

# PARTY PLATFORMS IN THE NEBRASKA CAMPAIGN OF 1898

The Omaha Bee's

## Photogravures of the Exposition

No Exposition has excelled the Trans-Mississippi in architectural splendor and artistic beauty—yet before the show files it will be only a memory, yet not for the artist and photographer's art. In all its varied beauty, one splendor of the grand court and the fun of the Midway—all the many scenes of the Exposition have been reproduced by

### The Highest Product of the Photographer's Art—The Photogravure

These are from the work of Mr. F. A. Rinehart, the official photographer of the Exposition and a more artistic and beautiful than his photographs. A photogravure is a work of art which anyone will be glad to frame. They are 10x7 1/2 inches and about 100 views in all will be published, so that no feature of the Exposition will be omitted.



### Sixteen Views Now Ready—The Following Views Have Been Issued.

- 1—Opening Day, June 1, 1898.
- 2—Northern Corner of Court.
- 3—Government Building.
- 4—Main Entrance Agricultural Building.
- 5—Scene in Streets of All Nations.
- 6—Grand Court, Looking West.
- 7—Engelback's on Children's Day.
- 8—Grand Court, Looking South-west.
- 9—Fine Arts Building.
- 10—Nebraska Building.
- 11—Grand Court, Looking East.
- 12—Section of Fine Arts Bldg.
- 13—Grand Court at Night.
- 14—Main Entrance Horticultural Building.
- 15—Scene of North Midway.
- 16—Marine Band at Grand Plaza.

### 3 For 10 Cents With a Bee Coupon.

These are offered for the readers on heavy paper suitable for framing or for a collection of Exposition views. The Bee will issue a portfolio cover for 15 cents to form a cover for this collection. In ordering by mail state which pictures you wish, by the title or number, and enclose 10 cents extra for mailing. For the full 10 cents 5 extra for mailing.

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The Omaha Daily Bee, Omaha, South Omaha, Council Bluffs.

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Exposition Photogravure Coupon.  
This coupon and 10 cents will obtain three Photogravures of the Exposition. By Mail, 5 Cents Extra.

## REPUBLICAN.

We, the republicans of Nebraska in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the state upon the fulfillment of the pledges made at the national republican convention at St. Louis. Our industries have revived, our finances have been maintained, our national credit is restored and every dollar issued by the government is on a par with gold. Our laborers are employed, our manufacturing establishments have resumed operations, our mines are being worked to their full capacity, the masses of the people are prosperous and are consuming once more to the extent of the needs the products of the farm and the factory.

We reaffirm unswerving allegiance to the principles enunciated in the republican national platform of 1896. We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard and unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We favor the payment of our soldiers and sailors in the same money as is paid the bondholders.

We congratulate the nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, with the loyal support of brave volunteers on both land and sea.

We emphasize our hearty approval of the wise foreign policy of President McKinley and also of the terms demanded of Spain as the conditions of restored peace.

We pledge, if restored to control of the state government, an honest and economical administration of public affairs and the introduction of strict business methods into all state institutions.

We pledge the abolition of all unnecessary or sinecure state offices.

We pledge a comprehensive revision of the revenue laws of the state, with a view to a more equitable distribution of the tax burdens.

We pledge legislation for state control and regulation of public corporations in the interest of all the people.

We pledge the necessary steps toward a revision of the state constitution.

We call attention to the sham reforms of the triple-allied fusion parties who have secured victory at the polls under false pretenses and whose pledges are proved by experience to be unreliable and utterly worthless.

We invite the co-operation and support not only of all who believe in republican principles, but also of all who wish better government, to the end that Nebraska may be no longer discredited by being classed among the states in subjection to populism.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We, the democracy of Nebraska, in convention assembled, send greeting to the brave men of our nation who are in the humanity's battle and attempting to relieve the suffering, privation and hunger of a courageous but oppressed people, and for that purpose to guarantee unto the people of Cuba a government created, maintained and upheld by the consent of the governed, and pledge the president of the United States our most hearty support and co-operation in the vigorous prosecution of the conflict.

We are proud to belong to a party that acknowledges as its chief and leader the Hon. William J. Bryan, the people's champion, whose arm is ever lifted in defense of their rights and in redressing their wrongs, whether in peace or in war.

We renew our allegiance to the principles taught by Thomas Jefferson and courageously defended by Andrew Jackson, and we demand that the great political problems of today be solved by the application of these principles to the present conditions, and, therefore, reaffirm our adherence to the platform of 1896, adopted by the democratic party in national convention assembled.

And that the paramount issue of the campaign of 1898 ought and will be the restoration of our monetary system to its position prior to 1873, the free and unlimited coinage of the two metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, and believe that no permanent prosperity will reward the efforts of our producers until such a law is enacted.

We believe that all money issued by the government, whether gold or silver or paper, should be made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that no citizen should be permitted to demoralize by contract that which the government makes money by law.

We further declare that we are opposed to the issue, and demand that all money, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be issued by the national government.

While always willing and ready to furnish for the support of the nation in its hour of peril every dollar of our property and every possible assistance, both in money and men, the democratic party is opposed to the issuance of interest-bearing bonds except as a last resort, but is in favor of issuance of full legal tender money, and we hold the recent issue of \$200,000,000 of bonds unnecessary under the circumstances and therefore condemn it.

We denounce as unjust and inequitable the protective tariff system, which, through

the instrumentality of class legislation, robs the many for the benefit of the few, and that a tariff should be for a revenue only, and, therefore, denounce the Dingley bill and arraign the republican party for its enactment.

We are in favor of an income tax, believing that each person should pay towards the support of the government in accordance with that which he has.

We favor a liberal pension policy. That all differences between the larger corporations and their numerous employees should be settled by arbitration.

We favor the maximum freight law passed by the democratic and populist legislature of 1893 and are in favor of its amendment in harmony with the constitution as defined by the supreme court.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. We appreciate and approve the efforts of our congressmen, both in the senate and the house, and pledge our every effort to Senator William V. Allen in his candidacy for reelection, and ask the closest scrutiny of the public on the conduct and management of the different state offices and the faithful and honest discharge of duty of each respective officer.

We favor an amendment to the constitution of the state increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to five and creating the office of three railroad commissioners and providing for the filling of such offices by the direct vote of the people.

We endorse the recommendations of Governor Holcomb in reference to the investment of the school fund and favor an amendment to the constitution for investment thereof in state and county warrants.

That we hereby reassert our approval of the time-honored interpretation of state constitutions, that the people through their duly chosen representatives in the state legislature have and retain the right to enact any law upon any subject not expressly prohibited by such respective state constitutions.

We denounce the hypocrisy of the republican party in falsely pretending to be the custodian of the honor and credit of the state while its officers were embezzling the public money, and we in contrast will commend the present state administration for exposing the frauds of the republican officers, whereby the school children of the state have been deprived of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

We favor such legislation as will foster mutual and fraternal insurance companies in this state.

We favor redistricting the state so that each part thereof may be more fairly represented in the legislature and more in accordance with the population.

We are in favor of the initiative and referendum in all cases where such legislation is practicable.

We again ask the suffrage of each voter who desires an honest, economical and wise administration of public affairs, and whom the fulfillment of this sacred trust is clothed with its duty.

## SILVER REPUBLICAN.

The silver republicans of Nebraska, assembled in state convention at Lincoln, August 2, 1898, declare:

1. We reaffirm the principles set forth in the party platform at our last state convention, and we take no backward step on the money question. We are in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth.

2. We maintain and supporting republican principles upon the question of gold and silver as money as advocated by the old republican party until its repudiation of those principles at St. Louis in 1896; we renew our loyalty to the principles thus repudiated at the highest of the money power, and declare, as formerly declared by the old republican party and its honored leaders and accepted as good republican doctrine, as well as a doctrine as old as the national constitution itself, that we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and we condemn the policy of the gold standard republican administration in its efforts to demoralize silver. Silver is the money of the constitution; indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the constitution.

3. All the bonds of the United States are quite independent of its own existence. The people are too intelligent to permit values to be measured in gold alone. This would make money dearer and property cheaper. We are for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. We would not dishonor it; we would give it equal credit and honor with gold; we would make no discrimination; we would utilize both metals and discredit neither; we would the double standard, silver, until a few years ago, was money the wide world over. Silver was one of the standard coins of the United States from the birth of independence until the demoralization of the statute of congress, either by fraud or mistake.

4. All the bonds of the United States are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 42 1/2 grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

5. We charge Indiana William McKinley and the national gold standard republican administration that during all the time he has forced the issue of interest-bearing bonds has been dishonoring one of the precious metals, one of our great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He has determined to contract the circulating medium, to demoralize one of the coins of commerce and limit the volume of money among the people, to make money scarce and thereby dear. He would increase the value of money and diminish the value of everything else, money the master and everything else the servant. He is not thinking of the poor now, he has left their side. He is not standing forth in their defense. He believes that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged and a shrinkage in everything but money is a national benefactor.

6. The national republican administration has forced the issue of interest-bearing bonds at a time when there was uncoined silver belonging to the government in the vaults of the treasury, which, being coined, would, with issues of paper money, have answered the purpose for which the interest-bearing bonds were issued; and that the legislation authorizing the issuance of interest-bearing bonds was forced from congress under a threat from the secretary of the treasury that if the authority was not specifically given he would assume the authority to issue the bonds to carry on the war with Spain and would issue them without further sanction on the part of congress.

7. We endorse the money power the national administration has failed to take any steps whatever to slay the power of trusts or to enforce the rights of the people against combination and conspiracies of wealth.

8. The national republican administration is dominated by the republican political machine, which is in turn dominated by the chairman thereof, who holds his seat now in the United States senate purchased with money, of which he stands convicted.

9. We endorse the present state administration in its management of the war, which the affairs of the state have been carried on, and point to the fact that at the time the present administration took charge of affairs the treasury was depleted, money due the state was uncollected, though long past due, and the necessities and most exact services rendered, and the determination to discharge the duties of the office, the treasury has been replenished, the moneys of the people collected and devoted to the purposes authorized by law and without additional taxation upon the people.

10. We endorse the policy of the people of the United States in prosecuting the war against Spain as a protection to our citizens and as a punishment for the destruction of a war vessel in one of the ports of Spain, which country was at peace with that nation and at being in the interest of humanity and freedom; but we oppose the prosecution of the war for the purpose of conquest. We pledge to the present administration our undivided support in securing the peace and all the money necessary to carry out the war, honorable and successful end. We demand as a part of the conditions of the proposed peace with Spain that the Spanish dynasty shall be required to pay the cost of the war, the value of the battleship Maine and the cost of the war with Spain, and to pay damages to the United States to be distributed among the wounded and the widows, orphans and dependents of those who lost their lives by the destruction of the Maine. We tender to our heroic soldiers the thanks of our nation, and our heartiest congratulations, without regard to party, nationality, creed or color. Their sacrifices shall be remembered and those dependent upon them cared for.

11. We emphatically condemn the scheme of the secretary of the treasury that is substantially embodied in the bill now pending in the house of representatives, and favorably reported by the republican members of the committee on banking and currency, and providing for the retirement of greenbacks and which makes the silver coin now in circulation redeemable in gold, thus greatly contracting the circulating medium, reducing the value of every species of property, except gold, and certain to cause widespread disaster.

12. We favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment whereby the initiative and referendum will become a part of the fundamental law of this commonwealth.

13. We favor reduction of railroad freight and passenger rates and the complete abolishment of the present custom of granting favors to persons by furnishing to individuals free passes.

14. We heartily endorse the course of our senator, William V. Allen, in the United States senate, and also the course of Samuel J. Maxwell, D. B. Sutherland, W. L. Stark and W. L. Greene in the lower house of congress, and declare them faithful to their trust and deserving our continued confidence.

15. We look upon William J. Bryan as the tribune of the common people of the United States. We admire him for the purity of his life, for fidelity to convictions of duty, for his matchless eloquence and great ability. We confidently look to him as the victorious leader of the reform forces in 1900.

## POPULIST.

The people's independent party of Nebraska, assembled in its ninth annual state convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the fathers of the republic and to the fundamental principles of just government as set forth in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms of our party. We stand upon every one of the grand truths therein enunciated and specifically reiterate our loyalty to the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

We pledge the people that there shall be no faltering on our part until private corporations are stripped of the privilege of issuing money and until all the currency, whether coin or paper, shall be issued directly by the government and shall be standard money of the United States.

We condemn the attempt of the present administration to retire the greenback currency and issue gold interest-bearing bonds in place thereof, and we denounce such course as a change to the settled policy of the nation and a betrayal of the interests of the people.

We denounce the usurpation of the federal courts in the issuance of writs of injunction by which the constitution, rights of freedom, of assembly and speech is denied American citizens.

We declare that the money necessary to pay the expenses of the war could have been easily raised by judicious taxation, the coinage of silver coins not lying idle in place thereof, and we denounce such course as a change to the settled policy of the nation and a betrayal of the interests of the people.

We demand the enactment of a law prohibiting the issuance of free railway passes to public officials and private citizens, except on the same, and the acceptance of the same, and the furnishing by law of necessary traveling expenses to public officers when engaged in the transaction of public business.

The people's independent party from its first organization has been a friend of our free school system. We point with pride to its record, to the free text book law, to the school transportation law, to the increase in funds available to the common school and to the liberal appropriations for the state universities. We favor the practical industrial education that trains our boys and girls for earning an honest living in the mechanical and agricultural walks of life and we pledge our nominees, if elected, to work for the promotion of this form of common school education.

We condemn in unmeasured terms the attempt of organized capital to suppress the freedom of social and economic views, formed as a result of long study and careful investigation, to the splendid record of our populist officials, we point to the recent acts of their republican predecessors who have robbed Nebraska of a million dollars; filled state institutions with corruption and scandal, taken the patrimony of her school children and farmed it out to precinct "heelers" and small bore politicians; practiced nepotism in all branches of her state government, and when finally driven from a thirty years' feast at the public crib smote the hand that fed it, and sought to injure the credit of the state by defaulting on its bonds.

We heartily endorse the efforts of the publishers of the Reform Press association to take the control of the preparation of their ready prints out of the hands of the republicans.

The initiative and referendum are cardinal principles of the populist party; by these principles the enactment or repeal of laws is left to the people themselves. The present constitution of this state makes impossible for the people, by direct vote, to enact or repeal any law; we therefore favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment whereby the initiative and referendum will become part of the fundamental law of the commonwealth.

The stock yards of South Omaha are necessarily controlled by the people of this state; its business is public and not private; the stock yards company charges extortionate prices for the services it renders and for the grain and hay it supplies; it has issued millions of dollars of watered stock on which the people are compelled to pay interest; it refuses relief, it bribes legislators, it plunders our people and has secured injunction against all laws which seek to prevent its unjust exactions; it is a giant monopoly created by capitalists of industry. For these reasons we favor the ownership of a stock yard at South Omaha by the state itself, such ownership to be secured either by the purchase of the present yards, at its actual value, or the establishment of another stock yard. And if the state cannot secure the stock yards at their present value, then we favor a law levying an occupation tax against the stock yards company of a definite gross sum which shall be equal to all the interest paid on the watered stock of the company. The stock yards of Nebraska must no longer be controlled by a few capitalists, but be compelled to pay dividends on the basis of which represents nothing but fraud and dishonesty.

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We recommend the safe, sound and sensible administration of Governor Holcomb and the other state officers, under which the credit of the state has been brought to a higher point than ever before; the patriotism of our school children has been doubled; the public money, as fast as collected, is being applied to the payment of

the public debt; all the state institutions are being more economically administered than at any previous time in their history and the different departments of government are being administered in an honest, careful and business-like manner. We demand a reform in our system of assessment and taxation by the revision of our revenue laws, to the end that all forms of wealth shall bear their equitable and just proportion of the burdens of taxation.

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## REASON FOR ADOPTING DESIGN

Postoffice Department Answers Critic of Figure on One-Cent Exposition Stamp.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The question as to the right of Father Marquette to figure as a leading factor in the history of this country has arisen again, in connection with the fact that a picture of Marquette sailing down the Mississippi is borne on the 1-cent Omaha exposition stamp. A correspondent of the Postoffice department recently wrote that he had made search to ascertain what claims Marquette has to the distinction thus given him, with the result that history showed him to have been a foreigner and Jesuit, but not marked as a man of note, either in literature or science. Information was asked as to what his great merit was. John P. Merritt, third assistant postmaster general, has written a letter showing why the design was adopted. He says that the object of the promoters of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition is to give expression to a commendable pride on the part of the inhabitants to the progress of their section, and to demonstrate its growth by the most conspicuous and helpful in the way to these sections and laying the foundation of civilization, is fraught with great interest. It may be asserted, he says, that Marquette did not discover the Mississippi, but like Americus Vesputius, he continued the explorations, and America is named after the latter.

"As to the religious belief of Marquette," says Merritt, "it never entered into, or influenced the selection of the device one way or the other. As to the fact of Marquette being a foreigner, continued the reply, "the performed services enough as a pioneer to earn his citizenship and his bones still lie buried on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Columbus was also a foreigner, for that matter."

**PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.**  
Survivors of Late War Remembered by the General Government.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(Special.)—Pensions have been issued to the following: Nebraska—Original: Prescott, Fairmont, \$8; Restoration and increase: Michael Kirwin, Okla., \$6 to \$8; Increase: Louis Moon, Belmond, \$6 to \$12; Original widows, etc.: Harriet M. Gunn, Okla., \$10; Louisa C. Thornton, Des Moines, \$8.

Colorado—Restoration and increase: James N. Livengood, Durango, \$12 to \$50.

**Gets Colombia Out of a Scrape.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—By exercising the good offices of the United States tactfully Secretary Day probably has succeeded in averting a severe crisis in the relations between Italy and Colombia growing out of the Cerutti claim. For cablegrams were received at the department today