

# The Nebraska Independent.

The Wealth Makers and Lincoln Independent Consolidated.

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NO. 35

## WHO ARE THESE MEN?

A Great Army of Scholars, Statesmen, and Patriots from Every State.

## THEY SHOUT THE POP WAR CRY.

Gold and Silver at 16 to 1—No Bonds and a Legal Tender Paper Money  
Issued by the General Government Only.

## Marching to Join Our Forces.

The following is a full report of the preamble and resolutions adopted at Washington the other day by the leaders of the bimetallic convention held in Willard's Hall, the convention being composed of populists, democrats and republicans, after which they resolved to hold a national convention at the same time and place as the peoples party, at St. Louis, July 22, 1896:

The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other.

On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctive American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration of this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and, hence, that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued, and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be legal tender.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest bearing bonds in times of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present treasury policy, concurred in by a republican house, of plunging the country into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by the existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

Whereas, the demonetization of silver in 1873, enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowered all prices measured by that standard; and

Whereas, since that unjust and indefensible act, the prices of American products have fallen, upon an average, nearly fifty per cent, carrying down with them, proportionately, the money value of all other forms of property, except in peculiarly favored localities; and

Whereas, such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor and swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers; and

Whereas, in the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country has, within the last eighteen months, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with \$162,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of \$10,000,000 on a single deal; and

Whereas, another call is now pending for a further gold loan of \$100,000,000, which, but for an outbreak of popular indignation, would also have been negotiated in the same secret manner and through the same syndicate; and

Whereas, it stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European; and even below the Asiatic level, in order that we may sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor, and striking at the very foundations of our civilization itself; and

Whereas, the advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is over-production—that we have produced so much it has made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment—a doctrine that leaves us absolutely without hope for the future; and

Whereas, the difference of exchange between silver standard countries and gold standard countries is equivalent to a bounty equal to the difference between the value of gold and silver, in favor of the products of silver standard countries exported to gold standard countries, and a corresponding tariff against the products of gold standard countries exported to silver-using countries; and

Whereas, the cost of production otherwise in the world, and particularly in China and Japan, is far less than the cost at which similar products can be produced or manufactured in this coun-

try by American labor without reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers, and other industrial workers to the level of Chinese coolies;

Therefore, be it resolved, That over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the Constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Money and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; the American debtor pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a standard that is appreciated 100 per cent above all the great staples of our country; and to the end further, that silver standard countries may be deprived of the unnatural advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver, an advantage which tariff legislation alone cannot overcome.

We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States that, leaving in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important, even momentous, they may appear, and suspending, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations that they unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any, which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consumption of their desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of Divine Providence.

## WORK FOR NEBRASKA

After the Bankers and Business Men Have Ruined It They Ask the Farmers to Save the Cities

The following very pertinent remarks were recently printed in the Chadron Signal:

Attention is especially called to an article on the inside pages of this paper headed "The Nebraska Club." This attention is so directed because the Nebraska club sends us a special request to aid in its good work and also because there are several pertinent comments to make on the resolutions there.

It is a good sign when the merchants, bankers and manufacturers of Omaha organize to keep Nebraska farmers from leaving the state. For the last fifteen or twenty years these same Omaha business men have presented nearly a solid front of opposition to every effort of the farmers in the interior of the state to secure reasonable treatment and protection of their rights. During all these years it has apparently been the preferred intention of Omaha business men to secure the good will of foreign corporations and money lenders rather than that of the farmers of their own state whose industry has been the foundation rock of Omaha's prosperity. Two years ago this opposition took the form of municipal madness. The Omaha business men's organization arrayed themselves in a political combination against the farming sections of the state. They tried to organize the whole business community of Nebraska with them against the farming class. One of their frenzied appeals for that purpose lies on the desk before us as we write.

The prosperity of Omaha and every other city in the state depends directly on the prosperity of every farmer and stock raiser in Nebraska. This is a very trite saying, but apparently it has required the migration of thousands of farmers from the state in the past few years to bring a realizing sense of it home. Now the prosperity of the farming class does not depend upon growing big crops. It depends upon getting fair prices for those crops and reasonable rates for hauling them to market. The business men of Omaha and the cities must expect to co-operate with the farming portions of the state in securing these privileges if they expect to keep the agricultural population we have and secure a million more by 1890.

## The Pop Editor Ahead.

The pop editor is on the average so much the superior of the gold bug pencil shavers that there is no comparison to be made between them. The superiority of populist paper consists in its accuracy and truthfulness, but when one of the pop editors starts out to lie, the reform club, John Sherman and crew, can't hold a candle to him. To show what a pop editor can do in that line when he really tries, the following example from the Southern Mercury of January 30 is respectfully submitted:

The people's party national committee, composed largely of "proxies," endorsed the course of all the officers of the committee, including the editor of the paper, H. T. Turner, who has left the party and is now one of the editorial staff of the Silver Knight, a republican free silver paper published at Washington.

If any one knows where that has been beaten, please mail an account of it to this office. The fact of the matter is the committee present at St. Louis were so nearly unanimous that there was never a roll call at all, and so the "proxies" held by those present were never voted.

## St. Louis Pops at Work

St. Louis populists are jubilant over that city having secured the populist national convention—and are thoroughly organizing in every ward of the city. A big mass meeting will be held there in a few days, and Senator Marion Butler, Chairman Taubeneck, Gen. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelley, and other speakers will be invited.

## Both To Blame

The blame of increasing poverty rests upon two pillars—rascals in office, and fools out. This is not very complimentary to our servants or to ourselves, but the truth should have right of way at any cost.—C. E. Walker, L.L.D., Councilor American Institute of Civics.

## THE BANKER'S OBJECT LESSON.

What the Conspiracy Cost the People of the United States.

CHICAGO, February 1, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—Your attention is called to a brochure by Mr. J. W. Schuckers, who was private secretary to Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, during the war, a copy of which is herewith mailed for review. Mr. Schuckers aided very largely in preparing the law under which the greenbacks were issued to carry on the war. Few men have as intimate knowledge and personal acquaintance with our financial laws and prominent financiers as Mr. Schuckers.

The object of publishing "The New York National Bank Presidents' Conspiracy Against Property and Industry" is not alone to call attention to the great injustice to the industries of this nation, but to point out the danger and possibility of such a recurrence at the will of the men who originated and carried into effect the scheme of which Mr. Schuckers writes.

Largely through the operation of the conspiracy above referred to, 714 national banks were closed during the first eight months of 1893; thirty-one were closed during the first week in July and seventy-two during July of that year. Four hundred millions of dollars were withdrawn from circulation during June and July of 1893 to force this object lesson upon us.

This panic closed the doors of more than 800 manufacturing establishments, at once throwing upon the charities of the public 467,000 workers.

Yours very truly,

EDW. B. LIGHT.

[The work of which Mr. Light writes is published by the National Bimetallist, 134 Monroe street, Chicago.—ED. IND.]

## THE BUGLE HAS SOUNDED.

Call for the National Convention of the People's Party. July 22, 1896.

The members of the people's party and all others who favor its principles are invited to assemble in their various states and territories and choose delegates and alternates under the methods and upon the basis of apportionment as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in national convention at St. Louis, Mo., on July 22, A. D., 1896, for the purpose of adopting a platform and nomination of candidates for president and vice president of the United States, and transacting such other business as may properly come before them. The number of delegates apportioned to each state by the national committee under the basis adopted is as follows:

Alabama, 54; Arizona, 4; Arkansas, 20; California, 39; Colorado, 45; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Florida, 8; Georgia, 61; Idaho, 7; Illinois, 54; Indiana, 30; Iowa, 30; Kansas, 82; Kentucky, 25; Louisiana, 15; Maine, 9; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 21; Michigan, 29; Minnesota, 53; Mississippi, 15; Missouri, 38; Montana, 11; Nebraska, 51; Nevada, 7; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 12; New York, 44; North Carolina, 95; North Dakota, 12; Ohio, 40; Oregon, 17; Pennsylvania, 42; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 18; South Dakota, 17; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 95; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 53; Washington, 17; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 25; Wyoming, 7; New Mexico, 4; Utah, 5.

The several territories and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to 4 each.

The state committee in each state and territory is charged with the duty of propagating this call in their respective states and territories, and determining the method of choosing said delegates whether by state conventions at large or in congressional districts or both. The officers of the state and district conventions are urged to send names of delegates as soon as chosen to the chairman of the national committee. All credentials to the national convention shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the conventions which selected the delegates.

Signed, H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman National Committee P. P. Attest: J. H. TURNER, Sec. National Committee P. P.

## GEN. COPPINGER CONFIRMED.

The A. P. A.'s Succeed in Getting a Law Bank Officer Made a Brigadier.

There was a hot fight made in the senate against the confirmation of Brigadier General Coppingher, but it did not win. Coppingher was confirmed, although he was promoted over the heads of thirteen colonels who outranked him. Some of those who voted for confirmation declared that they did so in resentment of the interference of the American Protective Association, and declared that otherwise they would have opposed the nomination because of its invidiousness. The debate was a most animated one from start to finish. It developed that General Coppingher had come to America at the beginning of the war at the instance of Archbishop Hughes, and it was asserted that the nomination had been made largely at the instance of Mrs. Blaine, whose daughter was General Coppingher's wife.

The Merchants Hotel Restaurant at the corner of P & 12th st, some time since advertised ten cent meals. Within a few days new tables have to be put in once more, waiters hired, for every one that comes once, comes again when they see the clean table linens, white napkins, and abundant food, all for ten cents. There never was such a meal with such service put up for ten cents before.

## FOR SALE.

A complete newspaper outfit.

Business well established.

Just the thing for a live, energetic newspaper man who wishes to publish a county paper.

Address "County Paper," this office.

Both To Blame

The blame of increasing poverty rests

upon two pillars—rascals in office,

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This is not very complimentary to our servants or to ourselves, but the truth should have right of way at any cost.—C. E. Walker, L.L.D., Councilor American Institute of Civics.

## WHO THE TRAITORS ARE

Thurston, Baker, McBride, Elkins, and Nelson all Vote for the Gold Standard.

## MASQUERADE DAYS ARE PAST

What Comes of Electing Free Silver Republicans to the Senate—They all Vote Against Silver.

John U. P. Thurston is for Gold

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1896.

Editor INDEPENDENT—This has been a memorable day in the senate. Even in the height of the extra session there was never such a scene of disorder and excitement on the floor of the senate as there was to-day. The vice president had to call for the sergeant at arms to preserve order, a thing that doesn't happen once in a decade in the senate. The row was kicked up by the silver democrats who did not want to be put on record on the issue of bonds and such like things, so they objected to the amendments being offered to the free silver bill, and said that unanimous consent had been given to take a vote at 2 o'clock.

Senators Allen and Butler kept fit hot for them all the afternoon. They were determined that the democrats and republicans who had talked so long and loud (at home) should do some talking in the senate where it would go on record. Oh! how they did squirm and twist. But Allen and Butler wouldn't let up, and Stewart jumped in just to show them he was there and determined they should vote on the question of bonds or no bonds. He ridiculed the discussion going on. It was all dress parade, he said. Every one knew the pending measure would receive no attention after leaving the senate. As it was merely a question of recording opinion, the vote should be taken on all collateral questions.

Poor old Morrill, weak, feeble, and in his dotage, undertook to make a set speech for the gold bugs. No one could hear him twenty feet away. His cracked voice has changed to the treble of a second childhood. He tried to tell how cheap silver could be produced and Teller replied by saying the mines at Cripple Creek were turning out gold at 25 cents an ounce. He referred sarcastically to the frequent characterization of "silver barons" and asked what had become of the "gold barons."

Allen made a vigorous plea for his amendment to prohibit the further issuance of bonds, but it was defeated by a vote of 21 to 54. Several out and out gold bugs voted for this, hoping that if it was tacked on to the free coinage bill, that they could defeat the whole thing.

At last a final vote on the main question, the free coinage of silver, was reached and it passed by seven majority instead of fourteen as a previous vote of some weeks ago indicated. The traitors all came from the ranks of free silver republicans. They were Thurston, McBride, Elkins, Nelson, and Baker.

The following is the vote:

Allen	Gorman	Mitchell (Wis.)
Baker	Gray	Morrill
Burrows	Hale	Murphy
Caffery	Hawley	Nelson
Chandler	Hill	Platt
Elkins	Homer	Proctor
Faulkner	Jones (Ark.)	Reed
Frye	Lodge	Sherman
Gallinger	McBride	Thurston
Gear	McMillan	Viles
Gibson	Martin	Wetmore—35.
	Mills	
Allen	Daniel	Pugh
Bacon	George	Roch
Bate	Harris	Shoup
Berry	Irby	Squire
Bianchard	Jones (Nev.)	Tewart
Brown	Kyle	Tillman
Cull	Mantle	Tuttle
Cameron	Mitchell (Ore.)	Vest
Cannon	Pasco	Voorhees
Carter	Pfeifer	Walther
Chilton	Perkins	Warren
Clark	Pettigrew	White
	Pritchard	Wilson

The following pairs were announced, those for the motion being given first: Cullom with Blackburn, Aldrich with Hansbrough, Sewell with Gordon, Brice with Wolcott, Gray with Morgan, Smith with Dubois.

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