

MR. SIBLEY'S SPEECH.

A Masterly Exposure of the People's Enemies.

THE WAYS AND TRICKS OF SHYLOCK

Who Caused the Panic, and How—Our Would-Be Rulers Stripped of Mask and Prayer Book and Held Alike.

Pithy, Pungent, Clear, Convincing. (Continued from last week.)

But there are other classes of doctors, other schools, who tell us that we are getting down to "hardpan," that we have been going through an era of inflation, and that it is necessary for us to get down to first principles; and they say we are going down to hardpan. Why, my friend, the farmers, the working men of this country, were down to hardpan fifteen years ago. [Applause.] They got down to bed rock ten years ago. They went down to where they scorched the soles of their shoes five years ago, and they are getting to-day, in this year of our Lord 1893, down to the point where it is scorching their feet and the fumes and odors of hell come up to meet them. [Applause.] And yet we are told we are getting down to hardpan. I want to know how much further towards sheol we have got to go before we get there? [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I have been told, with others, that I must support this measure because it is a Democratic measure. When did the new prophet of the Lord arise and when did he receive the last revelation of the Democracy? [Applause.] Certainly it must have been since the last national platform adopted by the Democratic party at Chicago. [Renewed applause.] My friends, you can not turn to a platform, with one exception, from the consummation of the crime of 1873 down to the present era that does not denounce that crime, that does not designate the men as criminals who perpetrated it, and that one exception is the old Bay State. Every State and every national platform has stood upon that principle, has declared this to be its judgment, this to be its pledge, that this crime against the laboring people, this crime against their happiness, should no longer go unpunished.

I may not understand Democracy, Mr. Speaker. I stand for the Democracy which has regard to the interests of the great masses as well as to those of the privileged few. I revere that Democracy of Jefferson, who stood for the rights of the people as against the aristocratic tendencies of New York and New England, which existed in those early days. New York and New England, denounced him as a socialist, as a communist, and as a demagogue. He is what I call one of the fathers of the Democracy. Thomas Jefferson once wrote: "I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane that an ocean of fire rolled between the old world and this." Why, how that utterance would make some of our modern anglomaniac statesmen jump.

I stand by the democracy of Andrew Jackson; and, my friends from New York and New England, Democrats and Republicans, what did you say of Andrew Jackson? He denounced your national banks and your stock exchanges, and said they were leeches and vampires upon the body politic. [Applause.] What, I ask, did New York and New England say of Andrew Jackson in those days? They assailed him with every vile epithet that could be found and applied in the English language. Demagogue was your pet name for him. Why, your Democracy of New York made medals portraying Andrew Jackson sitting down behind a rail fence with the epaulettes on his shoulders, smoking his old corn-cob pipe, and his head surmounted by asses' ears. Those medals are still extant, and you Democrats of New York issued them. And you people of New England, with your boasted seats of learning—your Harvard College conferred the degree of LL. D. on Andrew Jackson and then passed resolutions regretting such action. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker I stand by the Democracy of the old fathers of the Republic. I stand by the men whose voices have been raised always for human liberty; a Democracy that has regard to the cries of the suffering that have been heard in this land in all of its decades and history. I have regard for a democracy that has respect to the man who toils, as well as the man who absorbs. I have respect for the Democracy that considers the right of the workers in the busy hive of industry, as well as of the drones who suck on the sunny side thereof.

Mr. Speaker, I stand by Democracy as exemplified by the first great Democrat who ever walked the face of God's fair earth; who said that no man was naked and hungry and sick was my brother, and that when we ministered to such an one we ministered to the very Christ; a Democracy which said that he who had fallen among thieves and was grievously wounded was my neighbor. And yet they crucified and

put to death that first Democrat of the ages. My friends, did you ever think why they crucified the Lord Jesus Christ? They never crucified him because of any religious ideas that He possessed different from the masses.

Babylon and Nineveh, Rome and Greece, had erected their altars of Pagan worship under the very eyes of the people without a protest; but they crucified that man because He said, "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites." [Applause.] They crucified Him because He had condemned the extortioner and the oppressor, and had dared to scourge the money-changers from the temple of the living God. [Applause.] And whoever boldly stands today in the cause of humanity against the greed and rapacity of the few is a marked victim for crucifixion.

I have been asked repeatedly, since I came to Washington, how it occurred that I, a man of some reputed means, and hailing from Pennsylvania, could ally myself with the disordered ideas of bimetalists? Why, my friends, they still print and read Bibles up in the State of Pennsylvania. [Applause.] And on the page of that good old book the command is just as plain as it was the day it was thundered from Sinai: "Thou shalt not steal!" [Applause and laughter.] Why, my friends, if a man from Pennsylvania shall not stand for bimetalism, from what land shall the man hail to stand for it? William Penn came to Pennsylvania and he dealt justly and honestly with the poor red man; and he still has his followers in that blessed Keystone State who are willing to deal honestly and justly with the poor white man. [Applause.] Pennsylvania is rich in treasures of coal and iron, of oil and wheat, but she is richer still in her millions of sons and daughters who "know the right, and, knowing, dare maintain." [Applause.]

My friends, you tell us that we can not win this fight. Gentlemen get up here and cite the fact that England is against us, that Spain is against us, that France is against us, and they even come to me and tell me that the Administration is against us. [Laughter.] But I tell you, you may league all your forces, but you can not destroy the sparks of liberty on this continent. [Applause.] Switzerland has stood for years, a little gem surrounded by the crowned thrones and monarchies of Europe, and maintained her liberty. But you tell us the odds are against us

Mosher and a Mob.

LINCOLN, Oct. 31.—About twelve o'clock last night a reputable citizen and a prominent business man of Lincoln informed Sergeant Bartram at police station that a squad of 200 determined men had resolved themselves into a court of alleged justice and were preparing to make the attack at some time during the night upon the county jail and remove by force and arms Charles W. Mosher, who has been confined there for the past week. Nothing was said as to the identity of the leaders of the proposed attack upon the jail, but it was supposed that the informant of the police knew whereof he spoke. The sergeant called up Mayor Weir, but failed to get him, and then telephoned Jailor Langdon and advised him to take steps he deemed necessary to protect the prisoner.

Mr. Langdon, as soon as he was informed woke up Mosher, secured a horse and buggy and took the bank wrecker away from the jail. About 1 o'clock he drove around to police station with his prisoner. He then said he intended to drive about the city and the suburbs until daylight, when he thought it would be safe to return to the jail. Mosher was not in any easy frame of mind; he was pretty badly frightened. He said that he wished he was safe in Sioux Falls, where fear of mobs would not keep him awake nights.

It was a matter of much doubt among the very few who knew of the alleged plan to take Mosher from the jail, as to what the mob would do with him in case they got their hands on him. The opinion prevailed that it was not their intention to wreak summary vengeance on the bank wrecker, but merely to give him a dose of tar and feathers or similar treatment.

O. H. Brockway, commercial traveler, the man whose inordinate passion for liquor drove his young wife to commit suicide in this city one week ago yesterday afternoon adjudged insane by the board of insanity and taken to the state hospital for the insane near this city. The charge of insanity was preferred against him by R. S. Johnson, proprietor of the Capital hotel. Brockway has made his headquarters at the Capital ever since the final act in the tragedy of last week and last Saturday afternoon he made an ineffectual attempt to end his own life by swallowing a quantity of ether. He rested easy during the night and Sunday, after consultation, his friends determined that the only course open to them was to place him in the asylum, where it is believed he will soon recover the full use of his mental faculties. He has many friends in this city who maintain that he is simply mentally unbalanced through drink and the tragedy which took place at his home last Monday night.

Warden Beecher is back to the city and has made an official report of the penitentiary fire to Governor Crouse. He thinks the cause was spontaneous combustion of the waste material in the nickel plating room. He criticizes the acts of Deputy Wagner, praises the city fire department, thinks the building can be repaired for \$10,000, and praises W. H. Burgess. As to Couvret Polver he makes mention of his heroism and recommends an unconditional pardon for his meritorious services.

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POLITICAL POINTERS.

Picked Up in Washington While Watching the Fight.

THE VOICE OF CAPITAL IS HEARD.

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The Place Which Attracts All Eyes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, '93. EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:

The period which has elapsed since the date of my former letter, October 7, has been pregnant with lessons for American voters. The greatest lesson of all, and one which intelligent voters should not be slow to learn, is this: The only means by which the masses can contend against plutocracy with any hope of success is a new political party.

There can be no question that an immense majority of the American people are opposed to a single gold standard. There is no doubt that when congress assembled in the present extra session, there was a majority in the United States senate opposed to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Now if this great majority of the people had been organized into a political party with a well defined set of principles, the money power would today be suffering in humiliating defeat, instead of enjoying a signal triumph.

It is true that the silver men have made a gallant fight. They have delivered a series of speeches great in argument, instruction, force and eloquence. Many of them have proven to the country that they are brave men and patriotic statesmen. But they have been defeated. Why? Because, except the little band of populists, they have been obliged to make their fight as rebels against their party organizations. Both the old parties with their prestige, machinery, press, money and patronage have stood solidly together for a gold standard. Silver Republicans and Democrats have fought as individuals, unorganized, without any machinery for organizing and directing public opinion, without a daily press, and without any definite policy except to defeat the repeal bill, or secure a compromise. The silver men of neither old party could look forward to the probability of gaining control of their party organization. Of all the men who have battled for silver only the Populists stood on firm political ground; none but the Populists had an organization and a press to support them; none but the Populists had a well-defined political creed; none but the Populists could look forward to a political future. This analysis of the situation shows why the friends of the white metal have suffered defeat. The wonder is that they fought so well, and held out so long.

The money power is victorious. It is in absolute control of our government. Finance reformers have fought their last great battle within the ranks of the old parties. Plutocracy will reign undisputed till a new political power arises and dethrones it. After the repealers were defeated in their effort to force a vote by a continuous session, Voorhees arose and said: "This fight will continue on the same lines. Let no one imagine that we are defeated. In the words of Paul Jones I say 'We have only begun to fight.'" These were brave words though, uttered by a traitor to his principles fighting for an ignoble cause. The Populists may well take up these words. The repeal of the Sherman law is no defeat for them. It serves only to clear up the situation and draw the line of battle, and in the language of Paul Jones the Populists can say: "We have only begun to fight; we will never cease till our country is redeemed from the curse of plutocratic rule."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The leaven of political revolution is working in North Carolina. Last year the Populists and Republicans could easily have defeated the Democrats if they had been united. Now that the Republican party has lost its national prestige, the North Carolina Republicans are joining the Populist ranks. The Democrats are badly divided; the rural voters mostly standing by senator Vance, and the city voters denouncing him and up-holding Cleveland. Meanwhile the Alliance, which is strong throughout the state, is doing a grand work of systematic political education. The Populists have well grounded hopes of carrying the "Old North State" next year.

The situation in Alabama is most encouraging. The Populist party, as such, has never been very strong there. But the Democratic party is divided into two nearly equal factions, one of which is entirely Populist in principle. They call themselves Jeffersonian Democrats. Most of them voted for Weaver last year. Their leader is Captain Kolb who was no doubt fairly elected governor last year, but was counted out. Lately strenuous efforts were made to unite these factions. But the administration leaders said they would permit no man to take part in their primaries who voted for Weaver.

Of course the Kolb Democrats indignantly rejected this proposition. The division is now greater than ever. The stand for silver taken by Morgan and Pugh, Alabama's two senators, only adds to the Democratic confusion and bitterness. Already preparations are begun for next year's battle, and the reform element are confident of winning. On Saturday evening, Oct. 21, senator Allen and Late Pence addressed a Populist meeting at Alexandria, just across the river from Washington. There was a big crowd, including the best people of Alexandria, and they drank in Populist doctrine eagerly. Senator Allen was treated with the highest respect.

Even in New York state the Populists are getting a start. In Cattaraugus county the Democrats have endorsed the Populist candidate for state senator. His name is Urban Prescott, and he has a fair chance of election.

It seems to be a recognized fact among Republicans that the silver senators of the west are no longer to be counted as Republicans. The Republican leaders in the senate use such expressions as the following: "There is no doubt or division on this side. All the Republicans stand ready to vote for repeal." Well, the Populists are ready to welcome to their ranks all such Republicans as Jones, Teller and Dabois.

Congressman McKeigan had a severe attack of pneumonia on his return from Nebraska about three weeks ago, but he has now almost recovered, and is able to spend part of his time at the capital.

Palmer, the gold bug senator from Illinois, the other day threw out an insinuation that Senator Allen's long speech was made for the purpose of obstructing legislation. Allen indignantly denied the charge, and retorted by saying that he wasn't here with any man's brass collar around his neck. At this point some other senator interfered in behalf of senatorial courtesy and suggested that both remarks be stricken from the Record. This is simply one illustration of the manner in which Nebraska's Populist statesman strikes from the shoulder when occasion demands.

A year ago the men who said the money question was the leading issue before the American people were scarce enough to be called cranks. Now the man who would say the money question is not the dominant issue would be hooted at as a fool.

The New York World speaks of Nebraska's junior senator as "the indomitable Allen."

Senator Allen's record-breaking speech was great in breadth and depth as well as in length.

Meiklejohn is likely to keep out of Kem's melon-patch hereafter. The Broken Bow statesman is loaded.

A BOSTON PATRIOT.

A Mr. Hamilton of Boston has been down here to see Cleveland and the repeal leaders of the senate. He brought a petition signed by representatives of capital amounting to \$350,000,000. That is the eastern idea of "voicing the sentiments of the people." Mr. Hamilton is anything but a modest man. He gave Voorhees and Dave Hill a lesson in the proper methods to be used in over-riding the "obstructing minority." It was easy enough; just get some bold fellow like Hill in the chair instead of the timid easy-going vice-president; then this temporary chairman could declare the silver men to be "engaged in a conspiracy to defeat legislation," refuse to recognize them, and pass the repeal bill or a closure resolution in spite of their protests. Then this same representative bean-eater was kind enough to tell congress what should be done after repeal. Among other things, gold-bonds should be issued to strengthen the reserve, all silver should be made redeemable in silver bullion at its commercial value, the greenbacks should be retired and replaced by some sort of new-fangled paper, and nothing should be received by the government for duties on imports except gold. Oh, it was a beautiful scheme, and all in the interest of those dear patriots up in Boston who own \$350,000,000 of capital! Mr. Hamilton was treated with the greatest respect, and no doubt his suggestions will be acted on as speedily as possible.

A TREASURY DEFICIT.

The subsidized press of the country maintains a wonderful silence regarding the condition of the U. S. treasury. If such a condition had prevailed during Cleveland's first term, it would have been daily paraded before the people by every Republican paper. But now not a word is uttered, and the Republicans in congress under the lead of John Sherman are urging an issue of bonds to help Carleton out of his dilemma. The real condition of the treasury was brought to light last week by a senate resolution in answer to which secretary Carleton sent a statement to the senate.

The current expenses at present exceed current receipts five or six million dollars per month, and this disparity is certain to increase in the near future. At the present time there is not a dollar in the treasury aside from legal reserve, and the gold reserve has been reduced to \$22,000,000, the lowest limit yet

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reached. Carlisle predicts that by the end of the fiscal year there will be a deficit in the treasury of at least \$60,000,000. Doubtless this will be strongly urged as an excuse for the bond issue which the bankers so much desire. There is now in the treasury vaults enough silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act to make nearly \$150,000,000, about \$50,000,000 of which is silver bullion which the government has an undisputed right to use in paying current expenses. But the bankers don't want this coined, and there is no probability that Cleveland will disregard the wishes of Wall street.

Missouri Pacific. The Missouri Pacific railway is to be up with the times by the very latest moment in giving low rates to the World's fair also to St. Louis and all eastern points as well as to the south. Any information desired can be had at 1101 O St Lincoln Neb J. E. H. MILLING C. T. A., or St. Louis Mo., or H. C. TOWNSEND G. P. & T. A. Missouri Pacific is advertising the very lowest rates for round trips to the World's Fair, good for return until November 15, 1893. All have placed on sale summer tourist tickets at the usual low rates as can be verified by calling at office 1101 O street, Lincoln, Neb., J. E. H. MILLING, C. T. A., or H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A. St. Louis, Mo.