

THEIR GRAND RECORD

(Continued From First Page.)

I noticed that when an effort was made to slip a bill through congress under the innocent title of a definition of what constitutes contempt before the court, that Senator Butler was the first man to expose the hidden meaning and the real purpose behind the bill. He showed that the effect of the bill was to increase the powers of the federal judges in imprisoning men for contempt and that it would legalize the monstrous and outrageous action of the federal court in imprisoning debtors without a trial by jury. This bill had been supported unanimously by the judiciary committee of the senate, a committee made up entirely of lawyers and a committee composed of seven republicans and six democrats. If there had been a popular on this committee it is safe to say that this bill would never have been supported unanimously. As I understand it, it is in committee meetings that bills are scrutinized and carefully considered, section by section, while in open session of congress other members, on account of press of other business are usually forced to accept the report and statements of the members of a given committee with reference to a given bill that they report. While Senator Butler was not on this committee, his action showed that he not only carefully examined the bill when it was reported, but that he is a better lawyer or else a better friend to the people than those who are on the committee. He promptly offered an amendment to the bill expressly declaring that in the case described in the bill every man should have a trial by jury before being imprisoned on a charge of contempt. He pressed his amendment so vigorously and exposed the dark and hidden purposes of the bill with such force that no one attempted to reply to him and the amendment was adopted. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that a few months afterwards the democratic party in national convention endorsed this amendment of Senator Butler's in their national platform though they did not give him credit for it but attempted to claim it as their own in spite of the record.

I wish also to call attention to the fact that he was the first senator to introduce an amendment to the constitution providing for an income tax. Others it seems had been satisfied to criticize the supreme court in declaring the income tax law unconstitutional, but no one had taken any action to remedy the wrong. Under the rules this amendment went to the judiciary committee, the same committee referred to above, and the record shows that Senator Butler has made frequent efforts to get a report from that committee on his amendment but has not yet succeeded. Why have not the democrats on that committee forced a report on this amendment? They could get a minority report at least so as to bring the matter before open congress.

I wish also to call attention to the fact that Senator Ransom spent twenty-four years in the senate and never, so far as I remember, did or attempted to do anything for the people of this state except to get a few river and harbor appropriations. He did many things against the interests of his people, namely, he voted in 1892 to re-charter the infamous banking system; again when he voted to repeal the last silver law on the statute books under the dictates of Cleveland and in order that he might distribute offices from Cleveland's pie-counter if for no other consideration. But if the democratic press of this state has never criticized him for those things; they have been as silent about them as they have about the many good things that senator Butler has done. But we all remember how they would announce with great headlines and flourish of trumpets every little appropriation that he got for a river or a mud creek. Now what does the record show? That senator Butler secured larger and more appropriations for the rivers and harbors of this state in the last river and harbor bill than senator Ransom ever secured. If senator Ransom was doing a great thing for his state by getting these appropriations, then why haven't these papers told the people what a great thing senator Butler was doing by getting more and larger appropriations?

I wish also to call attention to the fact that senator Butler now has pending before congress two important bills to perfect and improve our postal system: One providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph which would break up the oppressive western union telegraph monopoly and place a telegraph or a telephone at every postoffice in the United States, and enable the people to send a telegram for ten cents anywhere over the country, instead of from twenty-five cents to one dollar and over, according to the distance, as we now have to pay. He has also introduced a postal savings bank bill providing for the establishment of a postal savings bank at every money order post-office in the United States where the people can deposit their small savings, from one cent up, receive interest on the same, and have the security of the government behind it. Nearly every country in the world has these postal savings banks except ours. They encourage the people to lay up their small savings not only by paying them interest but by giving them absolute security and insuring them that they will never lose them as they are now frequently doing through broken banks, and besides hundreds of people would save and deposit in these banks who cannot do so in the private and national banks. Just before congress adjourned Senator Butler introduced a resolution directing the secretary of state to send an official circular letter to all of the diplomatic representatives of this government abroad, directing them to send full information as to the nature, practical operation, success of postal savings banks, postal telegraph and telephones in foreign countries. I have now before me a copy of the circular letter which the secretary of state sent out under date of July 17th to all foreign countries, and the information he will receive in reply to the questions asked will be laid before congress in December, which facts senator Butler will use in pressing these important and meritorious bills. Has any other senator taken action along this line? No.

I wish to call attention to the fact also that it was Senator Butler who defeated the infamous Land postal bill. The purpose of the bill was to discriminate against small country newspapers and in favor of the big metropolitan dailies. Not only that, but its further purpose was to prevent from going through the mails such books as Coia's

Financial School and other reform literature against the gold standard and monopoly rule. The goldbugs and monopolists know that if they can keep the people ignorant that they can fool and divide them and thereby continue to rule and rob them, hence their anxiety to pass this Land postal bill. This outrageous bill was passed through the House and was supported by many Democrats. When it reached the senate and went to the committee on post-offices and post roads, Senator Butler, as a member of that committee, fought it and held it in the committee and prevented a report, (though a majority of the committee was in favor of it) for over two months. When at last the bill was reported to the senate, he filed a strong and vigorous minority report, and made a speech which was such a terrible arraignment of the infamous purposes of the bill that he succeeded in defeating it.

I might also call attention to the fact that while the tariff has been made a leading party issue of the people's party, for in fact the people's party was organized to protest against the robbery of the people by the gold syndicate and the combined trusts and monopolies which the two old parties permitted and were parties to, while fighting sham battles with each other over the tariff, and while the people's party congressional caucus passed a resolution to this effect at the beginning of the extra session and stated that they would not help either one of the old parties to revive it as a leading issue to sidetrack the vital issues, and to this end declared that they would refrain from voting on the final ballot, yet no member of congress was more alert in the people's interest, while that bill was pending than was Senator Butler. The record shows that both by voice and vote he opposed every unjust provision and every discrimination in the bill. Not only that, but he offered and pressed a number of important amendments. I remember now that he was the only senator who offered an amendment to put the ingredients of fertilizers on the free list, and came within one or two votes of passing it. He offered the first amendment to put cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list and took the lead in passing an amendment to this effect.

But space forbids a more lengthy enumeration. Suffice it to say that when Senator Tillman made a speech about a week after the adjournment of congress at Mooreville in this state he took occasion to pay a high tribute to the work done by the populists in general, and Senator Butler in particular on the tariff bill. He said, to use his own language, which I quote from memory, as follows: "I want to say on behalf of Senator Butler of your state that he was found on every occasion fighting the trusts and the greed of every grabber, like the devil, just as I did."

These are a few of the many things of national importance that Senator Butler has accomplished in his short but brilliant and active record; these are some of the leading questions which he himself has introduced and taken the lead in, to say nothing of the large number of local and private bills which he has introduced, passed and passed. Besides, the record shows that he has always been on hand and taken a prominent and active part in every fight where the interests of the people were at stake; that he supported with all of his power every good measure offered by any one else, that he opposed vigorously every bad measure.

Now, therefore, as a citizen of the state, as his countryman, as his playmate in boyhood and school days, I trust that I can with pardonable pride ask if any man has ever in five or ten years in the senate accomplished so much? It seems to me that every newspaper in the state, no matter to what party it belonged, would gladly publish these facts as a matter of state pride, if for nothing else. But on the other hand what do we see? Either out of partisan littleness or because they are muzzled or controlled by monopolies (which Senator Butler has so vigorously and successfully fought) they not only refuse to give him credit, but denounce him and misrepresent him in every possible way. And this is why I ask space to publish the above. No one can appreciate the work he has done unless he has read each day the Congressional Record. Sooner or later the people will learn the truth, and as they do the influence of these partisan and monopoly papers to misrepresent and abuse a man and to prevent the truth will, I trust, be largely destroyed. Our Populist members of the house had no opportunity to do anything in the legislation of congress on account of the gag methods of Czar Reed in refusing to appoint committees, but I am confident the public may look for a fine record from them also at the next session of congress. Very respectfully,

F. M. WHITE.

Representative Grandstaff of Webster county made this office a pleasant call today—Thursday—and says the people of his county are well organized and anxious for the conflict that comes with the next election.

**Farmer's for Postal Banks.**  
Much has been heard about the demand of organized labor for the establishment of a postal savings bank system. Organized farmers are no less emphatic in asking the government to provide safe depositories for persons of small means. Farmers are not so well organized as the workmen of the cities and do not come together in conventions and associations so frequently, but when they do postal savings banks are generally one of the subjects discussed.

At the meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmer's Clubs at Lansing recently a strong demand was made for the establishment of the postal savings bank system, to which all the delegates present gave their approval. On the day previous the state grange had taken similar action.

A demand which the workmen and farmers unite in making is one to which congress should give heed.—Chicago Record.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance company of Lincoln, Neb., seems to be trying the record in paying all losses with promptness and dispatch.

People who know a good thing will get to the Nebraska Shoe Co.'s great Bargain Rubber sale, and get there quick.—NEBRASKA SHOE CO., 1130 O Street.

THE EAST AND WEST

Subject of Senator Wolcott's Speech at a New England Society Festival.

A NEW PARTY ALIGNMENT.

The Far West Will Assuredly Join Hands With the South.

A "Conviction" is More than a Craze.

Last week the ninety second annual festival of the New England society was held at Delmonico's in New York City.

Four hundred members of the society and their friends, including many distinguished men, were present. Among those who sat at the guests of honor table were J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Wesley Merritt, James Whitcomb Riley, Richard Olney, Senator Edward O. Wolcott, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Gov. Frank S. Black, Senator George F. Hoar, President Charles W. Eliot, Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mayor William L. Strong.

The dinner was made up of good, old New England dishes, and during its discussion a quartet, assisted by the greater portion of those present, sang popular airs.

The speeches began at 10 o'clock and Dr. Lyman Abbott responded to the toast, "Forefather's Day." Gov. Black responded to the toast, "The State of New York."

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university said that the puritan spirit survives and that the descendants of the puritans are now doing just such things as the puritans themselves had done.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado received hearty applause when he arose to respond to the toast "The East and the West."

Mr. Wolcott began with a humorous reference to the political resignation with which the exiles from New England bore their banishment, then spoke upon present political conditions, and continued:

"For more than a generation we have waited for the day when parties would divide solely on national questions, and when the old sectional issues growing out of the war and the race problem would be buried. The time came. The parties met on a broad economic question, and lo, we emerge from the contest threatened with another bitter sectional division. The far west, largely the child of the east and pulsing with its blood, joins hands with the south. The new alignment is not only debtor against creditor, class against class; but in a land pervaded with equal devotion to what its people believed in the trust welfare of the whole country, great majorities in one section face equally great majorities in another.

"So universal a feeling as that which pervades the great west cannot all be wrong. You cannot dispose of a conviction held by millions of intelligent people by calling it a craze, and some day you may find it worth your while to look for the truth where it is usually hidden—somewhere between extremes.

"Somehow it is not readily recognized in the west that the ability to reorganize a western railroad and swell its stock and securities several million every time it is foreclosed, necessarily indicates an equal ability to determine the wisest economic policy for the farmer who lives along the right of way. And men who would no more dream of intrusting their banker with the duty of formulating their financial views than they would of intrusting a man of whom they bought a shotgun with the command of the armies of their country, are naturally inclined to fear that in this part of the moral vineyard there is a tendency to assume that the possession of great wealth means necessarily the possession of great wisdom.

"The century now ending, has been full of growth and glory. It has witnessed the republic rise from insignificance and poverty to wealth and greatness. Most of us here tonight can recall the dark days of doubt and from them have seen the people emerge in triumph as a nation of freedom, all free. A continent's width may divide us, but the same flag greets us at the dawn, the forty-five stars all blazoned alike upon its azure field, all yours and all ours. In days of peace as in time of war the altar of patriotism is an altar of sacrifice, and please God we will start the new century on its journey to the stars laden with the hopes and aspirations of a happy and a united people."

This speech by Senator Wolcott has caused very much comment by the eastern papers as to the senator's probable action in the future. It is generally conceded that he will quit the republican party, giving as his reasons for so doing, that the republican party has deserted its platform and abandoned the demand for "international bimetalism." The Chicago Tribune, the leading gold bug daily in Chicago in its issue of December 26 says editorially:

"It is reported by various Washington correspondents that when Congress reassembles after the holidays Senator Wolcott of Colorado will deliver a 'sensational speech,' in which he will sever all connection with the republican party to which he has belonged all his life.

It is reported also that he will assign as the reason for his departure the abandonment of the cause of 'international bimetalism' by the republican party and declarations by Secretary Gage and other leading financiers that the country must be committed still more thoroughly to the gold standard of money. Those declarations he is said to call 'treachery to international bimetalism.'

It then argues that the republican party has been true to its pledge and has made an effort to secure international bimetalism by appointing the international commission of which Senator Wolcott was chairman, closing with the following significant paragraphs: 'International bimetalism, on the absurdly impossible terms demanded of Europe by Bryan or Wolcott is dander than Julius Caesar. Senator Wolcott must know it. But he sees the people of his state still deluded and dalt, denouncing the old ratio of 1873, when silver was worth \$2.50 per ounce more

in gold than it is now, and that his term in the senate expires in 1901, and that something must be done to retain it. If the sentiment of Colorado remains as wild and crazy as it is and he adheres to the sound, sensible republican party, he is afraid he will lose his seat and some populist crank will clutch it. That prospect does not please him. He likes senatorial life. It makes him a man of great consequence in the public eye. It secured for him the exceedingly pleasant trip he made to Europe this year where he dined and dined by crowned heads and high dignitaries. It is quite possible that he thinks the only way in which he can keep his agreeable and important position is to cut loose from the republican party and kick away the ladder on which he rose so high and join the Colorado party which clamors for the impossible in logic, nature, and commerce."

The Tribune is following the well beaten path of the gold gamblers and impeaches the motives and intentions of any man who dares to raise his voice in protest against the encroachment upon the rights of the common people.

What The Farmers Want.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—

CENTRAL CITY, NEB.—In several of your late issues I have noticed articles from those who are opposed to "fusion" so called, and favoring a "middle-of-the-road" party. I have canvassed among the farmers near me, and taking their sentiments as the wishes of the masses, I wish to say a few words relative to this proposition. It has been clearly shown in the past that the Independent party alone cannot carry more than one or two states in the Union. United with the democrats last year, they elected Mr. Bryan president, but he was counted out. In 1893, a union of forces in Nebraska elected Mr. Allen United States Senator. The best man ever sent to the senate from Nebraska. The Hon. C. D. Casper made it possible for us to do this, and he is a democrat, and as good a man as you can find in the state. Shall we tell such men that they cannot share with us in the cleaning out of the rotten state offices because he is a democrat?

The union of forces elected the entire state ticket in 1896. Shall we kick out our Attorney General because he wishes to be called a democrat? He is making it hot for the bootlickers. We would have been totally defeated if we had told the silver democrats and republicans that we did not want them. If we want their votes why not be man enough to give them a share in the administration of affairs.

Such men as W. H. Thompson, C. D. Casper, General Bates, of Aurora and Wooster of Merrick county, cannot be ignored and pushed aside. They have a large following and are men of honesty and a lot of good brains. We cannot kick such men out of the line and win. I don't care what tag you put on these silver democrats and republican's back. They are our friends and are honest, and that is all we farmers want. Must we turn down the grandest Roman of them all, W. J. Bryan, and put up three party tickets and let our enemies win? Has he slogged over in any place we have put him? Read all his speeches and see if some of these little "middle-of-the-road" fellows can find a mistake during the campaign of 1896. McKinley never, during the entire campaign, spoke an encouraging word to the farmers. His entire plan was for the producer to be kept at the mercy of the consumer. Mr. Bryan spoke for all. Shall we turn down our friend and elect our enemy in 1900?

We have the best governor ever elected in Nebraska. Shall we kick out 25,000 or 30,000 and elect a few more thieves to take the places in the Capitol?

Some of these "middle-of-the-road" fellows may be out of a job and are disgruntled because the governor or the other room mates of his, could not find a place for every voter who asked for pie or expected something for his vote.

I am not looking for pie, and I want to see every honest man in the state, no matter what party he claims as his preference, united under one banner, fighting that devil fish (Wall street). Next fall I wish to see the same state officers nominated and elected. If we could slip in a good silver republican like Wooster or General Bates, I will go to the polls and vote as early and often as the board will let me.

But the farmers out here, say they want no more middle-of-the-road fellows around them. They have had Bill Deek and Marsh Elder and that is enough for them. Next fall, we must unite and elect a silver majority in the state legislature every man pledged to vote for Hon. Wm. V. Allen for Senator. Therefore, we don't care what tag the candidate wears, he is my man if he is for Allen. Nothing would please me better than to see that hot headed old democrat Casper get a good job to pay him for what he did in senator Allen's behalf. He is no Bartley, and has back-bone and brains. Those who advocate the "middle-of-the-road" scheme, are not the friends of those who wish to see an honest administration of affairs in the state and United States. They simply want a nomination for notoriety, for they know they cannot be elected.

I like Bryan, Allen, Holcomb and the other Nebraskans we have elected. A few have slogged over, but a vast majority have good blood and are the peers of any men ever made, I care not where the mud was selected.

All of our officers have been elected by the aid of a union of forces on certain lines, and I will bet if I meet Judge Sullivan in Lincoln, that I won't have to take off my hat or say I voted for him, to get a kind word or a hand shake. I felt no sting of conscience or remorse when I went to the polls and voted for him.

Now I ask all readers of this article, if it would be right for us as a people, advocating certain principles in common, to turn down Judge Sullivan because he was a democrat, and nominate a half dozen candidates and elect none of them and let our enemies keep us down a few years longer? Keep together and pick out your best men, give each party a share, and clean out all the thieves in the United States. We farmers believe this is our only salvation. Respectfully,

M. M. HALLOCK.

The State Teachers' Association is now in session in this city. The attendance has reached 1100, and is the largest in the history of the association.

Hanna's chances for re-election to the United States senate from Ohio, are growing brighter. The opposition have practically given up the fight.

PURPOSE OF SAVINGS BANKS.

To Encourage Frugality and Wise Investment by the Poor.

In Lewin's "History of Savings Banks" occurs the following quotation, indicating the chief object to be kept in mind by those wishing to benefit the poor by helping them to safeguard their small accumulations:

"I do not imagine that there can be any more important end and object of a state than to encourage frugality, and the investment of the savings of the poor, and there is nothing which I should be more tempted to step out of my way to encourage if I were a legislator; but I think the great test and object of whatever investment I provide especially for them, must be extreme and perfect certainty. Increase in amount of interest or profit is as nothing as compared to security."

This quotation gives the current idea as to the chief purpose which a savings system should subserve and the great object of the national government in establishing such a system. For realizing this object nothing yet devised can equal postal savings banks, for they make the security to the depositor coextensive with the stability of the government itself. The mutual savings banks of New England are very creditable institutions and probably serve the needs of the persons of small means in those communities as well as any private institutions can. Still, even they will not compare with postal savings banks, either in the convenience they offer to depositors or in security. They would, indeed, pay a slightly higher rate of interest to depositors than would a postoffice bank, and those seeking the higher interest rate could avail themselves of this advantage. But to most persons of small means this is a very trifling matter as compared with the absolute security which the postal savings system affords.—Chicago Record.

BILL BECOMES A LAW.

No More Seal Skins Can Be Brought Into the United States.

The president has approved the bill prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific ocean passed the day congress adjourned for the holidays.

The act prohibits the killing of seals by American citizens, except as they may be taken on the Pribyloff islands by the North American Commercial company. It also prohibits the importation of seal skins into the United States, raw, dressed, dyed or manufactured.

Do not Favor Postal Banks.

The postal savings idea is not popular in New York banking circles. A canvass of presidents of prominent institutions developed that fact clearly. At the same time very few presidents were willing to express opinions for publication. All practically agreed with President E. S. Mason of the Bank of New York in the statement that there are already so many banks in existence that rates for money have been cut to a point where there is little profit in banking.

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