Cherry County Independent.

VALENTINE, - NEBRASKA

France is still fussing about her Bourgeois cabinet. Well, if she isn't satisfied with Bourgeois why doesn't she try small pica?

The way in which Lord Dunraven has joined the class of sportsmen who do their contesting on paper leads to the suspicion that he has been under the tutelage of a certain Charles Mitchell, of England.

Our railway cars are twice as heavy as the English, and our tracks cost half as much, yet we hold the record for fast trains. The tight little island is no match for forty-five States, all marching under Old Glory.

The total production of grain in the United States this year is placed at 8,527,279,600 bushels, an increase over the yield of 1894 of 1,091,360,600 bushels. English farmers may well conclude that their best plan is to emigrate to America, for competition is no longer possible in their occupation.

The chateaus and estates of the Count de Paris will be sold in Paris at a price not to be less than \$1,250,000. Members of the family will probably buy them in, and if they require a few millions more to put them in good shape an American heiress will supply the means, and also increase the Orleans stock of brains.

Not long ago London papers published an article claiming for that city the wickedest woman in the world. Now comes Chicago, fired by righteous indignation, to dispute the assertion and say that it has the wickedest woman in the world. Chicago hates to be excelled, and in case this woman shall not outweigh in the merit of being more iniquitous than her British rival, doubtless has others in training for the competition.

electricity to steam railroads. The electrical equipment on the Nantasket Beach branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is reported to be a complete success. Since the substitution of the current for steam on the branch a few weeks ago the trains have been run more frequently and cheaply, and the number of passengers carried has increased 300 per cent. A vice-president of the road says that the experiments with electric motive power in freight traffic have also been "eminently satisfactory and mean a great deal in the application of the current to all branches of rail transportation." The time seems to have arrived when America is allowed an undisputed leadership in railway

evolution.

It makes us smile to read that the new ocean liner St. Louis, built by the Cramps, has given the crack Cunarder Campania a brush on the high seas, and made a creditable showing. The Campania and her sister, the Lucania, are supposed to be the very finest ships that float. The Campania's horse power is 10,000 more than that of the St. Louis, and altogether it was to be expected that she could easily beat the latter. It seems not. The valiant Americans who man the St. Louis swear by all the oaths that are briny that the next time they catch the Campania in the middle of the ocean they are going to beat her out of her boots. Considering the relative power of the two ships, it would seem that the boastful Britisher is already beaten. In any event the American merchant marine has no reason to feel ashamed. Those of us who rejoice in the development of a creditable navy will be comforted to reflect that the St. Louis is subsidized as an auxiliary cruiser, and may be used by the government to chase the commerce of the enemy off the earth, should occasion present itself.

The recent calamity which befel Chicago firemen once more directs the attention of the public to the courage, the faithfulness, the unwavering heroism of the men of the Chicago fire department. In no city of the world are firemen called upon to face danger more frequently; nowhere do they re-In 1881 the deaths from consumption | spond with greater alacrity. Their in Philadelphia were in the ratio of lives are perpetually offered as a sacrifice for the lives of the people. To the citizen who in the security of his home hears the rattle of wheels and the clang sicians say that this result is mainly of gongs they are the ever-ready guardians of the town. The records of the department bear witness to a thousand deeds of surpassing valor to lives destroyed and limbs maimed in undaunt ed performance of a great duty. To those brave men whose names have been added to the long death roll of the department the people of Chicago owe their reverence. Not one of them but bore himself with fearless mien. Not one of them of whom it might not have been written:

HAS EVER BEEN THUS

RELATIVE CONDITION OF FARM-ER AND MONEY LOANER.

The Money Loaner Depends Upon the Farmer to Produce Money for Him to Loan-Tables Will Turn When Agriculturists Vote Right.

A Pen Picture.

The farmer creates wealth. The money loaner destroys wealth. The farmer labors every work-day in the year.

The money loaner toils not, neither does he spin.

The farmer does not need the money loaner in his business.

The money loaner depends upon the farmer to produce money for him to loan.

After the farmer has produced the wealth the money loaner robs him of it. When the money loaner holds up the farmer and robs him, he loans him the same money at usurious interest. The farmer thinks there is something wrong, and he goes down to town to see the judge or squire about it.

The judge tells the farmer that times are good, everything is lovely, but the trouble is, there is an overproduction of cotton and corn.

The farmer goes to the money loaner and negotiates another loan and enters another year of toil.

At the end of the season the money loaner calls on the farmer for his interest, and as he cannot pay it on account of 4-cent cotton his farm is sold and bought in by the money loaner.

The farmer then becomes a renter. His old home, inherited from his father, is gone, and he finds his lot a hard one. The money loaner lets him have a little more money on his future crop. At the end of the year the money loaner calls for his money and interest, and as corn is only 15 cents per bushel the farmer cannot pay it. The money loaner then takes the crop, and in order to make up the deficiency levies on a lot of the farm-

street policy of placing the government more effectually and completely in the hands of the bankers. There is this one sentiment pervading it throughout. It will only serve to add evidence, and will be corroborative proof of the fact, that Cleveland is merely the pliant tool of the most dangerous power that ever existed in any country on earth .--Chicago Express.

Grover, the King. When the calamities of defeat and demoralization fell upon the Democratic party, Grover Cleveland sat stolid and indifferent. He "smiled" at the Democratic calamity, and mocks when their fear cometh.

The only consolation this ponderous body of egotism and animosity offers to the survivors of his fated party is his consent to become its candidate again. Grover has such lofty ideas of his popularity that he imagines his name alone can save the party. He tells the wounded and dying cuckoos that all the desolation and destruction that has befall-

en the party came from a lack of enthusiasm in adopting "my" policy. Coolness for Clevelandism caused the crash and collapse. What an example of vicarious sacri-

fice this man of destiny makes in offering himself upon the altar of his party as a candidate for a third term! "I can save you, and only I! Nominate me and the party will triumph and the country will be saved," says Grover."I withheld any support from the party in the recent struggle as an object lesson. You thought you could secure a victory without my help, but you now discover that your efforts were a failure. I am able and willing to save you if you will humble yourselves before me and confess your sins, admitting that I am mightier than the whole party-the Alpha and Omega of Democracy! I will save you!" The cuckoos are worried that only by and through Grover can the party be saved. "I am the way, the truth and the light," sayeth Grover, the king.

Controlled by Trusts.

The financial policy forced upon the country by the English gold power has so reduced the prices of commodities and manufactured articles that the production of them on a small scale is unprofitable. Thus the small concerns are forced to close up shop and seek other pursuits. The large firms can manufacture cheaper than the small shops because they turn out large quantities and make a small profit, which, system has produced the trusts and combines, and when once in existence. corner production and commodities, and, requirements of the business. Under the presenta system prices can be forced up without the aid of under-produc-



DEBS CASE IN CONGRESS.

HE American Federation of Labor makes public the text of a ▲ bill to restrict the jurisdiction of

the courts of the United States in proceedings for contempt which it will present to Congress. The bill is the outgrowth of the Debs case and was prepared by one of the ablest attornevs in the United States. It is in full as follows:

"That the courts of the United States, sitting as courts of equity, shall not have jurisdiction to punish for contempt any person charged with the violation of any order or decree of court whose acts in the premises constitute, arise out of, or are connected with the commission of any offense indictable under the law of the United States, or of the State in which the offensive act is committed, but in every such case the offense against the court offense against the State or the United States, as the case may be."

The lawyer who drew the bill accompanies it with an explanatory argument which is one of the clearest and ablest ever written on the subject. He shows conclusively, and with unerring plans, with accompanying data, as logic, that in its decision in the Debs case the Supreme Court had exercised for the first time in its existence of individual families. over a hundred years a most dangerous power plainly denied it by the Constitution, to wit, what is defined in that instrument as "executive power," and which is strictly withheld from the judicial department. It is to be hoped that organized labor, if it can agree on to stand by this bill and urge its adopness." Compared to this momentous matter, strikes and boycotts, arbitration 1894. or eight-hour laws, child labor in factories, sweat shops, and every other phase of labor reform pale into utter insignificance. Unless the first can be settled right, it is useless to agitate about the others. The same great question should find a front place in the reform platform next year, as it is one not confined to organized or unorganized labor, or to any one class. Every human being is affected by it vitally, and all other issues, however important, look narrow and selfish beside the tremendous problem as to whether the courts are to usurp all the functions of government and legislate at will by judicial decree .- Nonconformist.

service of general officers of the order, the master workman and members of the executive board, secretary and treasurer to two successive terms.

Too Much for Rent.

Workmen in this world are paying too much of their wages for rent. This is the opinion of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. He comes to this conclusion after making a recent investigation of the housing of the working classes in various countries of the world. One-fifth of the wages earned by the head of a family ought to be the maximum expenditure for rent in cities. This, Commissioner Wright says, is agreed by the most competent economists. Hence, the workman in the city who earns \$50 a month should not pay more than \$10 of it each month to his landlord. This is a statement which concerns every man in the world who rents a sheltering for his head. Through the assistance of Dr. shall be deemed merged in the greater E. R. L. Gould, late statistical expert of the Department of Labor, Commissioner Wright has collected interesting information concerning houses and building enterprises for workingmen

in all of the larger countries of the world. From these he has selected models. These include large tenement or block buildings and small houses for

Dealing with the Unemployed. Sydney, New South Wales, has hit upon a practical method of dealing with its unemployed. It furnishes a railway pass and a miner's right of credit to each suitable applicant to ennothing else, will agree unanimously able him to proceed to the gold fields of the colony, where he may have a tion on Congress by every means and chance of earning a living by "fossickinfluence within their reach. The issue ing" for the precious metal. The numis the mightiest that can ever arise in ber of passes issued in 1894 was 9,572, any country, as it involves nothing less and since the inauguration of the than the right to life and liberty, to scheme the quantity of gold obtained say nothing of the "pursuit of happi- in the colony has risen from 179,288 ounces in 1893 to 324,787 ounces in

31.9 to each 10,000 of population, but this ratio has gradually decreased, and last year was but 22 in 10,000. The phydue to the improvement in street drainage, whereby the thoroughfares are kept drier than formerly. There is a lesson here for other cities. The continual soaking of streets by sprinkling is an advantage, of course, but unless the drainage is good much harm is also likely to ensue.

The "bicycle face" has apparently come to stay, but how about the "bi cycle bob?" Many a lady is surprised, when meeting a man whom she knows mounted on a wheel, to have him bow curtly to her without touching his hat. Many are inclined rather to resent this cavalier salutation, but if they knew that it is not discourtesy but merely the law of gravation which makes their friend so carcless, they would forgive him. The average beginner does not dare to take his hands from the handlebars. Many a young man, when riding a wheel before he had reached expertness, has instinctively lifted his hand to doff his hat to a lady, and has come down with a dull crash. He never does It again.

Dr. Godfrey, of the Government quarantine station at Angel Island, has notified the authorities of San Francisco that the city is in all probability in danger of a cholera epidemic. Three passengers died on a steamer on the voyage from Honolulu. Their deaths were reported as due to pneumonia and heart disease, and a hundred steerage passengers are landed from the ship. Dr. Godfrey declares positively that the deaths were from cholera. If he is right the San Francisco authorities cannot be too diligent in searching out these people and placing them under observation. In the present advanced state of sanitary knowledge the importation of cholera into this country is impossible except through culpable carelessness.

A magazine reader complains in a Western newspaper that the magazines are ceasing to represent literature for its own sake. He does not deny that they often contain well-written articles, but he asserts that as a rule these articles are dictated by the consideration of timeliness, and are in fact mere reports or journalistic comments governed by current events. The charge seems to be well founded. Whether or not it is true as asserted that such essays as that of Charles Lamb on "Roast Pig," or of De Quincey on "Murder as a Fine Art," would now be declined if But instead of striking twice the clock offered to any magazine in the United States, it is certainly true that no American magazine is bidding for essays of that character. The literary essay in the style of Addison is no longer sought after. Such essays as are actually published are really newspaper editorials, long drawn out and generally the work of distinguished | ident, the clock is out of order. I have amateurs who have been flattered with a request to give their views on some topic of the day. Sometimes they write well. Often they write badly, but the subject is considered of more importance than the style, and if the topic treated evokes comment and sells the magazine the end in view has been attained whether the standard of literature has been elevated or lowered. Nothing shows more clearly the

promptness and vigor of business en.

terprise in this country than the fact

that at the beginning of the year the

And thus with eyes that would not

shrink, With knee to man unbent. Unfaltering on its awful brink, To his red grave he went. All honor to the firemen!

BEARS A CHARMED LIFE.

Ordinary Accidents Cannot Kill Nate Porter, an Ohio Farmer.

If ever a man bore a charmed life Nathan Porter of Cross Creek township is that man. He has met with a number of accidents that would have ended the life of any ordinary human being, but Nate seems possessed of as many lives as a cat. He is just now going about, after having been kicked squarely in the forehead by a horse. His apple orchard is on the side of a hill, and he has fallen out of nearly every tree on it several times and never was more than shaken up. Some years ago a log rolled over him as if he had been made of rubber.

Then he went to a picnic and ate ice cream that poisoned everybody else, but beyond a little sick spell he never felt any discomfort. Several years ago his physician told him to settle up his affairs and prepare for the hereafter, as he might live two years and he might not live more than two days. He came out of the doctor's office and shook hands with his friends, telling them of the good news imparted to him by the doctor, and adding that he did not believe a word the doctor had told him. He lived to see the doctor burled. Porter holds that he could go through a powder mill explosion without even smelling the powder. The minor accidents he has met with are innumerable, and he expects to die naturally.-Ohio State Journal.

Webster's Point of Order.

Daniel Webster was once addressing the Senate on the dry subject of internal improvements when the clock hands came around to the hour of 2.

ments and sells them.

The next year the farmer finds that he can only run a one-mule farm and do a very small business at that. He cannot borrow any more money, as he has no security to give. His children are getting ragged and his good wife in the aggregate, makes the business has no Sunday dress and but very profitable. Thus our present financial shabby ones for other days.

er's household goods or farming imple-

Presently election day comes around and the farmer's wife having more sense than her lord tells the old man force prices either way to meet the for heaven's sake to vote for a change, to stop voting the same old ticket, and vote for home and family, vote for the people, vote for honesty and against | tion or stimulated consumption. Evrobbery, vote for something to wear, erything, even the Goddess of Liberty, is controlled by a trust. something to eat, and for opportunities to live decent and comfortable.

The farmer promises that he will take the old lady's advice, and goes to the election. The old party heelers and rustlers see him coming on his mule, his body covered all over with Democratic badges, and they hail him and give him a ticket. The old farmer remembers Nancy Jane's warning, and thinks he ought to vote a people's party ticket, but the heelers are too much for him and he votes for more misery, more poverty, more usury, more rags and less of everything that a family needs for comfort and happiness.

The next year the farmer starts in to earn bread for his family, but before the year closes he is planted in a pauper's grave, and his wife is permitted to select a cot in the poor house, where she ends her miserable existence. The money loaner lives in an elegant suburban mansion at the rise of the hill overlooking the city. His wife dresses in satin and rides in a gilded coach behind two prancing horses. The other farmers in the neighborhood follow in the footsteps of this unfortunate farmer, and end up in about the same manner.-Dallas Mercury.

Grover's Message.

The President's message is a very commonplace document and contains little that is remarkable or unexpected. Somewhat significant, however, is the fact that over half of it is devoted to the people. the question of finance. This only serves to add emphasis to the truths set forth by the People's party, declaring finance to be the vital issue. His frequent references to the present deplorable condition of the country is in striking contrast with the campaign policy of both old parties in their denunciations of our party as "calamity howlers."

These references also suggest that it might be well to look for a remedy in some other direction than in persistently following the dictates of Wall street as is done by Cleveland at this time, and has been done through all these years past while bringing on these "deplorable conditions." His recommend that the greenbacks be retired and that an equal amount of government interest bearing bonds be issued, is not a

Snap Shots,

Carlisle's financial policy is bonds. Democratic revival of business go ost in the cyclone. The People's party has nothing what-

ever to take back. At every election the People's party doubles its former vote.

May as well talk about improving on the Declaration of Independence as on the Omaha platform.

It is only a question of time how long the American people will be robbed before they shoot.

Watch the Republican Congress closely, and note how it labors for the people's interests.

All persons who prefer old party principles to those proclaimed in the Omaha platform should get into the old party camp.

Carlisle has been down to New York on another Delmonico drunk. The bankers force Carlisle once a year to come to confession.

The People's party vote of Iowa a year ago was thirty-six thousand. This year the vote has increased to sixty thousand. Who said the People's party was dying?

The People's party of Ohio should make no more mistakes. There is a large reform element materializing in Ohio, and it should display a leader who can command the full respect of

John Sherman charges Alger with buying his negro delegates in 1888. How did John get them in the first place?

Among Our Exchanges.

The next Congress will not try to save the country; its whole effort will be required to save the parties .- Progressive Farmer.

Though Lewelling last year was fought by the combined old parties, his vote of last year exceeds the Republican vote of this year by 8,000 .- Ottawa (Kan.) Journal.

A Christian Labor Union.

The Rev. Charles M. Starkweather, of Milwaukee, is organizing a Workingmen's Club, or Christian Labor Union. "Long ago," says he, "I was con- dren's jacket makers has been settled vinced there is a gap between the church and the workingmen. The church was once the leader of the toiling masses, but for some years they have been gradually drifting apart. The church has been getting away from the people, and they, in turn, have been gradually losing interest in the church. My plan is not to have one solated Christian Labor Union, but the Christian Endeavor is among the Mowdsly and Cowes, miners. young people, to have one of these labor unions in connection with every say what character such an organization would take, but it should be a society for the moral and intellectual advancement of its members. It should meet often, the leaders of organized labor and others should be secured to lecture and instruct the men on the social and economic questions of the day. A university extension lecture course should be established in connection with it. There should be a good reading room and it should give every possible opportunity to the members to improve themselves in every way. The social side should not be neglected and good wholesome entertainment should be provided.

K. of L. Doings.

The general assembly of the Knights Louis, 530. of Labor at Washington endorsed the boycott of national bank notes ordered by Mr. Sovereign last spring. The use of militia in the settlement of labor troubles was condemned and the Govmeetings also with a view of getting ernment ownership of the highways of commerce was advocated. An invitatogether. tion was issued to all the national and Representatives of the internationinternational unions to join the Knights al associations of wood worke s and of Labor in a grand labor congress July furniture workers met in St. Louis, 4, 1896, with the purpose of harmonwith a view to arriving at an agreeizing the organization of labor. Grand ment looking to the amalgamation of Master Workman Sovereign was elect- the two bodies. ed a delegate to the international labor

General Dabor Notes. The machinists have seven local unions in Chicago.

St. Paul trade unionists are working for free text books.

Broom-makers of Paris, Ill., won their fight for an increase of wages.

The granite cutters have voted to oin the American Federation of Labor.

The International Co-operative Society, near Pittsburg, declared a 10 per cent. dividend.

The Ohio State Trade and Labor Assembly will hold its annual session in Columbus in January.

Unemployed printers of St. Louis, Mo., have started an 8-page paper named the Evening Journal.

The strike of the Philadelphia chilin favor of the employes.

German trade unionists of Cincinnatl are discussing the advisability of starting a weekly labor paper.

By a new arrangement of the board of directors, commercial telegraphers will be admitted to the American Railway Union.

The British fraternal delegates to the is to establish a movement among the annual session of the American Fedlaboring classes similar to that which eration of Labor will be Messrs,

The International Printing Pressmen's Union has joined the American church. Of course it is hard as yet to Federation of Labor with a membership of 2,500.

> The National Union of Retail Clerks has now affiliated with 132 local unions. and the number is steadily and rapidly increasing.

Wages in the mills at both Caryville and North Bellingham, Mass., have been increased 15 per cent. in six months. The mills are on full time.

There is a movement on foot in Cincinnati to establish a labor bureau similar to the one recently founded in New York City and called the Cooper Union Labor Bureau.

The official headquarters of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America will be removed to Bloomington, Ill. The final vote was: Bloomington, 2,446; St.

Structural iron workers at Pittsburg are organizing and will affiliate with the National Association. Cleveland members of the same craft have had

continued to strike without cessation more than forty times till it was run down. All eyes were turned to the clock and business was suspended. Mr. Webster remained silent until about twenty strokes had sounded, when he surprise. thus appealed to the chair: "Mr. Presthe floor." The staid and august Senate broke into an uproarious laugh at the timely witticism. The joke can never be repeated in the Senate, however, for the striking part of the clock is no longer ever wound up. Having a Lively Time. A small and irrepressible boy in Buffalo, who knows what is going on in the neighborhood and keeps his own family better informed as to their neighbors' affairs than they wish to be, broke out at the dinner table the other night with this bit of local news: "They're whole of Europe had but 434 miles of | having a pretty hard time at the Kirelectric railroad, while in the United bys. They've got the measles, croup States 10.363 miles were in operation. | and whooping cough and a skunk in the We are also far in advance in supplying | front yard."

It has been expected; in fact, until very recently there was strong evidence that the present congress contemplated that at an early day, but now there is every reason to believe it will be postponed until after the election next year. That Wall street dictations will govern congressional action as well as the executive suggestions, there can be no doubt, and it is only a matter of policy that will prevent the immediate destruction of the greenback and the substitution of bonds to be used as a basis for national bank currency. In this connection it will be noticed that the recommendation is repeated which advocates allowing the national banks to issue their notes to the full amount of bonds which they hold, and on which they now draw interest.

The message clearly outlines the Wall

All this talk about a "poor man's dollar" is a farce-the poor man hasn't got any dollar. If he had the rich man would be after it before night.-Current Voice.

The man who produces nothing useful has no rights which the community is bound to respect. It is always safe to oppose what the non-producing class wants .- Topeka (Kan.) Advocate. Public ownership of the bridge across the Mississippi is at last recognized by the conservative business men of St. Louis as a sound business proposition. It is an idea that grows on one.-St. tion of your release from illegal impris-

Louis Evening Journal. A Western train ran eighty miles the public against the introduction of autoother day in the running time of sixty cratic czarism into republican instituminutes. The railroads are trying to tions." Resolutions condemning the beat the time the Democrats made in Supreme Court of the United States. their recent retreat.-Leadville (Colo.) the Federal judiciary of California and Reporter.

tions recommending the election of Fed-Cleveland's effort to retire the greeneral judges by the people. Rochester, backs is not going to win, "not on your N. Y., was chosen as the place for holdlife." But the effort of the people to retire Mr. Cleveland in 1896 will succeed-and you can "bet your life" on that.-Chicago Sentinel.

A general strike of plumbers was inunion to meet in London next August augurated in Pittsburg, the object bewith T. J. O'Reilly of Brooklyn as aling to force a restoration of the 10 per ternate. The following telegram was cent. reduction made in wages two sent to Eugene V. Debs: "The general years ago. About 400 men are out and assembly, K. of L., hails the celebraall the shops are idle.

After a long and bitter struggle beonment as an uprising of the general tween the wharf workers and stevedores in New Orleans, an agreement was arrived at to the effect that the workmen's organization allow its members to be employed by the stevedores. The London Labor Gazette for Octo-Illinois, were adopted and also resoluber contains an article on the wages of the manual labor classes of the United Kingdom, in which he gives the avering its next annual meeting. The as- age rate for men at \$6.62 per week: sembly after a long discussion adopted women, \$3.04; lads, \$2.14; and girls, by a large vote the blan limiting the \$1.52.

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