

THE PATIENT PEPPER.

HE PROVES TO BE A PARLIAMENTARY STRATEGIST.

How He Bided His Time and Then Took Hill In His Net.

Janet Jennings is one of the brightest newspaper writers in the city of Washington. She occupies the same position that Mary Clemmer Ames held for so many years as correspondent of the New York Independent. Mrs. Ames was the terror of scheming politicians, and even such men as Conkling and Blaine were wont to watch with a great deal of anxiety the coming of each edition of the Independent. In these later years this paper has, under a new management, become intensely plutocratic, and is bitterly goldite.

Miss Jennings, however, once in a while manages to slip in a sketch of the old kind. In the edition of May 14th she gives a breezy account of the way Senator Pepper got the better of Hill and his filibustering. It is as follows: Senator Hill is at his best and happiest in controversy. He is a good "fighter" and skilled in parliamentary tactics. For physical endurance, when talking against time, he has no equal in the senate. But in spite of all, the New York senator went down to inglorious defeat before the Kansas populist, Senator



W. A. PEPPER.

Pepper, whose resolution to investigate the bond sale passed the senate by a vote of fifty-one in favor and but six against it. The long-drawn-out contest presented a curious spectacle—the sharp contrast of Senator Hill's attitude as defender and champion of the administration on every occasion, and his former attitude of open hostility to the administration. Nobody pretends to account for the sudden change of heart apparent at the beginning of the present session of congress, growing more and more pronounced, cropping out even in the smallest things as protest against supposed reflections on the president, and finally reaching a climax, so to speak, in Mr. Hill's persistent fight against any investigation of the bond syndicate business.

Outwardly, the contest was strangely one-sided—all the opposing forces on the side of the New York senator, who talked in heat and in cold, walked and gestured with dramatic effect, denounced silver and defended gold, aired party secrets, disclaimed personal interest—at all times clever and ready of speech. On the other side, to the galleries "poor old Mr. Pepper's side," there seemed to be absolutely nothing but a quiet serenity, untroubled as a summer sea, and occasional remarks in a low, calm voice, which never varied, and whose gentle tones no amount of provocation ever changed or hurried. For weeks his resolution had been buffeted about, often lost to sight, and reappearing to be watched by the New York senator ready for attack, much as a cat watches a mouse. But the Kansas senator never lost heart. Beneath that apparent stoical exterior there was supreme patience and unswerving persistence. Mr. Pepper had only to bide his time. It came through strategy; and Mr. Hill was caught by one of his own party, Senator Gorman, who quickly and shrewdly turned to good account the effort to force the river and harbor bill out of the way in order to take up the Dupont election case on agreement to vote on this the second day after the river and harbor bill had been passed. Senator Hill joined Senator Gorman, expecting by this move that the bond resolution would go over until after both the Dupont election case and the appropriation bill had been disposed of,—by that time making the chances for Mr. Pepper slim indeed. But at 2 o'clock the bond resolution came up as "unfinished business," and Senator Pepper declined, calmly, but none the less firmly, to give the appropriation committee the right of way. In spite of Senator Hill's filibustering tactics, the end had come. Neither the river and harbor bill nor the Dupont election case could go on after 2 o'clock that day nor any other day, until Senator Pepper and his resolution were out of the way. Senator Gorman, who has favored the bond investigation all along, now, it is said, will be satisfied with an early adjournment of congress, feeling that by the Pepper resolution he can pay off some of his cherished scores against the administration. Senator Hill's speeches against the bond investigation had become so much of a repetition, naturally, that they had ceased to interest the public; and I suspect that he is the last man in the senate who would enjoy talking to empty galleries, or vacant seats on the floor. But he held out fairly well until the hour of taking the vote, yielding the last five minutes to Senator Lindsey, who offered an amendment, which he afterward withdrew—voting for the resolution. The New York senator declared he should vote against it, if he stood alone in his vote. He had a small company with him in his own party, Senator Gray and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin. It is needless to say that among democrats voting for the investigation was Senator Blackburn, to whose defeat for re-election Senator Hill had alluded in his speech, in connection with Secretary Carlisle's action at the time.

Very Much Alive. The populists have a full city ticket nominated at St. Paul. The people's party seems to be alive and active everywhere.—Independent, Mandan, N. D.

OH! THE POOR WORKINGMAN.

Carlisle's Speech to Them Explained.

One of the most scathing criticisms of Mr. Carlisle's recent speech to the Chicago workingmen (?) is that of H. T. Niles of Toledo, Ohio. It concludes as follows: The stock of the Chemical National is worth \$4,400 and the Fifth Avenue \$3,230 for a \$100 share and each of which pays 25 per cent. semi-annual dividends, while the stock of ten banks ranges from \$300 to \$670 per share, nine from \$200 to \$300, and most of the balance close up to \$200 per share.

Why should they not like our present system that gives them such inordinate gains, and be willing to hire writers and purchase and distribute literature and buy all salable politicians that may be useful in enabling them to induce the people longer to submit to such enormous tribute?

But let us turn to something that comes nearer the people and that shows the real condition of the business of the country. Out of 1,172 railroads reported only 95 declared a January dividend this year, and these dividends were paid mainly by street or suburban railroads, though a few large railroads paid dividends ranging from one-half to three per cent.

The street railroads to which our wonderful legislature is willing to give the use of our streets for fifty years, even in these times paid dividends running up to 10 per cent for the half year.

But worse even than the failure of ten-elevenths of our railroads to pay even the smallest dividends, 72 railroads, including some of the largest in the country with many important branches, are now passing through bankruptcy.

Can these railroads that are bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy pay their many thousands of highly skilled employes the wages they ought to receive? But look at this beneficent English system from another point of view.

We find in Dun's weekly reports nearly every week such statements as these: "The silk association states that 40 per cent. of the machinery and hands in the country are idle partly because of increasing Japanese competition."

"Several more woolen mills have shut down, and some have reduced wages 10 per cent, while many are working half time."

"It is estimated that not 40 per cent. of the men's wear machinery is at work. There have also been cotton mills stopping or reducing time this week. Further reductions on prints to the lowest point ever touched failed to increase the demand materially."

Is it likely that a financial system that has shut down 40 per cent. of the silk mills and 50 per cent. of our woolen mills and has paralyzed all the productive industries of the country will greatly benefit labor even if it had, as Dun says, on April 10 reduced the range of prices for all commodities to the lowest point ever known in this country?

In other words, has raised the dollar under this English financial supremacy to the highest value ever reached since we declared our independence of English territorial rule.

What good can this high-priced dollar do the man who has none and no chance to earn one by his labor?

It is certainly bad enough for Wall Street to rob the people without sending hireling turn-coat politicians to make them believe that the great army now gathering to rescue the country from the hands of the spoilers are organizing to rob each other.

The method pursued by the Nickel Plate Road by which its agents figure rates as low as the lowest, seems to meet the requirements of the traveling public. No one should think of purchasing a ticket to Buffalo, N. E. A. Convention during July, until they first inquire what the rate is over the Nickel Plate road. For particulars write J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

McKinley Greets the Defaulter. CANTON, O., May 22.—Senator Quay was met at the depot at 10:25 by Governor McKinley and several Canton friends. The meeting was extremely cordial and friendly. The party drove at once to the McKinley home, where the senator spent all the time he was in Canton. Except that he came for a friendly visit, Senator Quay would say nothing as to his trip. He left here at 1:21 for Beaver. At the McKinley home the usual rule of silence was observed.

People who wish to go to Buffalo to attend the N. E. A. Convention, who want fast time, the most excellent train service and superior accommodations, will do well to consider the Nickel Plate Road before purchasing tickets. A fare of \$12.00 for the round trip will apply with \$2.00 added for membership fee. Tickets will be on sale July 5th and 6th with liberal return limit and with privilege of stop-over at Chautauqua Lake. Additional information cheerfully given on application to J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Sailing to St. Louis.

The Iowa and Illinois populists have chartered a steamboat on the Mississippi river for the St. Louis convention. It will leave Dubuque, Iowa, on July 16 and stop at all the principle cities enroute. The fare will be from \$10 to \$15 for a ten to twelve days' trip, including board. Those desiring to go on the excursion should address the editor of Our Populist, Rock Island, Ill.

A Lawyer Populist.

There is legally no such thing as gold or silver money or paper money; money is the sovereign authority impressed on that which is capable of taking and retaining the impression; that upon which the stamp is placed is called coin; the coin may be metal, parchment or paper; the value is in the stamp, and not in the metal or material.—Tiffany on "Constitutional Law," chapter 12, sec. 400, page 221.

Summer Trips at Reduced Rates.

The Northwestern line is now selling tickets at reduced round trip rates to many tourist points in the western, northern and northeastern states and Canada. Any one desiring a summer trip would do well to secure our figures before purchasing tickets elsewhere.

IMPEACHING GROVER.

A POPULIST INTRODUCES IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS

The Republican Leader Squelches Them Instantly.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Mr. Howard (pop.) of Alabama, the author of "If Christ Came to Congress," at the opening session of the house today sprang a sensation, but it was short lived. The house with practical unanimity suppressed him. As soon as the Journal had been read Mr. Howard, whose seat is in a remote corner of the hall, arose dramatically in the center aisle and flourishing a paper in his hand demanded to be heard on the resolution which



M. W. HOWARD.

he sent to the clerk's desk. The resolution was as follows:

1. Do impeach Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors on the following grounds:

First—That he has sold or directed the sale of bonds without authority of law.

Second—That he has sold or aided in the sale of bonds at less than their market value.

Third—That he directed the misappropriation of the proceeds of said sales.

Fourth—That he directed the secretary of the treasury to disregard the law which makes United States notes and treasury notes redeemable in coin.

Fifth—That he ignored and refused to have enforced the anti-trust law.

Sixth—That he sent United States troops into the state of Illinois without authority of law and in violation of the constitution.

Seventh—That he corrupted politics through the interference of federal officers, holders.

Eighth—That he has used the appointing power to influence legislation detrimental to the welfare of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the house of representatives that the committee on judiciary be directed to ascertain whether these charges are true, and if so to report to the house such action by impeachment or otherwise as shall be proper in the premises, and said committee shall have authority to send for persons and papers.

When the clerk ceased reading, Mr. Howard, who had arisen to address the house, was suddenly taken off the floor by Mr. Dingley, the republican leader, who raised the question of consideration against the resolution. The question was promptly put by the speaker, and by a practically unanimous vote the house declined to give Mr. Howard a hearing.

Illustrate your argument with a good story. Send for a copy of Reform Campaign Stories. See ad on fifth page.

TWO DANGEROUS BILLS.

One to Destroy Trial by Jury, the other to Protect Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1896.

Senator Hill has reported from the judiciary committee a bill creating two classes of contempt cases. The bill makes any refusal to obey the order of the court, or any disrespect of the court committed in the presence of the court, a direct contempt. It provides that when any of these offenses are committed beyond the presence of the court that they shall be known as indirect contempt. In effect the bill creates a new class of contempt cases not heretofore recognized by law, and, besides, denies to the man accused the right of trial by jury, except with the consent of the court. The purpose of this bill is to make legal the very things which federal courts have been recently doing without any warrant of law, notably: when the courts had Debs arrested and imprisoned without any trial by jury, because, as the court alleged, he was guilty of contempt, though it was not claimed that the contempt alleged was committed in the presence of the court. It is safe to say that this bill will not be allowed to pass the senate unless it is amended so as to at least guarantee to every man a trial by jury. Senator Allen has already introduced an amendment to this bill making such a provision, and also making other material amendments thereto.

The second bill is one reported by the commerce committee which proposes to repeal that section of the present interstate commerce law which makes the punishment in refusing to testify before the court either fine or imprisonment or both. The bill limits the punishment in such cases to simply a fine. The object of this is to protect rich monopolies and the managers of trusts who do not want to be forced to testify before the courts and who are willing to pay a liberal fine, but who seriously object to being sent to prison. This bill will be vigorously fought by the people's party senators, aided, it is hoped, by a number of men in the old parties.

Cyclone Davis

Mr. J. H. Davis of Texas will be in Nebraska in June. Committees desiring to arrange meetings should write the secretary of the populist state committee, 1122 M street Lincoln, Neb.

Help the Texans.

Gov. Holcomb received the following telegram from the Governor of Texas.

"AUSTIN, May 23, 1896.—Governor Silas A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb: The storm sufferers will gratefully accept anything your people may send them. Communicate with C. H. Smith, chairman relief committee, Sherman, Texas. Accept my personal appreciation of your kindness. "C. A. CULBERTSON," "Governor."

The governor then gave the following statement to the press:

"Recognizing the existence of a very worthy desire on the part of many Nebraska citizens to show our appreciation of the hitherto expressed generosity of the people of Texas, and realizing the suffering which must have been left along the track of the tornado which recently devastated property and destroyed lives at Sherman, Texas, and vicinity, I would suggest the propriety of those of our citizens who are able and benevolently disposed, contributing such articles as would be most likely to relieve the distressed condition of our unfortunate southern neighbors."

"Maj. T. S. Clarkson of Omaha, chairman of the executive committee of the Nebraska club, will receive and receipt for any contributions for this worthy cause and will see that they are placed in the hands of the proper local authorities at Sherman, Texas. I trust that at least one car load of provisions may be forwarded to these distressed people within a few days."

Good Opening

For a populist paper. Anyone desiring to publish a county paper cannot do better. Populist county officers. Address A. K. Y. Populist paper, care of NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT. 49-2t

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If you are in need of any kind of merchandise, dry goods, groceries, clothing, farm implements, buggy, bicycle, or in fact anything, I can save you money by getting you inside wholesale prices.

If you will write me, giving full particulars about what you need, I will quote you prices on anything you want. I will be as careful in making a purchase for you, as if I were buying for myself. For further information, terms, samples, prices and etc. write me.

Esterly steel sell binder, \$85.
Esterly Mower, 4 1/2 ft cut, for \$30; 5 or 6 ft cut, \$32.
Walking cultivator, \$12; combined riding and walking cultivator, \$23.
Binder twine cheap.

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Business Directory.

Men whose advertisements appear in this column are thoroughly reliable, and business entrusted to them will receive prompt and careful attention.

MCKERNNEY & RAGER, Attorneys-at-law, 1084 O Street, Lincoln, Neb. Telephone 950.

W. L. STARK, Attorney-at-Law, Aurora, Nebraska.

LONG & MATHEW, Attorneys-at-Law, Loup City, Nebraska.

DR. H. E. LOWRY, 117 North 11th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

CHARLES A. MUNN, Attorney-at-Law, Ord, Nebraska.

M. A. MILLS, Attorney-at-Law, Osceola, Nebraska.

H. A. EDWARDS, Attorney-at-Law, Grand Island, Neb. Office over First Nat'l Bank.

DR. J. M. LUCAS, Dentist, Brace Block, Lincoln, Nebraska.

J. SHAMP IMPLEMENT CO., Bohanna Block, Lincoln, Neb. Farm Machinery a specialty. Machines shipped to all parts of the state.

J. Y. M. SWIGART, Mutual Fire and Cyclone Insurance, Lincoln, Neb. Agents wanted.

WHEN in Lincoln, Populists should stop at the Lindell Hotel. It is Populist headquarters.

W. M. LEESE, Lawyer, 251 South Eleventh Street, Lincoln, Neb., Will personally attend to all business with care and promptness.

BEREDROW & THOMSON, Attorneys and counselors-at-law, Room 4, over Cent. Neb. Nat'l Bank, David City, Neb.

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Send for catalogue. It contains samples of goods and will save you a great many dollars above what you have to pay for the same qualities at home. It is a book that ought to be in every clothing buyer's hand.

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