

# The Nebraska Independent.

The Wealth Makers and Lincoln Independent Consolidated.

VOL. IX.

LINCOLN, NEBR., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

NO. 7.

## POPULIST PRINCIPLES.

As Set Forth by Jo A. Parker in a Speech at Somerset, Kentucky.

### POPULIST CANDIDATE FOR CLERK.

Vigorously Arraigns and Demounces Both of the Old Parties.

#### The People's Party a Necessity.

Joe A. Parker the candidate of the people's party for clerk of the court of appeals in Kentucky in his opening speech at Somerset, Ky., said in part: "Fellow citizens:—I am as you are all aware, the nominee of the people's party of Kentucky for clerk of the court of appeals, and I come before you today asking the support of the honest voters of all parties, who believe in bettering the condition of the masses of the people, and lightening their burdens. I am one of those who believe that the existence of the people's party is more essential to-day than ever before. I know some honest men believe that inasmuch as one of the great parties has adopted as part of our demands in its platform that we should disband our organization and fall in line with that party; but such would not only fail to secure reform and relief for the people, but it would destroy for all time to come the hope of reform in this nation. It is folly to put new wine into old bottles. That truth is as old as civilization. It is not necessary that we repeat unsuccessful experiments continually to find the result. The old parties have both been tried. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. For years they dodged and sought to obscure every great issue. They kept the money question in the background while the vamps of greed drained the veins of industry, until an indignant and wronged people would consent to no longer delay. The people's party through its bold stand for the right and its persistent agitation forced the issue, and brought the financial issue before the public, until in the national campaign, all other issues were practically lost to sight. Mr. Parker continued by referring to the records of both the republican and democratic parties. He showed that both had straddled the financial question, had had one plank for the east and one for the west. They had kept up a sham battle on a 5 per cent difference in the tariff. That they are still at the same business. The records of both were records of broken promises. Pledged to reform the tariff the democratic party in full power had passed a bill worse than the McKinley bill, in fact so bad that Cleveland would not sign it but denounced it as a "badge of party perfidy and dishonor." Pledged to "bimetallism with silver and gold on an equality" it repealed the only law which allowed the coinage of any silver, and that two-thirds of the republicans in congress aided the democratic party in the act notwithstanding that their platform also declared for a kind of bimetallism. That bonds had been issued in time of peace and that members of both the old parties had favored the issue. Of the Bryan democracy he said, "It has been converted to the populist way of thinking on the silver question and I cannot point to its record as a national party. But in several state legislatures it has made record on a small scale that may indicate what it would do on a big scale. For instance in the states of Alabama, Texas, Missouri, and Georgia, all dominated by the democratic party, notwithstanding the Chicago platform pledges of the party to pass laws preventing the demonetization of silver by private contracts specifying gold, still when these laws were introduced into these overwhelmingly democratic houses they were defeated. The overwhelmingly democratic majorities spun platform pledges upon which they were elected. I believe the legislature in Louisiana did the same thing. And then again in congress they chose for their leader Mr. Bailey of Texas." He then recited that Mr. Bailey had been a gold standard advocate, had opposed Bryan and only came into the silver movement after the silver element had gained control of the democratic party. His sympathies were all with the gold democrats, and that he could not be counted on to aid silver or reform in a close contest. In regard to union of forces Mr. Parker said "the only hope of the nation is in a union of all those citizens who oppose unjust legislation under the same banner, but I hold that this union cannot and will not be accomplished under the banner of the democratic and republican parties. It must be done on a common ground where all reformers can meet. It was to provide this common ground that the people's party was organized and under its banner this union can be accomplished. But I believe I echo the sentiments of the populist voters of this nation when I say that if this union cannot be made inside the republican party we are ready to meet all reformers without regard to past party servitude, on open grounds, and form a party on the great fundamental principles of brotherly love and just government that will stand for ages and protect unborn generations from the despotism that is falling upon us like the shadows of a dreary night. But I for one say that the reformers must come out of their old parties for

judging them by their record, past and present, I should attach myself to either I should do so feeling that I had buried my last hope for a reform in this nation. And until these other reformers are patriotic enough to lay aside those old party prejudices and party ties and come out into the open where we can stand together for justice and love and truth, I for one propose to stand loyal to the banner and organization of the people's party, for on its banner there is no stain of legislative injustice or political crime. And we appeal to all who love their country to array themselves with us, and let us form an unflinching phalanx against which the ranks of plutocracy will hurl themselves only to meet destruction. There is one very potent reason why I believe that it is folly to try to reform the country through the democratic party. It is this—without the gold wing the democratic party can never win; with it they will never reform. And better a thousand defeats than another betrayal. The democratic party lost the recent election, when it was supported by the strongest combination of forces that could be devised. It is not likely to ever receive that allegiance again. The events of the campaign are fresh before us. The democratic convention had adopted a platform embracing the free coinage of silver and one or two other minor populist issues, and when the populist convention assembled, we found the lines were forming for a great struggle between the plutocracy and the people. The silver question was the nominal issue, but the real issue was deeper and broader. The real issue was whether the people or the plutocracy were to rule in this nation. Therefore the people's party convention rather than to create a division of the forces opposing the plutocracy, notwithstanding we have no faith in the democracy, and notwithstanding we were sacrificing a party advantage, such as perhaps would never come to us again, nominated Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for president, and gave for his running mate a reformer, one who had gone before and blazed the way, that Mr. Bryan might walk therein, when Mr. Bryan was still groping in the bewildering mazes of tariff humbuggery. But the democratic politicians ignored and misused Mr. Watson, who for his fearless integrity to principles, his fidelity and his courage had become the beloved leader of the populists of America. And notwithstanding these various ways, yet the populist party almost to a man rallied to the support of Mr. Bryan. In this state practically the whole vote was given to Mr. Bryan. And yet in spite of the allied forces, in spite of the heroic work done in that campaign, what was the result? Notwithstanding they had a grand and noble candidate notwithstanding they had the help of the trained and veteran army of the people's party, notwithstanding they found the fortified hands of old reformers, whose work they appreciated, yet the democratic party was routed. There was no use talking reform down. There was no use posing as a silver party when a democratic administration then in power was the recognized head of the gold combine, and as a result of democratic rule, the mints were then and are now sealed to silver. The people wanted reform. There is no doubt of it. But they had been humbugged by the democratic party so often that they would not trust it again. I don't believe they will ever trust it, and for this reason I feel the need is imperative for a reform party independent of those two old parties whose records team with rotteness and iniquity. I have taken this position from the first day I realized the hopelessness of reform legislation from the democracy. I have never changed. I stand firmly by it to day, and I say with emphasis, that, until the reform elements of both old parties can meet in a new party, one absolutely independent of both, there will be no reform and no relief for the people. It is because I believe this that I accepted the nomination of the people's party and am here to-day to plead its cause, and to solicit your support in this race for clerk of the court of appeals. It is not because I expect success, although I shall do my best to achieve it; but because I want to see the honest people of both old parties gather in brotherly love under the same old flag and fight for their country, strike for liberty, that I am making this campaign.

The people's party has not changed its creed, to get on the right side of these great issues now before us. It was born there. It has fought every campaign and nominated every candidate upon these principles. It has no record of infamy to disguise; no deceitful ends to hide from the light of day. It has no gold wing to embarrass its progress and threaten its life; it is not dominated by broken-down politicians and conscienceless corporations. It is young, vigorous, pure—fresh from the people. It voices their needs. It represents the yeomanry of this country in this contest. It forces great issues which even the rascally and sanctified democracy fears to mention. True to its name it is the people's party, and constitutes the common ground whereon the republican, who loves honest government, and the reform democrat may meet, clasp hands over the bloody chasm, and enlist for the war in a common cause.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.  
Now, I do not want my friends who sympathize with the democracy to go away and say that I made all my fight against the democrats, for such is not the case. I am not here to fight any one party more than another, but I am here to oppose both old parties for the same reason—I don't believe that either will give this people legislative justice. I have pointed out in my feeble manner some of the faults I have to find with the democracy; I have shown you why I do not believe the supremacy of that party

good for our country; I have held up to your view its unsavory record, I have assailed its weaknesses; but it has all been done with the admission that its numbers among its supporters many noble and true men, men who love their country and who are men of the people. My fault with that party is that these good men have never controlled it—that they never will. So when I assail the democracy I assail the organized machine for its evil, and not the rank and file for the good that is in it. I want to see the time when the good elements of the democracy can join hands with the good element of the republican party and all, with the populists, rescue this nation, and I believe I will see it, for God is just and good, and will not forsake His people in these evil days.

Now that I have argued my case against the democratic party, I wish to fill my indictment against the republican party. Gentlemen, I have always antagonized the republican party on principles. There is no bond of sympathetic principles between the populist and the republican.

The republican party advocates policies that we believe to be vicious and damnable. We believe their policies have wrought more ruin and desolation in this nation than all the national calamities that have befallen our people in a century.

The republican party advances a financial system which has been and is today directly challenged by the people's party as a system of iniquity and injustice, a breeder of despotism and slavery.

It advocates the perpetuation of gold standard finance; it advocates giving banks of issue full control of our paper money; it advocates a policy of contraction in the interest of a few and to the oppression of the many.

It advocates a policy of taxation that hedges in a few pet industries with legislative subsidies and special advantages, and heaps the burdens of taxation upon the benighted backs of the poor.

It stands as the recognized champion of every unholly combination of capital for the purpose of robbing the people in America. Supported by corporations, it is their willing tool; led by trusts, it does their every bidding. Its campaign funds are swelled into millions by donations of money stolen from the masses by the financial spoliens of our country, and its every fibre is hostile to the tenets and hopes of the populists and populism. The republican party stands for the specially favored few—those who dress in purple and fine linen—those of plain and sun-burned toilers, stands as the guardian of the masses who toil. Between these parties there is and must ever be a desperate, never-ending conflict. There can be no peace, but until every great issue is settled in favor of labor, there must be war, war eternal between republicanism so exalted and taught today, and populism as I see it, as the world must see it, when it lies and learns.

Mr. Parker then took up the planks of the populist platform and defended them with convincing logic. He is making a telling campaign in Kentucky.

#### What the State Auditor Says.

LINCOLN, NEB., JUNE 27, 1897.  
This is to certify that I have this day under the rules of this department, completed a thorough examination of the affairs of the Farmers and Merchant's Insurance company of Lincoln, Neb., and find the company in excellent condition. It is a pleasure to say that honesty and intelligence are the prime factors in the management.

The examination shows a net surplus over and above all liabilities of \$99,991.48, the cash capital being \$100,000, fully paid up. The officers and stockholders of this company are men of noted financial standing and business ability. I find the entire business both in the financial and advertising departments conducted intelligently and on a most conservative basis, the entire affairs of the company being in an exceedingly satisfactory condition.

JOHN F. CORNELL,  
Auditor of Public Accounts.

Camp Clark, while stumping the First congressional district of Missouri said in the course of a speech:—"Five cents a dozen on foreign laid eggs! Ladies and gentlemen, there isn't a man or woman in this house that ever saw such a thing as a foreign laid egg, unless you have lived in a foreign land. You get them here once in a while as a curiosity. Five cents a dozen on foreign eggs to fill the American hen, and the American farmer with delight! Three cents a head on foreign raised cabbage! You never saw one in your life. Jerry Simpson is a populist, but he has lots of sense. He made a speech on the Dingley bill in which he said that if they could collect 3 cents on every 'cabbage-head' that voted for McKinley they could pay the national debt."—Blair Republican.

It is very unkind of the poor old State Journal and some of its subs, of the country press, from which it takes daily extracts to censure Bartley so severely, for being such a fool as to get caught in plundering the state treasury, when they were being fed with a golden spoon from the same public under from which Bartley was drawing his rations.—York Democrat.

The many vile epithets hurled at the Cleveland administration by our republican brethren, for failure to recognize the belligerents of Cuba, are very applicable at present to McKinley. But we forget the federal pap has not been distributed yet, and the average republican is afraid to say that his sentiments are the same on the subject that Cuba is not in need of our sympathy and assistance.—Holt County Independent.

Patrons of our advertisements.

## WILL ROB THE PEOPLE

Plans for a Big Bond Issue in Connection With Cuban Liberty.

### APPARENTLY ALL ARRANGED.

American Money to Pay Spain for Acts of Murder and Plunder.

#### Cuba to Become a Dependency.

There have been many bond steals in the United States. They began with the war of the rebellion and have followed in close succession ever since. In discussing the Cuban question Frederick Upham Adams says:

The next great bond steal will be in connection with the Cuban affair. It was my privilege recently to mingle with our law givers at Washington and breathe the fraud-tainted air of the national capital. From the best of authority I obtained some of the details of the plot which is now hatching and which will probably be made public in a few months. The facts I am about to relate have never been hinted at in the public press, though there is not a well-informed newspaper man in Washington who is not thoroughly conversant with them.

It is a pretty piece of business. Even the hardened Washington newspaper correspondents, who know the average senator as nothing more or less than a salaried thief, are much disgusted over the Cuban disgrace. Are they not easily disgusted.

The Cuban rebellion has been made to serve as a bond breeding and stock gambling adjunct to Wall street and the congressional speculating syndicates. Leading members of the Cuban junta are in the plot. The conspiracy has its head in European banking houses and with the international pawnbrokers. It has its ramifications in the Spanish court at Madrid; in the officers' quarters at Havana; in the back rooms of Wall street banks; in the offices of our national government and in the ranks of the Cuban junta, which is supposed to be raising money with which to carry on this war.

Pause a moment and think. Who has supplied the money with which to keep the Cuban armies in the field? Who fitted out the Bermuda, the Dauntless and other craft which have been carrying arms and ammunition to Cuba? Right here let me say that I am not casting any aspersions on the brave patriots who have been fighting, and who are now fighting for liberty. I simply propose to make public the outlines of a plot in which heartless, bloodless cormorants have turned a sacred cause into a conspiracy to rob not only Cuba, but the people of the United States.

For eighteen months a syndicate of American capitalists has been supplying the Cuban leaders with money. Not because they loved Cuba, but because they were promised Cuban grants of vast value and were also secured by bonds. It was more or less of a Cuban operation but these men knew that Spain could not long keep up a struggle if the Cubans were supplied with rations and ammunition.

But the success of the Cubans endangered the interests of the owners of Spanish bonds and the old Cuban bonds. Cuban independence would invalidate millions in securities. Here was a clash of millionsaires. The American speculators had the people back of them. Cuban independence was a popular issue. It became evident that Wyles' campaign was a failure. Something had to be done. The time was ripe in Cleveland's administration, months ago, for American recognition of Cuban belligerency, but Cleveland was the tool of J. Pierpont Morgan, American agent of the Rothschilds.

It has all been arranged to the satisfaction of the foreign bondholders and the American speculators. We are going to buy Cuba. We are going to buy Cuba and assume the Cuban indebtedness, and pay the Cuban and Spanish bonds. Spain will get three or four hundred millions of dollars for the island, enough to pay for all she has expended in an attempt to collect tribute from the Cubans. Cuba will become either a dependency or a part of the United States. In the latter event we will all chip in and help pay the bonds. In the event that Cuba becomes a dependency, we will have officials at Havana who will tax the Cubans who survive the glorious victory. Favored syndicates will take possession of the best parts of the island, and the Cuban patriots can join with us in the search for prosperity.

In either event we pay the Spanish bonds. That proposition will not destroy any confidence in Wall street. Those bonds must be paid, and as Spain cannot whip Cuba and make her pay them, it has been decided to shift the burden on us.

All this is to be done said the great warring of flags and appeals to American patriotism. The plutocratic press will lead McKinley and demand that the "Pearl of the Antilles" be purchased and rescued from the cruel Spaniards. United States Senators and Congressmen, with their pockets bursting with depreciated Cuban bonds, will vote for the purchase, and watch their bonds go to pay the moment McKinley signs the bill. Every

one will quit winner except the American producers and the Cubans who fought for liberty with Spain, only to be sold into bondage to Wall street.

We are to pay the butcher Wyles' salary. We are to foot his wine bills. We are to go down in our pockets and pay Spanish soldiers for murdering American citizens and ravishing Cuban women. And if we dare protest, we will be shot down with as little compunction as were American citizens in Spanish prisons at Havana.

Get ready to take your medicine. The syndicate has already expended a million of dollars in Washington. What will the American people do about it? Nothing, probably. At the present moment the average American citizen is a pack mule for bonds. He has lost the mule's instinct to kick.

#### SENATOR ALLEN'S RECORD.

What Others Think of the Senior Senator From Nebraska.

The last issue of the Washington news letter published by the National Information Bureau at Washington, D. C., contains an interesting biography of Senator Allen. It gives a history of his early life and an account of his election to the United States Senate. Concerning his career in the Senate it says:

Senator Allen's record in the United States Senate is a remarkable one. He has been active from the day he first entered that body. Whenever the populist party or its creed has been attacked upon the floor of that august body, he has manfully stood in his place and defended it against all comers. He is an ardent advocate of bimetallism, and during all the debates on that subject in the United States Senate he has discussed the subject as ably as any man on the floor.

In 1894, the Populist National committee put out a speech made by him in the Senate, "On the Money Question from a Legal Standpoint." This speech was circulated all over the United States by thousands, and did a great educational work in building up the widespread sentiment in favor of bimetallism which prevails throughout the country today.

In every question that has come before the Senate he has always taken the side of the common people of the country, as opposed to corporations and monopolies. On the pension question he has taken the part of the private soldier, when it has been sought to give large pensions to officers and their widows, while the privates were being put off with a mere pittance. He has ably contended that no discrimination should be made, but that any soldier or soldier's widow should be treated equitably by the government.

On the tariff question he is on record as opposing every scheme that has been devised for plundering the poor, and for the benefit of the trusts and monopolies of the country. His work in this particular has not been passive, but has been distinctively aggressive.

As a politician, Senator Allen has proven himself to be a wise counselor and an able manager. When the National convention of the populist party met at St. Louis, Missouri, July 22, 1896, it was soon developed that it was composed of warring factions that seemed almost irreconcilable and the first two days of the convention were spent in turmoil and disorder, without perfecting a permanent organization. It was then that the convention began to look for a man who had the ability to handle 1,400 delegates, who were full of belligerency. It was soon decided that Senator Allen was the man, and he was overwhelmingly elected permanent chairman, and presided over it two days with great ability and firmness. He brought order out of chaos, and the business of the convention was transacted with as much expedition as was possible by so large a body. Before the National convention met in 1896, Senator Allen was spoken of quite frequently as the choice of a great many for the presidential nomination by the populist party, but after the democratic convention met at Chicago and adopted the platform they did, and nominated their candidate, Mr. Allen let his friends know at once that he would not be a candidate under any circumstance, and was pronounced in his choice of Mr. Bryan.

He is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, and his physique and face typify his intellectual and moral character. He is in the prime of life, being 50 years of age, and his friends feel confident before he reaches the age limit that the great common people of the United States will call him to the Chief Magistracy to preside over the destinies of this nation.

#### For Municipal Ownership.

Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago has declared himself in favor of municipal ownership of gas, electric lights, water plants and street railways. His attention has been especially directed to this subject by the recent infamous legislation in his state, by which the gas companies of Chicago were enabled to openly consolidate and the Yerkes system to steal the streets of the city. Mayor Harrison believes that municipal ownership should not bestow too much authority on the mayor and that no confiscation of private property should be allowed. He advocates appraisal by a court or commission and purchase. He also believes that less corruption would result from leasing to the highest bidder willing to operate the utility, as is now the custom in Toronto.

Congressman Sutherland has introduced a bill, H. R. 3547 to correct the military record of Stephen Rice.

## TARIFF BILL PASSED

The Final Vote in the Senate was Yeas Thirty-eight, Nays Twenty-eight.

### THE POPULISTS DID NOT VOTE.

One Democrat and two Silver Republicans Support the Bill.

#### End of a Six Weeks Debate.

Last Wednesday by a decisive vote of 38 to 28 the Dingley tariff bill passed the Senate. It had been under consideration by that body for a little over six weeks. The Associated Press says the culmination of the long and arduous struggle had excited the keenest interest and the floor and the galleries of the Senate were crowded by thousands to witness the closing scene. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and many of the members of the House of Representatives were in the rear area, while every seat in the galleries, save those reserved for foreign representatives, was occupied.

The main interest centered in the final vote, and aside from this there was little of a dramatic character in the debate. The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust channels. By 4 o'clock the senators began manifesting their impatience by calls for "votes," and soon thereafter the final vote began. There were many interruptions as pairs were arranged and then at 4:55 the vice president arose and announced the passage of the bill—yeas 38, nays 28. There was no demonstration but a low scattering huzzah was given as the crowds dispersed.

#### THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The vote was as follows: Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Callum, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Forsaker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Jones, (Nev.) Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.) Platt (N. Y.) Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewall, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, and Wilson—38.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, Harris, (Kan.) Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Linday, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walball and White—28.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by thirty-five republicans, two silver republicans, Jones of Nevada, and Mantle and one democrat, McEnery.

The negative vote was cast by twenty-five democrats, two populists, Harris of Kansas and Turner, and one silver republican, Cannon. Eight republicans were paired for the bill and eight voting were: Populists 5, viz., Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle and Stewart; silver republicans, 2, viz., Teller and Pettigrew. Following the passage of the bill a resolution was agreed to asking the house for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and White were named as conferees on the part of the senate.

One of the most important new provisions amended by the senate is that placing a stamp tax on bonds, debentures and certificates of stock. Aside from these more important changes, the bill as it goes back to the house has 874 amendments, of various degrees of importance, which must be reconciled between the two branches of congress.

#### TELLER DENOUNCES THE BILL.

Senator Teller took the floor to state his attitude on the bill. He renewed his loyalty to the doctrine of protection and declared that had the bill been shaped on protective or republican lines he would have voted for it, although he did not believe that it could bring prosperity.

"In my judgment it is the worst tariff bill ever passed," exclaimed Mr. Teller. "The rates are exceeding high. It takes care of all the trusts in the country, and I say it without offense, the trusts and combinations and syndicates had too much to do with this bill."

Mr. Teller said republican senators could not escape from responsibility by saying they lacked a republican majority in the senate. There are fifty men on the floor believing in protection and at least forty-eight votes could have been secured at any time for a decent bill. But this was a bad bill, he said. It was a caucus bill, framed without consideration of those senators who, like himself, were not within the republican caucus. The republican leaders, by consulting these senators, could have passed any decent, respectable bill. He and his associates had been told to enter the republican caucus but they declined to yield their judgment by such a course.

"When I walked out of the St. Louis convention," pronounced Mr. Teller, "I intended to walk out of the republican party, but I stated that I was a protectionist still."

Notwithstanding, the senator said, he and his associates were treated as though they were active opponents of the protective policy.

Mr. Allen announced that the populist party did not believe the tariff was the