one delegate for each county and one delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction thereton. Ridpath's History of the United of cast for Governor Wm. A. Poynter for governor at the general election of

Banner ..... Blaine ..... Boone ..... 8 Lancaster .... Boyd ..... Buffalo ..... Burt ..... Butler ..... Cass ..... Cedar ..... 17 Merrick 6 Nemaha Cherry ..... Clay ..... Cheyenne .... Colfax ..... 15 Pawnee ..... 12

Cuming ..... Custer ..... Dakota ..... 15 Polk Dawson ..... Deuel ..... 4 Red Willow .. 12 Richardson ... Dodge ..... Fillmore ..... Franklin ..... Frontier ..... 27 Sherman ..... 3 Sioux ..... Garfield ..... 7 Stanton 2 Thayer .....

Grant ..... Greeley ..... Hamilton .... Harlan ..... 6 Webster ..... Hitchcock .... Hooker ..... Howard .....

Jefferson ..... 17 Total .....1224 It is recommended that county conventions be called to meet on Saturday, the 21st day of June, A. D., 1902. And that the primaries in the various voting precincts held for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention be held not earlier than Saturday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1902. It is also recommended that the various county conventions elect an equal number of alternates to the state convention and that steps be taken to secure, if possible, a full delegation to

the state convention. By order of the executive committee of the people's independent party of Nebraska. C. Q. DE FRANCE, Chairman.

J. R. FARRIS, Secretary.

Democratic State Convention

The democratic call is for the same time and place as the populist call above (Grand Island, June 24, 1902, at 3 o'clock p. m.), for nomination of eight state officers, and "to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention." The apportionment is based upon the votes cast for Hon. W. D. Oldham for attorney general in 1900, and the representation of the various counties is identical with the populist representa-Cheyenne 3, Clay 19, Colfax 15, Dawes 7, Deuel 4, Dodge 26, Douglas 127, Fill- agents. Address: more 19, Hall 18, Harlan 11, Knox 16, Lancaster 55, Lincoln 12, McPherson 1, Nance 9, Saunders 28, Scotts Bluff , Sheridan 9, Valley 10, Webster 14; making a total of 1,210 delegates. No recommendations are made as to time of holding county conventions, and the call is signed by

P. L. HALL, Chairman. C. B. SCOTT, Sec'y Pro Tem.

Read this paper carefully and then hand it to a neighbor. Ask him to subscribe; or better send for a block of five "Liberty Building" Postals and get up a club of subscribers. There is no other way in which you can do so that they had just as much money and much to advance the cause of good government.



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J. E. EVANS, Sargent, Neb. (Mention this paper.)

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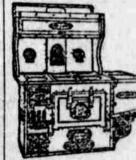
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