

Weekly Independent  
The Official Populist Paper.

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HENRY HUCKINS, Publisher.

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People's Independent State Ticket.

For Supreme Judge,  
SAMUEL MAXWELL.  
Regents State University,  
JAS. H. BAYSTON,  
ELLA W. PRATTIE.

The People's Independent County Ticket.

For District Judge:  
A. S. TIBBETS.  
H. F. ROSE.  
J. C. McNERNEY.  
For Clerk of District Court:  
ELIAS BAKER.  
For Sheriff:  
FRED MILLER.  
For Treasurer:  
A. H. WEIR.  
For County Clerk:  
GEORGE H. WALTERS.  
For County Judge:  
GEORGE W. BERGE.  
For County Superintendent:  
H. S. BOWERS.  
For Coroner:  
L. W. LOWRY.  
For County Commissioner:  
R. E. RICHARDSON.  
Assessors:

First Ward,  
T. E. CONNELLY.  
Third Ward,  
C. G. BULLOCK.  
Fourth Ward,  
C. A. COOK.  
Fifth Ward,  
A. C. SHERICK.  
Sixth Ward,  
J. W. EMBERSON.  
Seventh Ward,  
W. T. ROLOFSON.  
For Constables:  
JOHN MEANOR,  
J. V. TRAVIS,  
WILLIAM CHINN.  
For Justice of the Peace:  
S. B. IAMS,  
GEORGE W. BLAKE.

NOTICE.

This paper will not advocate any doctrine not contained in the Omaha platform. Communications on economic themes advocating theories not contained in that platform cannot be published in the INDEPENDENT.

CAN the money power buy the country weeklies?

The Populist Hand Book and the INDEPENDENT one year for \$1.

GIVE us briefly the party news in your county or neighborhood for publication.

The banks are getting afraid of the growth of the populist party. They have agreed to quit raiding the treasury.

It's the tariff that makes the low price of wheat and corn for John Sherman says so.

"The claim that greenbacks are not money in the fullest sense of that term is untenable."—Francis A. Walker, the great American economist.

We receive many compliments from readers on the excellence of our paper. Now the thing for those readers to do is to send us \$1 on subscription, together with half a dozen of their neighbors.

That jay, Sterling Morten, says "there is plenty of money in the country and all that the farmer needs is something to sell." When the farmer had big crops and "something to sell" he told them that all their woes came from over-production. A great jay is that Sterling gold bug.

Mr. ATKINSON says in the letter which he sends us asking us to tell how rich the farmers are: "I request that neither this letter nor the questions be put into the newspapers. I want this correspondence kept to ourselves." We'll keep those questions locked in the safe Mr. Atkinson. The whole affair shall be wholly confidential.

GROVER CLEVELAND is the most disgusting person to look upon to be seen on the streets of Washington. It was not at all uncommon when he and Mrs. Cleveland were seen together to hear the remark, "Beauty and the beast." Now the gold bugs are talking of honoring him above Washington, Grant and Lincoln by running him for a third term.

**THE QUESTION OF INTEREST.**  
The question of interest has for many years been made a special study by the economists. The greatest scholars have written much upon it and it has only been within the last fifty years that final conclusions have been reached and the equities between lender and borrower accurately defined.

As far as the question has been written upon in the periodical press there are but three phases of it presented. First by the Shylocks who have always claimed that the hiring of money should be left without restriction of law, the lender being allowed to hire out his money for any price he could get for it, without any legal restriction or penalty whatever.

Another class has demanded the total abolition of interest and making the taking of interest a felony. Still another class has advocated the adoption of a legal fixed rate of interest, with penalties more or less severe for demanding or receiving more.

The economists do not agree with any of these propositions. They look upon the demanding from men in misfortune or distress, enormous rates of interest as extortion and demand heavy punishment for it on the same ground that they would the punishment of a physician, who would refuse to tie an artery and save a man from bleeding to death unless he was paid an extortionate fee. But that would be no greater crime than to charge an extortionate rate of interest to a man who must have money or lose all his property.

The proposition to destroy interest altogether, finds no favor with the economists at all. They looking upon such an enactment as certain to destroy civilization.

They say the first result would be such a contraction of the circulation of money as the world has never seen. There would remain no motive to keep money in circulation, and every man would lock up and hoard his money. He would not take the risk of a loan when there was no profit in doing it.

The second result would be the immediate closing of almost every eleemosynary institution, in the union not supported by direct taxation, such as hospitals, schools, colleges, universities, homes for the aged, etc., and all the people thus educated or provided for would become homeless and homeless, either dying of starvation, or filling the poor houses to overflowing for those institutions are all more or less endowed and their income is derived from money invested in mines, manufactures, railroads, county, state or national bonds upon which they receive interest.

To this vast class thus made paupers there would have to be added very many thousands more, such as the aged who had by hard work and a frugal life accumulated enough, which by investing it in some interest bearing security are just able to live. Then there are the many thousands of widows and orphans whose father or husband provided for them before his death, by investing his little all in some mine or manufactory or other security and they receive enough interest on the investment to keep the wolf from the door. They too, in countless thousands would have to wend their way to the poor house. The economists say that the result of the abolishment of interest is too horrible to contemplate. Civilization would be crushed by it.

In treating the subject of an equitable rate of interest, all the economists agree that no fixed rate, that will be at all times equitable, can be established.

Perhaps this subject will be more easily made plain by relating a little occurrence which took place in the last session of congress.

John Davis, the populist congressman from Kansas, from his great learning and sound works on political economy became a sort of a walking encyclopedia for the whole house. When any member wanted to know anything, they only had to ask John Davis and they got the information instant.

One day Culbertson, who is a great man on the democratic side, came to John Davis and asked:

"What is an equitable rate of interest?"

Mr. Davis replied: "Let me tell you a little story," and then went on as follows:

"When I first went to Kansas I borrowed some money, bought cattle and fed them. I paid 21 per cent interest. In the spring I sold the cattle and made a thousand dollars on the deal. I think that was about fair all around don't you?"

"Great Heavens" replied Culbertson, "you don't mean to say that 22 per cent, is a fair rate of interest do you?"

"Well wait" said Davis "I'm not through with that story yet. A short time ago I bought cattle

again and fed them. I got the money for five per cent. When I sold them, I lost \$200 on the deal on account of the continual fall in prices. Now I think five per cent interest under those conditions of falling prices, was nothing less than extortion and usury, don't you?"

That seemed too deep a problem for Culbertson and he never tried to solve it.

All economists say that any interest, when prices are rapidly falling, is extortion. When the purchasing power of money is rapidly increasing, it more than doubles interest. If money is loaned at 10 per cent for one year, and the purchasing power of money increases 10 per cent during that time, the value of the interest increases 10 per cent and the value of the money in which the debt is paid 10 per cent and the result is that the borrower actually pays 21 per cent for the use of the money instead of the 10 per cent which he thinks he pays.

There are many other things about interest which the economists have forever settled that can't be discussed in one article. They do not believe that it is so much the high rates of interest which has brought distress upon the whole civilized world as the constant appreciation of the purchasing power of money.

GOV. WAITE vs. KEIR HARDIE.

Keir Hardie spoke in Denver Sept. 13, and ran foul of Old Gov. Waite. The following is taken from the Associated Press. How it ever got through the censor's hands and into print is a mystery:

"Keir Hardie left Denver for Pueblo today, disappointed in his reception in this city. Ex-Governor Waite attended and took occasion to dispute some of Hardie's statements, just as he did some of the conclusions drawn by John Burns when he visited Colorado. Waite took offense at a locally published interview in which Hardie declared the populist party a fraud, and when Hardie last evening had finished his address the audience called for Waite to speak.

"We've got such a society in America now," he began, "as these men have been talking to you about tonight. There is a good, healthy, living specimen of socialism amongst us that will not allow one of its members to go hungry. That specimen of socialism is the Mormon church."

Loud cries of "that's so, governor;" "that's the truth, old man," arose from the delighted auditors. Something like a look of despair settled on the face of J. Kier Hardie.

"If I were going to join any church," resumed Governor Waite when the tumult had subsided, "I would join the Mormon church—the Joe Smith wing of it. The Joe Smith wing don't preach polygamy, and that suits me. One woman is all a man needs or ought to have."

To understand this savage thrust by the old governor, the reader must remember that of necessity socialism destroys the family. If all property is owned in common and no one owns privately anything, all children born must be supported by the state, for a man who had no money and no property of his own, could not support or control his children and the end of that would be "free love," as it is called. No wonder an audience of Americans cheered the old governor. The account adds:

"When he sat down Hardie arose to say that were he an American he could never join such a party. He did not think it amounted to much."

ADJT. GEN. BARRY'S REPORT.

Every department of the state government that is under populist control shows a large decrease in expenses compared with what it cost under republican rule. Adjt. Gen. Barry has just turned in his account of the militia encampment at Hastings. Comparing the encampment with the last one held under republican rule, it shows a saving of nearly \$6,000. Here are the official figures:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows: Lincoln encampment, 1894 (\$15,890.96); Hastings encampment, 1895 (12,439.55); Balance (\$ 3,451.41)

TRYING TO WRECK US.

Tom Watson says: "The surest way to utterly wreck the people's party is to load it up with a few more isms. We say it because we believe it supremely important that our party leaders should understand that the South will not approve any increase of radicalism in our platform."

No man can doubt that that statement is equally true of the North. Whoever attempts to load down our platform with "isms," is either woefully ignorant, or an agent of the gold ring, trying to wreck the party.

Take the INDEPENDENT until January 1 for 25 cents.

REPEAL BY IMPLICATION.

The supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the Omaha police act and the power of appointment is taken from the governor and given to the junta at the state house. The supreme court has established an entirely new doctrine, one heretofore unheard of in any court in the United States, viz, "Repeal by implication." It says:

An act which embraces the entire subject matter of a prior act and also additional provisions will be construed as a repeal of the latter by implication.

If that doctrine is to be maintained it opens a field of litigation, the end of which no man can foresee.

It in fact reverses the whole practice of this state and opens wide the gates to all sorts of jobbery in legislation. Moreover, no man can tell what other laws have been "repealed by implication." There has never been a decision handed down since the organization of the state which will make so much chaos and confusion in our courts as this one. If it is to stand it will not be a year before the whole people of the state will be demanding an amendment to the constitution that will put a stop to "repeal by implication." It is a new doctrine, never before heard of in any state or federal court.

The demand of the peoples party for a nonpartizan judiciary is shown to be more imperative than ever. Let us have a judiciary that will not throw all the laws of the state into confusion for the sake of giving two or three pet politicians an office.

A FIRST EFFORT.

This week the State Journal, the election being near at hand, tried to hedge a little on its goldbugism and said:

The treasury department has made some sort of contract with a syndicate composed of the Rothschilds and their American agents by which the regulation of our currency is transferred to them and they are allowed a share of nearly 25 per cent on every fifty millions they furnish to the reserve, as a compensation for "protecting" our gold. Just what that contract is no one seems to know exactly.

Mr. Gere is so unaccustomed to writing anything against gold syndicates that he staggers and reels in this, his first attempt. The idea that this government is giving to Rothschilds one fourth of every \$50,000,000 of gold the syndicate puts in the treasury is a little wilder statement than was ever made by the wildest populist. Mr. Gere is perfectly excusable for not knowing what the bond syndicate contract was, as he has relied upon the Annan lie factory for information instead of the populist news bureau. The syndicate promised to protect the gold reserve pending negotiations with the government. When the contract was signed their responsibility ended. For a first attempt, this attack on bank regulation of our currency will do very well. Try again Mr. Gere.

A CHANCE FOR THE STATE JOURNAL.

The gold bug writers usually hide their falsehoods under a thin veil of truth, but Mr. W. B. Mitchell in his recent work entitled "Dollars or What" does not take that precaution at all. On page 42 he says that Mint reports show only \$56,000,000 silver dollars in circulation in 1894. The report of the Bureau of the Mint for November 1894 shows that over \$500,000,000 were in circulation. Mr. Mitchell tries to deceive by not counting the silver dollars that are in circulation through silver certificates. The State Journal should immediately engage Mr. Mitchell as its head liar. The book is endorsed by Lyman Gage, Chauncey Depew and the New York Times.

ATKINSON'S NEW CENSUS.

The gold bugs are again trying to boost Edward Atkinson into a position that they can claim him as an authority. He has done so much shystering with figures, he has boosted himself into the position of a laughing stock for every economist in Europe and America. He is at present engaged in taking a new census, all by himself, of farm mortgages in the United States. He has already enough figures to prove, according to a circular which he sends us, that the farmers of this country are rich and prosperous and many of them have retired on their profits, are living in good style in the cities and towns taking the world easy. A great man, is that Atkinson.

Mr. MITCHELL and his gold bug book, are funny affairs. On page 36 he says that the amount of silver dollars actually in circulation in 1894 was \$56,000,000. On page 66 he says: "The United States has \$549,000,000 of full legal tender silver." That sort of writing is the best that gold can buy on that side of the question. The cause must be weak indeed that can make no better defense, while it has plenty of money to pay the brightest writers in the land.

Twenty-five cents 'till January 1

A NEW PARTY.

Associated press, dispatches announce that there has been a union formed between the two national bimetallic leagues and the national silver conference and a new organization has been formed of which A. J. Warner is president, and E. B. Light, of Denver, secretary. It is stated that they are to call a convention and put up a candidate on the single silver issue.

This statement must be received with some doubt. The American Bimetallic League, at a meeting in Washington, February, 1893, adopted a platform, with only one dissenting vote, demanding in addition to free coinage of silver that all paper money should be issued by the government and be a full legal tender.

At that meeting Gen. Warner, with a good deal of passion and force, stated that the proposition to leave the control of the volume of paper to banking corporations was so vicious that he would never consent to it, and it is hardly possible that he will consent to it now.

Such a movement will end in disaster. The reform forces will never support a party that leaves banks of issue in existence, and these gentlemen would better consider what the effect of a further division of the advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver will be.

HOW WE KNEW.

The exports of gold from the United States since the close of 1893 aggregate nearly \$170,000,000 in coin and bullion, and the excess of exports over imports in that time was nearly \$120,000,000. The difference is much more than the total output from our gold mines in that time, so that the stock of our public and private holdings of gold has diminished since the close of the World's fair, in spite of the three issues of bonds.—Chicago Tribune.

That is just what the populists told you would happen when you repealed the Sherman act. They don't claim to be seers or prophets either. But they knew that, just as an astronomer knows when there is going to be an eclipse. They knew that you could not defy an economic law any more than you could the law of gravitation, and make water run up hill. The gold bugs are not greater than God or the laws of nature.

EVERY prediction of the populist party has been fulfilled.

EVERY promise of prosperity made by the goldites has proved false.

POPULISM leads the world on to a better day. Other parties come trailing in the rear.

MERCHANTS are delighted over the return of the gold bugs' prosperity. If you don't believe it ask them.

"A POSTAL savings bank should be one of the plans of relieving the treasury seriously considered by congress as soon as it meets," says the Omaha Bee. They all come trailing along in the rear of the populist party.

EP-SPEAKER CRISP announces that he is for Whitney for president, the meaning of which is that Mr. Crisp, while in England, made an alliance with the Rothschilds, and that he, the said Crisp was promised the vice-presidency.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW says: "The success of the syndicate in placing the last issue of our bonds has put into many a royal treasury an immense amount of our bonds." Chauncey thinks that is a very good thing. So it is for the "royal treasuries."

THE State Journal has come to the conclusion that it is not exactly right to let Rothschilds regulate the our currency. We are glad that it has found it out at last. Even Mr. Gere comes trailing along in rear of the populist party at last, four years behind the times.

WHEN the excited agitator declares the present distress will not be endured and that there is a bloody revolution in the near future he should remember that the men who have not the courage to drop the right sort of a ballot in the box, for fear of the bosses and the corporations, are not the sort of men to organize armies and face death on the battle field. If he hasn't the courage to vote, will he have the courage to shoot?

ALL men follow in the lead of the populist party. On July 5th 1892 those who wore the blue and those who wore the grey, locked arms and marched around the great Coliseum building at Omaha, while 7,000 men shouted themselves hoarse and declared the bloody shirt forever buried. Three years afterward the republicans came trailing along in the rear, and at Louisville the other day they ratified the work of the Omaha convention.

Now is the time to subscribe. Twenty-five cents 'till January 1.

HON. EDWARD BATES.

The populists continue to keep faith with the people in their judicial nominations by presenting men as candidates for the bench who are in every way qualified to make good the promise to give the people of this state a fully qualified, just and non-partizan judiciary. In the Fifth district they have nominated Hon. Edward Bates. His course upon the bench has given satisfaction both to the bar and the general citizenship of the whole district. Judge Bates is a common man and his sympathies are with the masses. He has been a resident of York county about twenty-six years, having settled upon a homestead one and one-half miles southeast of the city of York at that time, which homestead he still owns. He is an old soldier having enlisted when but a boy in company B. 16th Illinois infantry, where he served until disabled by wounds received in battle. Everyone who loves loyalty to the flag and desires to see the old defenders of it remembered and rewarded, and everyone who desires to see a just judge administer the law and define the rights of litigants without prejudice and without bias will vote for Judge Bates.

Silver Knight Free.

The Silver Knight edited by Senator Stewart, is full of sound economic articles, just the kind of matter those who have studied the money question to some extent need and want. It is of great value to all public speakers, and those who wish to talk to and convince their neighbors. To all yearly subscribers sending \$1.00 to the INDEPENDENT for the next 30 days, the Silver Knight will be sent for one year free. The subscription price of the Silver Knight is \$1 per year.

To The Ladies.

Many a farmer's wife or daughter longs to adorn their prairie homes with flowers, but with oats at 12 cents and wheat at 40, they find it impossible to pay for the seeds, roots and bulbs, so the home remains cheerless and barren. The INDEPENDENT will help them. For the lady sending the largest club the INDEPENDENT will give \$5.00 worth of roses, shrubs, vines and bulbs and to the second largest \$4.00 worth, at the regular catalogue price of the Hanks Nursery Co., Chicago.

THE publishing of a party paper is as much a part of the legitimate expenses of a campaign as the printing of posters or payment of traveling expenses or postage and a great deal better investment.

ONLY the gold bug generals, union and rebel, were allowed to talk at Chatanooga. Cuckoos and Shermanites, like Gordon, Palmer and Manderson had the floor to the exclusion of every patriot who is now fighting to save the whites from a slavery and serfdom worse than the blacks ever endured.

THE court is in session. The case is called. The jury has been sworn in. It consists of the whole people of the United States. Arguments and evidence will be heard until the first Tuesday in November, 1896. On that day the verdict will be rendered. What will the verdict in the case of the People vs Shylock be?

ALL there is in this country of learning and science in political economy is on the side of the populist doctrine on finance. There is not a writer in this country, who is recognized as an authority in that science, who can be quoted as not believing in the quantitative theory of the purchasing power of money. Hold up your head Mr. populist. God and science are on your side.

"ALL money is fiat money."—Senator John P. Jones.

"MONEY is a creation of law."—Senator Henry M. Teller.

"THERE is no such thing as intrinsic value."—Prof. Jevons, Essay on value of gold.

The greenback and silver certificate is at a premium over American gold coin in every market or trade in the civilized world today. That is a world's money for you of the right kind.

R. G. McKibben, Bromfield, writes: Your paper is a hammer. Keep it up.

Amos W. Rideout, Boston, Mass., writes: Kindly send me copy of the INDEPENDENT. I used to enjoy reading Mr. Tibbles' communications in the Nonconformist.