

# The Nebraska Independent.

The Wealth Makers and Lincoln Independent Consolidated.

VOL. IX.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

**Senator Marion Butler Introduces  
A Bill For Their Estab-  
lishment.**

### DEPOSIT SECURED BY GOVERNMENT

**Draws Two and One-Half Per Cent  
Interest.—Credited  
Annually.**

#### A Carefully Drawn Bill.

Senator Marion Butler has carefully investigated the operation of postal savings banks in foreign countries and from his investigations has prepared and introduced a bill into the United States Senate providing for their establishment and operation in connection with the post office department in this country. The bill was introduced July 13, and is very carefully and skillfully drawn. It was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads, and will come up for consideration at the next session of congress, when Mr. Butler will support it on the floor of the Senate and has hopes of securing its passage. The text of the bill introduced by Mr. Butler is as follows:

**A Bill.—To establish postal savings banks at interest with the security of the government for payment thereof, and for other purposes.**

Whereas it is expedient to provide facilities for the safe deposit of small savings and to make the post office department and certain post offices available for that purpose, and to give the direct security of the federal government to every depositor for repayment of all moneys so deposited by him, together with the interest due thereon, or for the investment of the same: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That there be, and is hereby, established a system of postal savings banks, to be under the direction and supervision of the postmaster general and the secretary of the treasury in conformity to the provisions in this act.

Sec. 1. That each and every post office within the United States which is authorized to issue money orders, and such others as the postmaster general, in his discretion, may from time to time designate, are hereby declared to be postal savings bank offices to receive deposits and repay the same to the depositors or their legal representatives, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That any person, including married women and minors (unless the parents or guardians of the latter shall file a written protest), may deposit and open an account at any one of such offices: Provided, That as much as fifty cents or a larger amount in multiples of ten cents must be deposited before an account is opened with the person depositing the same, but ten cents or the multiples of the same may be deposited and credited in pass book after such account has been opened: Provided further, That in order that smaller amounts may be saved to be deposited, that any person may purchase from any such office, for one cent, a postal savings card on which may be attached United States stamps of any denomination now in general use, or especially prepared postal savings stamps, as the postmaster general may direct, and when the stamp so attached amount to fifty cents or a larger amount in multiples of ten cents, including the one cent postal savings card, may be presented to any such office as a deposit for opening an account; or when the stamp attached amount to ten cents or any multiple of ten cents, including the one cent postal savings card, it may be presented to the office where such person has an account as a deposit; and when such card and stamp are redeemed by any postmaster he shall cancel the same. It is hereby made the duty of the postmaster general to prepare such postal savings cards and keep them on sale at every postal savings bank office, and every such savings bank office shall be kept open for the transaction of business as late as 9 o'clock postmeridian on at least two evenings in each week.

Sec. 3. That the postmaster of any such office shall upon receipt of any such deposit for opening an account deliver to the depositor a postal savings bank pass book, which shall bear the name of the person for whom the deposit is made and such other memoranda as may be necessary to identify the same, as well as the signature or mark of the depositor, in which pass book the postmaster shall at the time enter the amount and date of the deposit, and the entry shall be attested by him in such a manner and under such regulations as the postmaster general may direct, and every succeeding deposit shall be entered and certified in like manner, and every such deposit shall upon the day of such receipt be reported to the postmaster general, and the acknowledgment of the postmaster general, signified by the officer whom he shall appoint or designate for that purpose, shall be forthwith transmitted to the depositor, and the said acknowledgment shall be conclusive evidence of the deposit on demand with any interest that may have been allowed and entered, or may have accrued, and until such acknowledgment is received the entry by the proper officer in the deposit pass book shall be conclusive evidence of the respects the deposit made.

Sec. 4. That the interest at the rate of two and one-half per centum per an-

num shall be computed, allowed, and entered in the pass book to the credit of each depositor once in each year, and shall be added to and become a part of the principal money; but such interest shall not be computed or allowed on any amount less than five dollars or some multiple thereof, and not commence until the first day of the calendar month next following the day of such deposit, or when deposits of a less amount shall have amounted to the total of five dollars, and shall cease on the first day of the calendar month in which such deposit withdrawn: Provided, That if any deposit shall exceed five hundred dollars in any one year that no interest shall be allowed on that part of the deposit in excess of five hundred dollars, exclusive of accumulated interest, and that interest shall never be allowed on any amount to the credit of any one person in excess of one thousand dollars, exclusive of accumulated interest.

Sec. 5. That every depositor shall forward his deposit pass book to the postmaster general, in an envelope free of postage, which will be furnished him at the postal savings bank office, once in each year, on or within thirty days after the anniversary of the first deposit made, for examination and entry of amount of interest found due.

Sec. 6. That every depositor shall claim on account of depositor, made in such form and manner as shall be prescribed by the postmaster general, for repayment of any deposit or any part thereof, the postmaster general shall draw a check on the treasury for the amount payable to the depositor or any person named in his application, and forward the same to the depositor forthwith, and such check may be cashed at any postal savings bank office.

Sec. 7. That no sum of money deposited under this act shall, while in the hands of any postmaster, or while in the course of transmission to or from the postmaster general, or while in the possession of the United States, at any time liable to demand, attachment, seizure, or detention of any legal process against the depositor thereof.

Sec. 8. That the postmasters and other officers of the post office engaged in the receipt or payment of deposit shall not disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount deposited or withdrawn, except to the postmaster general or to such of his officers as are appointed to assist in carrying into operation the provisions of this act, or to such other person or persons as the postmaster general may by general regulations or special order direct.

Sec. 9. That the postmaster general, or to such of his officers as are appointed to assist in carrying into operation the provisions of this act, or to such other person or persons as the postmaster general may by general regulations or special order direct.

Sec. 10. That all moneys received for deposit under this act shall be forwarded to the postmaster general, or to such United States depository as he may designate as often as once each week, and daily for such offices as he may designate; and all moneys so forwarded shall be paid into the treasury and shall be credited to an account to be called "the post-office savings bank" account; and all sums withdrawn on account of depositors, or for other purposes, shall be charged to such account. The postmaster general may, with the advice and approval of the secretary of the treasury, designate such United States depositories as may be convenient for the postal savings bank offices and for the treasury, where deposits provided for by this act may be forwarded by postmasters.

Sec. 11. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to invest such postal savings bank funds in excess of what shall be deemed by him and the postmaster general necessary to keep on hand as reserve for redemption purposes and for expenses of administering this act, in United States bonds, as far as possible to do so and realize a profit for the postal savings bank fund; and he is further authorized to invest any funds that he may not be able to invest in state bonds under same limitations, or to loan to banks or approved depositaries within the states where such postal deposits are made, upon such security and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, at the rate of interest not less than three and one-half per cent per annum; and all such postal savings deposits are hereby declared preferred claims against the banks holding the same, and against any persons who have become bound as security therefor: Provided, That the secretary of the treasury, instead of investing or loaning such funds in the manner provided above, may turn the same, or any part of the same, into the general fund of the treasury when, in his judgment, the condition of the treasury demands it."

The remaining ten sections of the bill provide for the details of operating the system, such as the printing of blanks, books, etcetera, prescribes the manner in which a depositor may invest his deposit in government bonds, and fixes the rate of interest upon such bonds at two and four-tenths per cent, and provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 to carry the provisions of the act into operation.

The bill is strictly a populist measure introduced by a populist senator. It is designed to meet one of the most urgent needs of the plain people. If enacted into law it would protect them from the robberies and extortions of the present banking monopoly. Senator Butler will see to it that each senator goes on record for or against the most excellent measure. It will meet the united opposition of all bank officials and the vote will show which of our senators think more of the people than they do of dollars.

When the coal miners of the Hocking Valley struck against working for less than \$7.50 per month, the unreasonable creatures showed a deplorable lack of gratitude. Just now, when Mr. Haun is inaugurating his senatorial boom on the basis of McKinley prosperity, this strike was very unkind. If the papers of Europe learn of the princely sum paid in wages here, we will have to build a brush fence to keep them out.—Butler County Press.

## LEIDIGH'S GOOD RECORD

**The Present Warden has Made Great Savings for the State**

### UNDER THE NEW LAW.

**The Cost of Maintenance is Only One-third What it Formerly Was.**

An Excellent Executive Officer.

Time has proven that Governor Holcomb made no mistake when he selected Gen. W. Leidigh of Nebraska City to be warden of the penitentiary. Mr. Leidigh is naturally qualified as an executive officer. He has had a large experience in conducting his private business at Nebraska city, where he has been very successful. Since he accepted the position of warden he has given the same careful attention to the management of the institution for the state that he gave to his private business. He superintends all matters of improvement and repair, and since its construction the penitentiary was never in so good a condition. As is well known to the people of the state all this has been brought about under the most adverse circumstances. It would be folly to repeat the story of Mr. Leidigh's struggle with the republican board of public lands and buildings. When the old board would not allow him to draw on the funds of the state for the support of the prisoners Mr. Leidigh drew heavily upon his private funds and kept the prisoners at work and supplied them with food and clothing. Under the new board Mr. Leidigh has had better treatment. They have co-operated with him in every manner possible. Some of the contracts by which the prisoners are employed are not as advantageous as they should be and the board will try and cancel them and make new ones. These contracts were made under the former management when the state paid the contractor 40 cents per day for the support of each prisoner in addition to allowing him all the proceeds from the labor of the convicts. The contractor either employed the convicts for his own use or sub-let their labor to sub-contractors. It is some of these sub-contracts that are still in operation. The usual appropriation for the support of the penitentiary under republican management exceeded \$100,000 for each two years and as it was entirely consumed. The last legislature appropriated only \$60,000 for the next two years and the prospects are that a large sum will remain unused at the close of the biennium. In other words there is a sure saving of \$40,000 because there was that amount less appropriated and a probable saving of \$20,000 more by the failure to draw the amount appropriated. The warden's report for the last six months, ending June 30, shows that the actual cost to the state for each prisoner for the six months was \$48.79 which amounts to 26 cents per day per capita, instead of 46 cents per day per capita as was paid by the state under the old management.

Under the new law the savings will be considerably greater. The appropriation by the last legislature became available April 1. For the three months, April, May and June, Warden Leidigh has drawn from this sum only \$5,391.26. He has used from the earnings made by the convicts \$3,021.87, making a total of \$8,404.13 paid for the three months. During the three months the earnings by the convicts amounted to \$4,643.89. Deducting this from the expenditures leaves \$3,960.24 as the actual cost to the state for the three months, or \$41.32 per day. The average number of convicts per day was 318, which would mean that the cost per capita per day was only 13 cents for the last three months. Owing to the fact that less clothing and fuel is required in the summer than in the winter, the per capita expense in the winter will be more, probably reaching as high as 20 cents per capita per day or about one-half what the state formerly paid. The taxpayers of Nebraska will appreciate the honest and faithful services of Mr. Leidigh. No amount of republican clap trap about the "honor" and "credit" of Nebraska will sufficiently explain the excessive charges of the past. The figures are the best evidence.

### SUTHERLAND IS HOME.

Tells of the Work Being Done By the Nebraska Delegation.

In a short conversation with Congressman R. D. Sutherland as he passed through Lincoln last week on his way home from Washington we learn that he will remain in Nebraska until nearly four for the opening of the December session. He has left his clerk, Mr. C. H. Poole, in Washington during the summer to look after and crowd along the several hundred pension claims which Mr. Sutherland has in charge. Mr. Poole will crowd the claims to a conclusion and will take charge of the new cases as they come in. Sutherland bears this extra expense in order that he may further the claims of the

veterans of his district. Mr. Poole has under Mr. Sutherland's instructions, has become thoroughly acquainted with the work and will do the work assigned him honestly and faithfully.

Speaking of the Nebraska delegation Mr. Sutherland said that Senator Allen is everywhere recognized as one of the ablest leaders in the senate. He is always found in the forefront of the battle when the interests of the people are at stake.

He spoke in the highest terms of Judge Maxwell and said that he was one of the most industrious men in congress, and by his diligence and unceasing labor accomplishes much more than younger members. Mr. Sutherland said that the people of the Fourth district were to be congratulated for their selection of Judge Stark for congressman from that district. His ability and judicial bearing commands the respect of all who make his acquaintance.

Congressman Greene made a good impression in the argument and delivery of his speech on the tariff bill. His ability as a speaker was recognized at once and he has had many invitations to speak in several different states and has frequently accepted. Wherever he goes his speeches are favorably spoken of and he is reported as doing good work for the cause.

The republican members of the delegation have followed the example of the republican leaders and have pursued a policy of inaction and delay, merely voting to aid in crowding forward the tariff bill.

### G. A. R. REUNION OF SOLDIERS.

Will be Held in Lincoln From September 13 to 18

The committee in charge of the G. A. R. reunion which will be held in Lincoln September 13 to 18 met Tuesday to arrange the program. Chairman Pace appointed the following committees:

Finance—O. W. Webster, Brad Slusher, J. D. Woods, Henry Herold, and C. H. Rudge.

Barracks and tents—J. E. Miller, Joseph Teetes and F. W. Radford.

Concessionary—B. H. McClay, C. H. Rudge and J. W. Bowen.

Quartermaster's supplies—C. M. Parker, Dr. A. L. Hoover, J. D. Garner and J. H. Wescott.

Shows and entertainments—W. D. Fitzgerald, J. H. Foxworthy and Phelps Payne.

The chair also submitted the following as a partial program for the reunion: Services will be held on Sunday evening commencing at 2 o'clock. The speakers will be W. R. Halstead and Dr. H. O. Rowlands. Patriotic and sacred songs will be sung.

Monday will be the opening day. Gov. Holcomb will make the welcoming address. Gen. C. J. Dixworth of Hastings will respond to it. Then will follow the formal turning over of the camp to Commander Ehrhardt, who will deliver his address.

Tuesday will be Nebraska day. Speeches will be made by congressman J. B. Strode of the First district, Congressman W. L. Stark of the Fourth, Hon. J. Sterling Morton and Congressman W. L. Greene of the Sixth district.

Wednesday will be devoted to memories of the struggle at Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Senator John M. Thurston and William V. Allen, and Church Howe and H. C. Russell will speak.

Thursday will be children's day. It will be given over to the flag and its travels. The speakers will be W. J. Bryan and General J. C. Cowin.

Friday there will be a great sham battle conducted by Commander Ehrhardt, Gen. J. C. Cowin will fill General Lee's uniform. Captain Henry will give a correct representation of Jefferson Davis' famous retreat.

The railroads will make a single fare and the authorities expect the reunion of this year to be well attended.

### TO REPRESENT NEBRASKA.

Delegates to the Farmers' National Congress September 6.

Governor Holcomb has appointed delegates to represent the state at the farmers' national congress, which is to be held at St. Paul, Minn., August 31 to September 6. While he has appointed delegates by districts he may conclude to appoint 250 representatives at a later date. The delegates named are: Phil F. Campbell, Georgetown at large; H. E. Heath, Lincoln, at large; Dr. A. F. Peters, Lincoln, First district; A. J. Williams, Arlington, Second district; Mark M. Coad, Fremont, Third district; William Robinson, Fairbury, Fourth district; Eli A. Barnes, Grand Island, Fifth district; S. C. Bassett, Gibbon, Sixth district. The alternates are: Joe F. Barr, Springview, at large; E. M. Allen, Ames, at large; W. H. Harris, Teeswater, First district; W. G. Whitmore, Valley, Second district; J. R. Conkin, Fairbury, Fourth district; Chris Larson, Holstein, Fifth district; J. D. Ream, Broken Bow, Sixth district.

All Nebraska railroads have agreed on half fare rates to Lincoln during the Nebraska Epworth assembly, Lincoln Park, August 3 to 10. Present indications are that the attendance will be very large. The great and irrepressible Sam Jones of Georgia and other orators of national reputation will be here and the musical features of the assembly will be immense, including the celebrated Nebraska Jubilee singers, for six days.

Tickets can be procured by addressing Nebraska Epworth assembly, 104 North tenth street; also, complete program and particulars.

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## PLUTOCRATS DICTATE.

The Course To Be Pursued By Professors in Brown University.

### PRESIDENT ANDREWS RESIGNS.

He Would Not Surrender His Freedom of Thought and Speech.

#### Was a Believer in Bimetallism.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown university, has resigned his position as president and member of the faculty. The cause of his resignation is his belief in and determination to speak for bimetallism. The controversy began when President Andrews sent the following telegram to the Rocky Mountain News, upon his return from an extended tour in Europe:

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2.—Owing to the manifest strength of the bimetallist interest in America, there is actually considerable prospect that France will agree before hand to open her mints to silver. If we reopen ours, even without such an agreement, France is certain to follow the United States. In case France and the United States proceed, or either alone, Great Britain will heartily co-operate to the fullest possible extent short of coining full tender silver at London, the India mints will reopen, the Bank of England will lay in a silver reserve, and perhaps half sovereigns will be withdrawn in favor of silver or silver certificates. Further than this England will not go. European bimetallists nearly all think American initiative is the sure way to international bimetallism."

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

The dispatch was published by the News and widely commented upon by the press of the country. Representatives of the big dailies in the east were sent to interview President Andrews to learn if the dispatch correctly stated his views. He always replied that it did.

This greatly incensed the millionaire contributors to the university, and especially John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller had promised to endow the school with \$1,000,000, but declined to do so if an advocate of free silver was to be retained at the head of the school. The matter was brought before the corporation of Brown university by ex-congressman Walker of Massachusetts, and at his suggestion a committee was appointed to confer with President Andrews to prevail upon him to change his views.

The letter to Prof. Andrews.

To the Rev. E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., President Brown University:

"In compliance with your request, the unders