

The Nebraska Independent.

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NO. 13.

HOLCOMB AND PACE

They Were Greeted by an Immense Crowd at Bohanan's Hall Saturday.

PEOPLE ALIVE ON THE ISSUES.

Both Speakers Battle Manfully for the Advancement of the People's Cause.

An Enthusiastic Meeting.

A large crowd assembled at Bohanan's hall Saturday night to hear Governor Holcomb and Col. L. C. Pace discuss the crime of demonetization and its consequent calamities. Bohanan's hall has the largest seating capacity of any assembly room in the city and it was crowded with people eager to be informed on the great question of the hour. A number of ladies were present and seemed to take a keen interest in the speeches as they passed.

Mr. Goodell presided and without any introduction introduced Col. L. C. Pace as the first speaker.

Col. Pace said it was the first time he had been announced to make a political speech for fifteen years. The last time was during the campaign when Governor Nance made his canvass for governor.

"It is an old saying that men are judged by the company they keep," he said, "and I believe that this is no less true of political parties. Every great newspaper, every big corporation, every manufacturer, every banker and capitalist is a unit in support of William McKinley, and why? We find no corporations, no monied institutions back of the other man. His backers are the people."

Colonel Pace then made an analysis of the platforms of the two parties to find wherein they differ. In regard to the tariff the republican platform mentioned no schedule of tariff rates. The democratic party said they believed in a tariff sufficient to meet the expenditures of the government wisely and economically administered. Was there any need of a higher tariff than that indicated by the democratic platform?

The speaker referred to the chaotic condition of politics. The breaking of party lines and splitting up of political parties and compared it to the campaign of 1860, when men left party to vote for principle. Abraham Lincoln was abused, reviled and ridiculed by the hostile press of the country in a far worse manner than W. J. Bryan. But a wise providence put it into the hearts of men to elect him. Today the same divine influence is at work and will have its culmination in the election of William Jennings Bryan.

At this point Governor Holcomb entered the hall and was greeted with great cheering.

The speaker continuing referred to the intimidation that was being practiced by the other side. Every corporation is whipping its men into line under penalty of dismissal. The president of the great Nickel Plate railroad in conversation with me a short while ago said: Every man in our employ is going to vote for McKinley. Why is it that among the great number of men of all nations in the employ of this road there should be such unanimity of opinion? There is but one explanation for it. It is not time we rebuke and effectively check corporate influence in legislation before it is too late?

On the money question the St. Louis platform says "we are unalterably opposed to a debased currency." Who is not? On this proposition we all agree. But mark their conclusions: "We are therefore opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver except by international agreement, and until such time the existing gold standard must be maintained."

But do those who wrote that resolution really want bimetalism? Henry Clews who has charge of the literary bureau of the bankers, says:

"If we win this time the gold standard will have been permanently established. That is what Henry Clews thinks about it. That is what the entire east thinks about it, and that is the understanding England has of it. Do you want the gold standard permanently established in this country? If you do vote for Wm. McKinley."

The democratic platform declares for a government issue of paper money instead of bank issue. It believes that the issue of money which is of such vital importance to the people, of the whole country should be a function of the general government.

The democratic platform declares for the free coinage of silver without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

In answer to those who doubt the ability of the United States to restore silver by legislation he quoted from Gladstone's speech in parliament: "British capital and influence extends over the entire civilized world, \$6,500,000,000 of bonds mark the extent of our foreign holdings and \$2,000,000,000 of it is against the United States. Can we then as the great creditor power, the bankers of the world, allow bimetalism or the double standard? There would be no consolation in the substitution for us as it would mean the payment of 100 cents for silver which otherwise we could obtain for 53 cents and part with it for 100 cents. But the comfort throughout the world would be great." Gladstone was right. It would not be to her advantage to give up paying 53 cents for silver and parting with it for 100 cents. The colonel proved the truthfulness of an assertion that is frequently made by the gold men that silver is redeemable in gold, by producing a report from Secretary Carlisle which said: "Government never issues bonds payable in the terms (in gold alone), but in either gold or silver coin." There has been no statute about the kind of money except that it

be lawful money.

He then took up the act of 1873 and showed that there was no demand made by the people of this country for stopping the coinage of silver. No one agitated it or discussed it in the newspapers. Sixteen ounces of silver was worth more than one ounce of gold at that time and had been for centuries prior to that date. It was merely excluded from the mint because of British influence.

Do you want to continue a policy that will build up one class of wealthy land owners and reduce the rest of the people to a condition of miserable tenantry?

Some one has said: "Give me a nation's monetary record and I will write her history. Where the money was contracted distress followed. Where there was expansion, mines were opened, industries were started and prosperity resulted."

In 1878 there was a general demand for free coinage. The gold men got frightened and gave us the Bland act. But this being wrong in principle did not afford a full measure of relief. In 1890 the cry went up again for free coinage. Every paper west of the Mississippi river except the St. Louis Globe Democrat was for it. Even the State Journal, God bless her, was for it. In place of free coinage we got the Sherman law, which its author knew would prove to be impracticable, and would soon be repealed.

The success of a nation depends upon the prosperity of the common people. The prosperity of the common people depends on the volume of money in circulation.

Mr. Goodell then introduced Gov. Holcomb.

The governor was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He announced that owing to the lateness of the hour he would speak but briefly.

He then referred to the movement in this state for a union of all the forces friendly to silver. This was started by himself as a member of the populist party, Mr. H. W. Hardy of the prohibition party, ex-Congressman G. L. Laws of the republican and Hon. W. J. Bryan of the democratic party. [At the mention of Bryan's name the audience went wild with cheering.] We little thought at that time into what a gigantic movement it would culminate. We little dreamed that it would lead to the organization of similar forces in every state in the union. The rapid growth of public sentiment on this great question almost without a parallel in history.

Some people have been at a loss for a name suited to the individuals of all political parties who are bonded together in this one great and noble cause. I would give them a name. I would call them patriots. A patriot is one who loves his country better than his party, and it speaks well for the future that there are among the American people so many men willing to place patriotism above their zeal for party.

I happened to hear a conversation between an enthusiastic McKinley man and an enthusiastic Bryan man. The McKinley man, with an outburst of enthusiasm for his candidate said: "We will have \$100,000,000 in gold to elect our candidate." He thought this would be a stunner for the Bryan man. But the latter, undaunted, replied none the less enthusiastically, "While we have not a \$100,000,000 in gold we will have millions of votes to elect our candidate."

Reports from the east would indicate that our friend knew what he was talking about. Wherever Mr. Bryan goes he is greeted with large and enthusiastic crowds. Farmers drive for miles to see this great man of the people from the west. Mr. Bryan's experience in the east would indicate that there is nothing sectional in this movement. It is as popular among the great mass of the people of the east as it is in the west.

The one great principle involved in this campaign is the right of the American people to govern and legislate for themselves without asking the consent of any other nation. For the first time in history a great political party has said that the American people were incapable of self government.

Some of our real timid friends say that they are afraid that free coinage will Mexicanize this country. My friends, what is Mexico doing under free coinage? She is building railroads, developing her agricultural resources, starting new industries and opening up new fields of employment for her labor. Are you afraid of being Mexicanized?

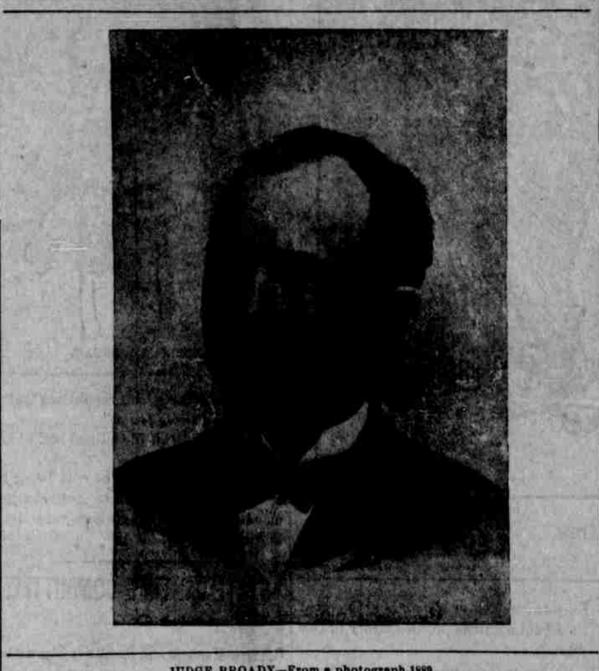
Under free coinage we will not be Mexicanized but we will Americanize the people and we will not stop there but will Americanize every step in the western continent. This shall be the grand mission of the United States and we will be unfaithful to our trust if we do not fulfill it.

We have been abused by our opponents for arousing what they are pleased to call class prejudice and in their next breath they give vent to the most denunciatory language in condemnation of the western silver mine owner. It need cause no surprise that the people cherish a feeling of this kind, unfortunately though it may be, toward a great political party where the management of that party is entrusted to the Hannas, the Vanderbilts and the Rockafellers, men whose interests are so antagonistic to their own.

But, says the opponent of free coinage, why coin any more silver, it won't circulate. Then why coin gold? How does it circulate? Will not the same law that governs the circulation of gold apply to silver? Would not business expand if we had more money? And would not the expansion of business require more money? Hence would there not be a demand for money and would it not circulate?

We hear the advocates of the gold standard appeal to honesty when it is a false honesty, appeal to a sound dollar when it is tarnished with dishonor, and appeal to patriotism when it is a false patriotism.

The governor's speech was well received by the audience and he was urged to go on notwithstanding the lateness of the hour.



JUDGE BROADY—From a photograph 1889.

Judge Broady commenced the practice of law at Brownville, Nebraska, in 1867, in which practice he continued till he went on the district bench in January, 1884. The records of the courts in his home county of Nemaha and all the counties in southeastern Nebraska and the state and federal courts of Nebraska and the supreme court of the United States show an unusually large and successful practice at the bar.

In the constitutional convention of 1875 he was a representative of Richardson and Nemaha counties. In the fall of 1875 he was elected district attorney over the republican nominee, Gen. Geo. S. Smith, a brother-in-law of Jesse B. Strode, for the district comprising Nemaha, Otoe, Cass and Lancaster counties, largely republican, and filled the office with marked ability.

In the spring of 1883 Nemaha county was changed from the Second to the First judicial district.

That fall he was elected judge of the First judicial district over the republican nominee Gen. L. W. Colby by a large majority, carrying every county in the district which was strongly republican.

In 1885 Judge Broady was re-elected to the district bench over the republican nominee, John S. Stull.

At the close of his second term on the district bench he resolved to retire and return to his practice, and accordingly forbade the use of his name at the district nominating convention, and when, without his knowledge or consent, the state democratic convention nominated him for the supreme bench, he declined the nomination.

At the expiration of his second term on the district bench, January 1, 1892, he removed from Beatrice, where he had resided since September, 1885, to Lincoln, and commenced the practice of the law, and where he now resides.

It Fell Flat.

The trial of the political prisoner Shoehheit took place in police court this morning.

The court room was crowded with friends of the accused anxious to hear the fate of one who had the courage to put a question to a republican gold bug.

It was to be decided whether such a serious offense was punishable under the ordinances of the city of Lincoln. The case was set for 9 o'clock, and Shoehheit with a great array of counsel appeared promptly on time. The crowd at the station was curious to see the man who had proven himself so "dangerous to the peace of the community."

Those who were so unfortunate as not to be able to get inside the court room crowded about the windows and doors contented if they could get but one look at him. They expected to see some grandly offensive specimen of humanity. Imagine their surprise when the beheld an individual below the medium, well dressed, dignified, and a gentleman.

After waiting until about 10:30 the attorney for the prosecution appeared and the great trial proceeded.

City Attorney Abbott first asked that the witnesses for the defense be separated lest they should enter into some vile conspiracy with the accused. The request was granted and the witnesses were escorted to the barn.

Mr. Abbott then took occasion to remark in his most apologetic mood, that the prosecution had no intention of persecuting anybody, although there might be in the minds of a few a slight suspicion to that effect. Inasmuch as it appeared that there was no contention on the part of the gentleman in the box to disturb the meeting he would ask that the case be dismissed and the prisoner released.

After the prosecution had receded from its lofty perch and signified a willingness to drop the case if they would only be permitted to do so, Mr. Shoehheit asked permission of the court to say a word. It having been granted he very frankly stated that he had no intention

of disturbing a meeting and that all he had done was to ask a question. City Attorney Abbott again pleaded with tears in his eyes that the court drop the case as he did not want to be a party to such a ridiculous persecution.

The court then put on his most judicial air and said that he was most happy to dismiss the case, and drop what many believe to be a political matter. He said that the first man who had spoken to him about Mr. Shoehheit was a good republican friend who had told him what a real nice man Mr. Shoehheit was and that he was too much of a gentleman to be guilty of the gross misconduct with which some one had seen fit to charge him. After giving expression to other strong testimonials of the character of the prisoner he ordered the case dismissed without costs to any body. This ended the first attempt to restrain freedom of speech in Lincoln on the part of the bulldozing gold bugs.

ANOTHER JOURNAL LIE

Rev. Berge of University Place Refutes a Campaign Bluff.

Rev. Berge of University place was in the city yesterday. He wishes to resent through the columns of this paper the slander on the citizens of University Place that recently appeared in the State Journal. The Journal published what purported to be a poll of University place, which credited the entire vote of University place to Mr. McKinley with the exception of fifteen which the Journal informant was generous enough to give to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Berge reports a Bryan club in University place of 137 members. Besides these are a number of republicans who will vote for Bryan but do not wish to publicly announce themselves.

In clubs of ten or more, Campaign Subscriptions 10c each. No commission allowed.

BRYAN'S NOTIFICATION

Extensive Preparations Being Made For the Evening of September 8.

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

Free Silver Clubs From All Over the State Will Be Present and in Line.

Mayor Graham Kicks.

The committee of one hundred members of the free silver party to make arrangements for the Bryan demonstration at the Lincoln hotel, Tuesday afternoon at the Lincoln hotel. Twenty populists, twenty democrats and several free silver prohibitionists were added to the committee. Minor committees were appointed and full arrangements made to have the greatest political demonstration ever seen in Nebraska. A telegram was sent to Mr. Bryan asking him if he could not arrange to arrive in Lincoln by 12 o'clock, noon, of the 8th, so that the parade could take place at 1 o'clock. Mr. Bryan and perhaps Mr. Teller will both speak from a platform on the Capital grounds in the afternoon and the notification proper will probably take place in the evening at the Lansing theatre. Every free silver club in the state is to be notified and urged to be present.

A sort of protracted meeting is to be begun at Bohanan's hall Friday night and continue until Tuesday. Saturday evening an effort will be made to have free silver meetings in every precinct in the county. General meetings with the best speakers will be held at Bohanan's hall Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings.

It was suggested that the city and state officials be invited to take part in the parade. It is understood that Mayor Graham will decline to allow the fire department to participate but will furnish an escort of police.

The different committees appointed will push arrangements with vigor from now on and those who think Lincoln has been slighted by not having a crowd heretofore will have no complaint to offer after the 8th.

Fred Miller is to be chief marshal and will lead one of the greatest hosts seen since Xerxes led his armies across the plains of Persia.

At a meeting of citizens the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the 100 silver republicans appointed as the committee of arrangement for the notification of William J. Bryan and Arthur W. Sowell of their nomination for the offices of president and vice president of the United States be the national silver party most respectfully and earnestly request the state central committee of the independent party and the state central committee of the democratic party to take such action in bringing the members of their parties to Lincoln on the 8th of September, when the notification will take place as in their judgment seems best. It is intended that this demonstration shall be the largest ever made in this city.

L. C. PACE,
A. S. TIBBETTS.

In accordance with the above resolution committees were appointed as follows:

Reception Committee: Members of the Silver Party—Norris Humphrey, chairman, G. L. Laws, E. E. Brown, L. C. Pace, A. D. Kitchen, Ports Wilson, A. H. Gleason, Frank Kimball, C. S. Rainbolt, O. P. Davis, C. Y. Long, E. S. King, Jas. R. Harris, O. A. Peters, M. L. Joyce, F. E. Walker, E. E. Mann, F. A. Korse-meyer, John Taylor, W. J. Johnson, H. M. Scott, Gust M. Nelson, C. E. Tingley, Jos. Farmer, William Sweeney, A. O. Taylor, W. J. Wittner, E. W. Day, F. C. Cochran, John Morley, W. D. Mills, J. M. Thompson, A. D. Smith; Fred Cross, H. H. Look, A. G. Hitchcock, C. S. Furr, J. A. Reedan, T. W. Evans, H. W. Odell, Wm. H. Vore, E. Fleming, O. N. Holcomb, J. O. Smith, H. Yanow, George P. Morgan, Isaac Frisbett, W. W. Conner, Thos. Walton, C. E. Loomis, F. D. Smith, C. E. Wilson, J. F. Enlow, E. A. Hebard, M. E. Marsh, G. L. Waters, J. H. Johnson, L. G. Chevrant, C. F. Stiner, A. Benke, A. L. Look, Wm. Peterson, L. L. W. Brydon, D. E. Houston, W. H. Bonnell, D. H. Fair, F. G. Hawley, Jacob Vore, Dr. A. P. Taylor, A. D. Ricketts, E. A. Lyon, J. M. Webber, W. S. Lenord, Newman Alb, J. D. Hare, C. E. Sanderson, J. L. Sullivan, George E. Hibner, W. C. Miller, C. C. Grimm, George R. Martin, R. W. Barton, S. R. Mann, C. J. Wilson, Willis G. Clark, L. H. Frester, W. M. Morning, Wm. Griffiths, H. H. Blodgett, W. C. Harry, Fred Eiche, John H. Parson, Wm. Patterson, Isaac Whited, C. E. Worthington, C. M. Lighton, J. H. McLaughlin, Clyde Davis, Geo. Wait, Alex. Webber, H. C. Palmer, W. R. Kimball, Eb Mockett, J. L. Woodworth, G. B. Chapman, J. A. May, C. L. Lewis, W. C. Fleury, J. H. Gleason, A. Behnot, C. W. Fleming, W. G. McFall, J. Grant, R. T. Boatman, P. W. Marcellus, W. E. Hardy, C. W. Waters.

The following are members of the different political parties appointed on reception committee. Gov. Sias Holcomb, Judge J. H. Broady, Hon. J. H. Edmiston, Hon. James Mannahan,

Jerome Shamp, Judge A. S. Tibbetts, Geo. W. Berge, F. W. Brown, J. C. McNerney, A. H. Weir, G. E. Goodell, Jas. O'Shee, C. W. Hoxie, Dr. Leonhardt, Elias Baker, S. D. Mayer, F. L. Mary, B. O. Kotska, W. C. Schaeffer, Thos. C. Connelly, J. P. Cosgrave, L. S. Gillick, Mart Howe, H. H. Gaffey, O. H. Newbranch, J. W. Snowden, R. W. Whited, L. W. Edwards, M. D. Welch, P. H. Cooper, John McManigal, H. M. Leavitt, W. B. Morrison, C. S. Jones, S. S. Whiting, J. J. Imhoff, J. E. Miller, R. S. Mockett, P. S. Barton, N. Rummons, Ed Fitzgerald, A. C. Sherrick, Friend, E. M. Matthews, H. W. Hardy, A. E. Hargraves, Dr. S. H. King, J. M. Thompson, J. H. Mockett, Sr., G. W. Blake, Deputron, C. G. Bullock, R. H. Mockett, F. C. Brown, Fred Schmidt, Ed. M. Lamb, M. G. Bohanan, Will Love, W. T. Hathaway, Robt. Wheeler, T. D. Moulton, E. C. Rewick, Frank Quinn, T. H. Tibbles, Schwab, Dr. Mitchell.

Committee to notify the various organizations of the state and request them to be present—G. L. Laws, chairman; Mannahan, Edmiston, N. Rummons.

Parade Committee—Fred Miller, marshal of the day, Aids—L. C. Pace, O. W. Palm, W. C. Fleury, Chas. Mayer, Will Barton, J. A. O'Shee, Frank Rawlings, C. W. Hoxie, E. Baker, F. J. Cosgrave, H. H. Gaffey, John Bauer, F. L. Ross, A. C. Showers, Judge Tibbetts, O. P. Newbranch, J. W. Snowden, Ed. Fitzgerald, P. H. Cooper, M. D. Welch, Jas. McManigal, F. W. Brown, H. M. Leavitt, W. B. Morrison, C. S. Jones, S. S. Whiting, J. J. Imhoff, Fred Schmidt, Ed. M. Lamb, James O'Shee, M. G. Bohanan, Will Love, W. T. Hathaway, L. W. Edwards, T. L. Mary, Jerome Schamp, R. S. Mockett, N. Rummons, A. C. Sherrick, E. M. Mathews, J. M. Thompson, C. W. Blake, C. G. Bullock, F. C. Brown, Lyman Sailer, W. C. Schaeffer, Thos. C. Connelly, L. S. Gillick, Mart Howe, A. H. Weir, J. C. McNerney, A. C. Herrick, O. E. Goodell, Robert Wheeler, T. D. Moulton, E. C. Rewick, Frank Quinn, H. W. Hardy, D. E. Putron, Dr. S. H. King, J. H. Mockett, Sr., Mitchell.

Committee on Railroads—Norris Humphrey, chairman.

Committee on Carriages—Ports Wilson, chairman; O. W. Palm, Paul Holm.

Committee on Printing—Ports Wilson, A. D. Kitchen, A. H. Gleason, Fred Miller, C. Y. Long.

Committee on Music—E. A. Rogers, chairman; Abbott Bros., J. B. Barnaby, H. J. Seamark.

Committee on Decorations—James O'Shee, chairman; O. P. Davis, W. M. Morning, Dr. Leonhardt, J. J. Imhoff, Dr. Edwards, C. G. Bullock.

Committee on hall and grounds—Norris Humphrey, chairman; J. E. Miller, A. S. Tibbetts, Ports Wilson, Mart Howe, A. H. Weir.

Committee on speakers—A. S. Tibbetts, chairman; J. E. Miller, G. L. Laws, Norris Humphrey, W. S. Schwind.

Committee on fireworks—Jno. H. Gleason, chairman; B. O. Koeka, R. R. Boys, Fred Mockett.

Committee on floats—Fred Miller, chairman; J. S. Teeters, G. W. Hibner, O. E. Goodell, W. C. Fleury, Frank Rawlings, E. Baker.

Committee on torches—Alex. Webber, chairman; F. L. Rose, C. S. Rainbolt, E. W. Whited.

The members of committees will call at silver headquarters, Lincoln hotel, for badges.

Besides the speakers named above, Ignatius Donnelly, Congressman Town, of Minnesota and others of national reputation have telegraphed that they will be here.

The railroads have let every farmer within fifty miles come with his team, and farther away engaged special trains. One from Stromsburg has already been engaged and will bring 1000 passengers.

American Tin.

To the Editor:—Few people in the United States are aware of the extent of the great American tin industry. I mean the mining, refining, manufacturing and exporting of tin, the product of American mines. The mineral resources of the United States are wonderful and valuable, consisting of nearly every mineral that has been found useful to mankind. But the mining of tin in this country has never passed its experimental stage. An unsuccessful attempt was made to mine tin at King's Mountain in North Carolina. Also in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and considerable work was done in South Dakota to try to obtain tin in quantity sufficient and of quality fine enough to pay for mining. But so far all attempts in that direction have been unsuccessful. My attention was called to this matter during the campaign of 1892 and again in the present campaign by republican rallies and public speakers who would make it appear that the tin industry of this country is of great proportions. Never having heard anything about this tin business except during presidential campaigns, I thought I would look the matter up for myself. I therefore obtained the official report of 1893 containing official information regarding the mineral resources of the country, and I find that the tin industry so far as regards the product of American mines is something we do not possess. Now while we have no tin mines that we can develop at present, we have silver mines that we can and ought to develop. The value of the output of silver in the United States in 1893 was \$77,575,757, thereby exceeding in value any other mineral except coal and iron. Should not our laws be favorable to such a source of wealth in this country?

Yours, M. E. GUERIN.

An interesting joint debate has been arranged on the money question between J. H. Mockett, jr., and W. C. Fleury. The former to speak for the gold standard and the latter for silver and gold. The debate will take place Friday night at 8 o'clock at Mosley's hall, north Lincoln. An interesting program is promised to all who attend. Take street car at Burr block going north.