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NO. 3.

SEARLES GOES FREE

The Judge Ordered the Jury to Return a Verdict of "Not Guilty."

NOT REQUIRED TO ANSWER.

Senate Committee no Right to Inquire as to Contributions by Trusts.

Others to be Tried.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In the case of John E. Searles, the sugar trust witness, Judge Bradley ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal this morning, holding that the questions asked the witness by the Senate committee were not pertinent, and, if so, were not within the jurisdiction of the committee.

The judge pointed out that Mr. Searles had testified specifically that no money had been contributed by the Sugar trust to the national campaign, or for the purpose of influencing legislation or the election of United States senators. Certainly, the judge said, a simple investigation as to whether the Sugar trust had contributed to a campaign fund would be an unwarranted search into the private affairs of the company and plainly beyond the power of the Senate. The Senate committee had reported that no testimony had been produced to show that the Sugar trust had made any contributions to any national campaign fund for the purpose of affecting legislation. If money had gone for the purpose of electing members of state legislatures, who in time would elect a United States Senator, it was beyond the power of the United States Senate to get behind the election of legislative members. If this were true as to state matters how much more true was it of local elections. It would be the wildest conjecture to assume that the money so contributed in any way had gone to make up the sugar schedule.

It appeared from the report of the committee that they were not in the possession of any facts upon which they could base a most remote hope of showing an ultimate connection between the Sugar trust's contributions and the sugar schedule. Under these circumstances it must be held that the questions asked were not pertinent and were not construed to be pertinent.

Judge Bradley, therefore, sustained the motion of the defense and ordered the jury to return a verdict of acquittal. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty and Mr. Searles was free.

The cases of E. J. Edwards and John S. Shriver, the newspaper correspondents, were postponed until next Monday.

RETURNING TO WASHINGTON

Congressman Sutherland Discusses Topics of General Interest.

Congressman Sutherland was in Lincoln last Wednesday on his way to Washington. He will join Senator Allen at Omaha and the two will travel together from that city to the capital. Mr. Sutherland was seen by a representative of this paper at the Lincoln hotel. In conversation Mr. Sutherland condemned the inaction of the present Congress. He said there had been hundreds of very important measures introduced, many of which relate to the claims of old soldiers but none of which can be taken up on account of the refusal of Speaker Reed to appoint committees and organize the House. In answer to a query Mr. Sutherland said:

"Will say in regard to the Cuban resolution that it is my judgment based upon the opinions of members privately expressed, that such a resolution, if submitted to a vote of the House would carry, two to one.

It is feared, however, by those who feel friendly to Cuba, and the struggling patriots engaged in a life and death fight on that blood-stained island, that the speaker and his New England friends are against the question.

Their patriotism is so far as it relates to Cuba is of a per cent character. The question of dividends must be considered in connection with the tears and prayers of outraged women and starving children.

The committee on rules of which committee the Speaker is the controlling spirit, brought in a special order under which an appropriation of \$50,000 for starving Americans in Cuba was passed.

"As it requires unanimous consent to bring a bill or resolution before the House in the absence of a special rule, and as the said committee is presumably against the resolution, no present hope is held that anything can be done for Cuba. The Speaker being against the resolution and the committee on rules refusing to report the matter, it must of necessity go to a committee, and as the Speaker, for reasons that best suit himself, declines to appoint any committee

tees, the friends of liberty and humanity are helpless."

Mr. Sutherland thinks the tariff bill will pass before long and then there may be some attempt at legislation in relation to financial conditions. He said: "I fear that when the country has been finally saved by the passage of a tariff law satisfactory to the administration and the republican leaders in general, that we will have financial legislation that will not be in the interest of the producers of wealth. Secretary Gage recently promised that legislation of that character would follow the passage of the proposed tariff law. 'Sound money' and sound financial legislation and the perpetuation of the gold standard."

The ultimate effect of such legislation Mr. Sutherland thought would be disastrous. He said:

"It has the sound of the sheriff's voice as he sells the mortgaged farm of the helpless husbandman. It rings with the sob of the tearful woman as she bends over her work in the darkening hours of the night in a vain attempt to keep the wolf from the door and to save her starving children. The hum of the voices of the workmen, who have been disappointed and turned away from factory doors that refuse to open.

Mr. Sutherland expressed the hope "that in the near future all who are yet in favor of the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln, may in one army meet those who are laboring against the interests of the people, and in a decisive battle at the polls, win a glorious victory for and by the people." In closing he added: "Senator Allen is one of the grandest men in the senate. He is an acknowledged leader in that body, and by word and deed, has fought magnificently for our cause."

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Expenses of Government for the Month Increase, \$453,215.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that the debt less cash in the treasury, at the close of business on May 29, 1897, was \$996,684,052, a decrease for the month of \$1,560,080, which is principally accounted for by an increase of over \$2,000,000 in cash in the treasury. The debt, independent of the cash, was increased during the month by \$443,215.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt... \$47,365,030 Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity... 1,348,510 Debt bearing no interest since maturity... 378,084,324

Total... \$1,226,797,864

This amount, however, does not include \$559,359,953 in certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold... \$181,707,391 Silver... 519,764,957 Paper... 147,894,920 Bonds disbursing officers' balances, etc... 18,129,555

Total... \$867,496,826 Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$637,383,013, leaving a net cash balance in the treasury of \$230,113,812.

True Religion.

Editor Dundas of Auburn delivered a short address on Sunday evening before the Social Science club of this city and the same neither savored of spiritualism or theosophy, nor could it be classed as strictly orthodox. His subject was "True Religion," but instead of contending for some phase of the Christian religion and classing all others as false, he took the position that almost every religion on the globe was a mixture of the true and the false. His postulate was:

Mar.'s duty to his fellow being is his only duty to his God, and whatsoever more is taught is born of priestcraft, nurtured in superstition and surrounded with pernicious results.

Mr. Dundas contended that there was no religion extant but that the adherents thereto would point to its written or unwritten moral code as the essence thereof, and that the moral code was not the redeeming feature, while almost every religious sect seemed to "have it in for" other sects and spent four times as much time, energy and money in bolstering up the dogmas peculiar to their sect and tearing down those peculiar to other sects, as they expended in teaching man's duty to his fellow being. Mr. Dundas says through his paper: "If I am not right, take space in my columns to point out where in lies the error."

Looking for Timber.

The populists of the northern part of Lancaster county are beginning to examine the available timber for a candidate for county commissioner this fall. John Holmquist of Rock Creek precinct has many supporters among the old time populists. He is a farmer, and has been a resident of the county and precinct for sixteen years. That he has the confidence of his immediate neighbors is shown in the fact that he was road supervisor for five years, and has been precinct assessor for six years. He is of Swedish nationality and is well and favorably known in all parts of the county. He has been a populists since the organization of the party.

The commission sent by McKinley to ask England if this country can please use silver as money, will surely solve the money question to their own satisfaction. That is—they will divide up the \$100,000 which they are allowed as expense and will have a real good time sightseeing and drinking champagne with the blue-blooded aristocracy of old England.—Ex.

SUPPRESS THE POPS

Seems to be the Only Mission of Speaker Reed.

Reed.

MARK HANNA'S PLAN.

Would Have Cuba Free if She Will Pay Spain Many Millions.

The New Library Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1897.

The extent to which the republican majority will go to sustain Mr. Reed, and suppress the pops, is disgusting not only to the republicans of the senate, but reasonable people everywhere. A populist makes a motion to correct the record, which states that a certain bill was referred to a committee not yet appointed and which has no existence. The record is clearly wrong. There is no possibility that it can be right. But because the republican leaders do not desire to be corrected by a populist, they annihilate the motion to correct it, and that motion will appear to the end of time by the records of the congress of the freest nation on earth, as having gone to a committee that had not yet been chosen.

A populist makes several contentions for the principle that a quorum is necessary for a representative body to transact business. This does not suit the republican leaders, and they fix up to evade it. When finally cornered and confronted with the fact that their speaker was disregarding precedent, and even reversing his own public utterances, they themselves adjourn on the point of "no quorum" after several times refusing to take the same action when the question was raised by a populist.

Mr. Lewis, practically a populist, at a recent meeting made a contention for the consideration of a Cuban resolution as a privileged question in which he had the support of parliamentary procedure of other nations, the decisions of speakers of United States congresses, a motion of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, and speeches from Reed himself sustaining the position taken. In addition he had a rule of the house as plain as language could be written. Not a republican speaker could be found to answer or controvert a single one of the points made, yet on a cowardly motion to table, enough puppets, claiming to belong to the party of Lincoln were counted to sustain this infamous injustice. I have yet to talk with the first republican who does not freely admit that he is ashamed of such business, even government employes expressing themselves freely concerning it, and I look for a change or an explosion.

The Hanna plan is to have the president stand for a concession from Spain that Cuba may go free—nominally free if she will load upon the shoulders of her children a certain amount of debt, and class privileged awarded to the sugar trust. There is a feeling quite prevalent that McKinley would take a more manly course if he had his own way about it, but the ties are too strong and he is held in line, and the galleries of both house and senate continue to applaud whenever a hit is made against Spanish scoundrelism or Reed Rules.

Both Senator Allen and Congressman Sutherland are expected home in a few days, and congressman Stark will be relieved of a part of his extra responsibility. Bell, of Colorado is really the leader of the populists in the house, and on questions of party policy none of our members are more frequently consulted than is Judge Stark, and none is more faithful in his attendance upon and discharge of congressional duties. The real secret of the passage of the exposition appropriation is leaking out in spite of the favoritism of reporters and some folks are finding it hard to explain how Mercer is to be credited with the passage of that measure when there were more than forty populist and silver democrat votes for the measure, and Mercer and strode were only able to secure eight republican votes beside their own.

The wonderful beauty of the new library building; its luxury and wasteful magnificence, wrings the involuntary tribute of admiration, "Oh, how beautiful!" from everyone, but we have yet to see the first Nebraskan who did not "echo the sentiment of Mrs. Burr, 'Isn't it just wicked?'" before they concluded their visit. The idea of fireplaces that cost a moderate fortune, does not harmonize with eight cent cars, and the suicides of Hamilton and York county farmers who could not pay their debts.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

As Practiced in the Case of Broker Chapman and Prisoner Ball.

There are different kinds of justice dealt out from the jail of the District of Columbia where Broker Chapman is confined. Chapman is the rich broker backed by the sugar trust and is confined on the charge of contempt before a committee of the United States senate. Mr. Lawrence Ball is being held in the same jail as a witness in a case pending against a woman charged with receiving stolen goods. Ball has found the food furnished by the jail officials unattractive

factory on account of its sameness and his ill health and asked that his two brothers might furnish him additional food. His brothers brought for him a couple of pounds of round beef steak, some fried potatoes, some sugared buns and two small pieces of apple pie. They presented it to the jailor for examination and asked that they might deliver it to their brother in jail. The jailor refused saying that it was against the rules and regulations of the jail, and they were forced to take it home with them again. One of the brothers was allowed 20 minutes to talk with the one in jail when a guard approached and stated that he had talked as long as permitted under the rules of the jail. Another brother of Ball's appeared in the afternoon to see his brother and inquire as to his health but was denied the privilege of seeing him under the rule that a prisoner can have but one visitor a week.

Quite different is the treatment of Broker Chapman who is confined in the same jail under the same rules and regulations enforced by the same officers of the law. Chapman selects his meals from the Arlington hotel bill which for last Wednesday was as follows:

Little Neck Clams on shell.
Chicken a la Chevalier. Consomme Celastine.
Sweet Pickles, Lettuce, Olives, Gherkins.
Fillet of Chicken, Halibut, White Wine Sauce.
Froggs Legs a la Croque.
Cucumbers, Salad, Potatoes, Maitre de Hotel.
Guinea Fowl in Casserole.
Soft Crabs, Fried, Picnic Sauce.
Fillet Mignon, a la Trianon.
Cold Plain Lobster, cold Roast Beef, Cold Beef Tongue.
Ribs of Prime Beef, Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.
Turkey stuffed and roasted, Giblet Sauce.
Lettuce Salad, Romanine Sauce, Haricots Verts.
Sauce, Tomato Salad.
Boiled Potatoes, Baked Yams, Mashed Potatoes, New Beets, Apparatous, Butter Sauce.
Green Peas, Spinach, Rice.
Stewed Tomatoes.
Risques Pudding, Brandy Sauce.
Rhubarb Pie, Orange Custard Pie, Raisin Pound, Cakes, Jelly, Iolite, Chocolate.
Eclair with Whipped Cream, Strawberry Ice-Cream.
Strawberries with Cream.
Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Almonds, Filberts, American, English and Roquefort Cheese.
Black Coffee.

No examination of the food selected by Chapman is made by the jailors. They allow him every privilege he asks. Some of which are as follows:

No. 1—He is allowed to sleep later than 6:30 o'clock in the morning, the hour prescribed by the regulations when all prisoners shall be out of bed.

No. 2—He is allowed to order his own meals, have them cooked either in the jail or outside.

No. 3—He is allowed to eat his meals in the warden's private dining room.

No. 4—He is allowed to spend any part or all of his time in the corridor of the jail. Other prisoners are permitted there only fifteen minutes each day.

No. 5—He is allowed to receive visitors whenever he chooses, as many as he chooses and to converse with them as long as he chooses.

No. 6—He is allowed to take any one he chooses to his cell.

No. 7—He is allowed to furnish his cell with furniture and household ornaments.

No. 8—He is allowed the use of the stationary bath tub thus avoiding the common bath for prisoners.

No. 9—He is allowed to send letters and telegrams from the jail without a censorship, rigidly enforced in the case of all other prisoners.

No. 10—He is allowed the use of the warden's telephone.

No. 11—He is allowed free access to the warden's office, the waiting room or any other part of the jail.

No. 12—He is allowed the attendance of a servant, a fellow prisoner, who acts in the capacity of general man servant in and around his cell.

No. 13—He is allowed a lamp in his cell by which he reads and writes at night after 8:30 o'clock, when the lights in all other cells must be put out.

No. 14—He is allowed to sit up at night as long as he pleases.

No. 15—And most conspicuous, he has been allowed to walk the streets of Washington during the past two days, ostensibly as a witness in the Havemeyer case, but really as a royal prisoner much in need of recreation and exercise.

Of course there would be comparatively little difference in the relief afforded the public if Chapman were treated as other prisoners, but it would help to maintain respect for the laws of the land. Such confinement is farcical and violates the foundation principle of the nation, viz: equality before the law.

HAVEMEYER RELEASED.

The Millionaire Sugar King Was Protected by the Court.

The trial of Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust, came up in the United States court at Washington last Thursday. A jury was impaneled and the testimony was taken. The same facts were brought out with regard to Havemeyer that were brought out in the case against the sugar stock broker, Everton R. Chapman, who was convicted and sent to jail for thirty days. The crime was the refusal to answer questions asked by the United States sugar investigating committee in 1894.

When the evidence was in and before the argument, Havemeyer's attorneys filed a motion asking the court to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict acquitting Havemeyer. They spent several hours in argument supporting their motion after which District Attorney Davis replied. The court took the motion under advisement during the noon hour and for some reason decided to instruct the jury to release Havemeyer. The jury could do nothing except obey the orders of the court and return a verdict accordingly. This decision means that the cases against Searles and the two newspaper men will be solved.

Cassarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels; never sicken, weaken or grip 10c

BEN TILLMAN SPEAKS

Introduces Resolutions to Investigate the Sugar Trust Methods.

DONATIONS BY THE OCTOPUS

Were Made to the Democrats in 1892 to the Republicans in 1896.

Cuban Resolution Put Over.

The republican policy of delay in regard to the Cuban resolution continues. In the House last week Mr. Lewis a member from Washington rose to a question of privilege, secured recognition and sent a resolution to the clerk's desk to be read. The speaker permitted the resolution to be read. It follows:

Whereas, the United States senate assembled, has duly, by proper form of resolution, declared for a state of neutrality, accorded to the island of Cuba, all rights as a belligerent as against Spain; and

Whereas, it is asserted that such right of recognition exists only with the executive of the United States, therefore be it,

Resolved, By the house of representatives, That as a foreign policy of the United States it is the right and authority of the senate and house of representatives in adopting a foreign policy of the United States to recognize, as congress, the belligerency of and declare the attitude of neutrality of the United States to the island of Cuba or any other government or country when in the sense of the house such course is demanded by existing conditions.

The resolution having been read Mr. Reed promptly declared it out of order.

Such a resolution can be introduced in the regular course and be referred to a committee," he said:

"Does the speaker hold that the resolution should be referred to some committee that is yet to be appointed?" Mr. Lewis inquired.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Reed tersely. From this ruling Mr. Lewis appealed and Mr. Dingley's motion to table the appeal was carried, 91 to 57.

On a roll call the speaker was sustained 88 to 51, present and not voting 17, and he announced "no quorum."

Immediately Mr. Dingley moved to adjourn and with several democrats shouting for recognition, the motion was carried by a party vote and at 12:06 p. m. the house adjourned to Monday.

In the senate last Friday Senator Tillman created a sensation by introducing a resolution to investigate the charges that senators had been speculating in sugar stocks in connection with the tariff schedule. Mr. Tillman spoke plainly. He said the senate should investigate and punish the guilty if found.

Mr. Tillman's resolution which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses quotes the senate resolution of 1894 authorizing the original inquiry and recites the proceedings in the Chapman and Havemeyer trials and concludes as follows:

Whereas, within the last three weeks sundry newspaper correspondents have openly charged senators with speculating in sugar stocks while the sugar schedule was under discussion, and also charged that brokers in New York knew in advance as to what the senate finance committee would report as to the sugar schedule, all of which involves a question of the highest privilege, to wit: The right of the senate to protect its members from slander and protect the body as a whole from these open charges of corruption, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with power to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to administer oaths, to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges recently made, and the scope of the investigation shall cover everything embraced in the resolution of May 17, 1894, as well as the methods pursued by the American Sugar Refining company better known as the sugar trust, in controlling legislation in its favor at the present time. And especially whether it has in any wise contributed to or controlled the election of a senator in this body at any time.

In the course of his remarks in support of his resolution Mr. Tillman said: "We have arrived at a time, when the senate cannot longer afford to rest under the accusations made against senators. If there are men here debauching the senate, we should be purged of them. If these reports are slanders, the press galleries should be purged. We cannot afford to lay back on our dignity any longer and say we will not investigate."

It had been charged, he said, that President Cleveland net the sugar magnates on a yacht and discussed the details of the schedule of the then pending tariff bill. There was nothing to fasten that damning accusation on the president, but Senator Jones of Arkansas had recently furnished evidence to the effect that the president told him the trust should have a quarter of a cent a pound.

Mr. Jones quickly arose and stated that on two occasions Mr. Cleveland had said to him that he thought the one-quarter of 1 per cent on sugar was necessary to American refiners, and that one-eighth of one per cent would drive the refiners out of business.

Proceeding, Mr. Tillman said it might be that Mr. Cleveland desired to carry

out a bargain, and if so the senate ought to find it out.

Here Mr. Gray of Delaware, chairman of the former sugar investigation committee, interrupted. The statement, he said, that a sugar schedule had been made up on Mr. Benedict's yacht when the president was on board with officers of the sugar trust was not true and its falsity had been established after the committee had probed the statement to the bottom.

Continuing, Mr. Tillman exclaimed: "Both parties are involved, and one is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. You know of the reports against certain members of the old finance committee and now we have more damning accusations against the present committee."

Mr. Pettus of Alabama, interrupted to ask Mr. Tillman not to deal in generalities, but to put a mark on the senators by name.

"That is what I want an inquiry for—to mark these men," responded Mr. Tillman. "I do not want the poor man to suffer while the millionaire is turned loose."

After the protests from Mr. Pettus that Mr. Tillman should name at least one senator accused, Mr. Tillman went on to state that when the former tariff bill was framed the finance committee had left its committee room, and had taken quarters at the Arlington hotel.

"The senator is grossly mistaken," interrupted Mr. Vest of the finance committee. "The democratic members of the finance committee did not go to the Arlington hotel, or anywhere else outside their committee room at the capitol."

Mr. Tillman said he was glad the democratic party was relieved to this extent, but added: "Now no one denies that for the last two months rooms at the Arlington have been occupied by the finance committee in easy touch with the telephone to New York, and easy reach of agents of the sugar trust."

"Why is it?" he asked that the sugar trust can always command a specific instead of an ad valorem duty? Why was it that they cleared \$25,000,000 in three years? It was the democratic party who made it possible in 1894. And now, with a disgraced and demoralized democratic party out of power and the republicans in charge of affairs, we have another damning evidence of the sugar trust's power."

"Let us not mix up democratic sheep with the republican goats," he said, "but let us have a fumigation." It was not a time when senators should sit here, apparently silenced by cowardice or corruption. The republicans had received the recent campaign contributions from the "octopus" and it should be brought to the light before the American people. If this "gang of thieves and robbers" were to have all they wanted, then let the American workingman realize what a glorious senate represented him at Washington. In conclusion Mr. Tillman reiterated that if the senate "is rotten to the bottom" it should be proved. If these charges were false, then the lies should be laid bare. If the charges were true, then, he said, the guilty senators should be turned out and the senate purged.

THE STATE PRINTING.

All Bids Submitted Last Week were Rejected by the Board.

Last week the state printing board advertised for bids for printing the Senate and House Journals, session laws, school laws, election laws, road laws, banking laws, and other state printing required by the law to be done. When it met and opened the bids all were found unsatisfactory, and were rejected by the board. Secretary of state Porter who is secretary of the board proposes that the printing for the state shall be properly done and that it shall be done at a reasonable figure. With that in view he had samples showing the style of printing, quality of work, and paper to be used prepared and has sent a sample to each bidder instructing him to make his bid accordingly and that inferior work will be rejected. This is certainly as it should be. The state has been robbed of thousands of dollars each year on account of the inattention of the printing board in letting printing contracts. Mr. Porter will not allow the printer to make a page of matter that ought not to make more than four or five lines, as has frequently been the case in the past. No parlying scheme of the printers will be allowed. Mr. Porter has posted himself and knows what a reasonable price for the work would be and the board will not let it contract at an unreasonable figure if it takes all summer to get a proper bid.

The letter containing the sample of the work required, which Mr. Porter has sent to the printers reads as follows:

"At the meeting of the state printing board, held today, it was decided to reject all bids and ask bidders to resubmit, basing their bids on the enclosed sample. We send out the sample for the purpose of enabling bidders to make intelligent bids and all successful bidders will be expected to have their work and quality of paper conform to the sample; all bids to be in by 2 p. m. Saturday, June 5, 1897. The binding of session laws and senate and house journals to conform to the advertisement heretofore published in the Omaha World-Herald, Lincoln Post and Beatrice Times."

Send a list of ten or more names and addresses of responsible farmers or business men in your locality who would be likely to subscribe for this paper, and we will send you a copy of S. K. King's book "A Few Financial Facts."