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## FOR A GOLD STANDARD

President McKinley Removes all Doubt as to His Position.

## AS A DUTY TO THE PEOPLE

Must Establish the Currency Used As the Best Throughout the World.

### Many Difficulties Encountered.

At the third annual banquet of the Manufacturer's Association of the United States held at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York City on the 27th of January, President McKinley declared himself in favor of the gold standard and pledged the efforts of his administration to bring about its speedy establishment. After discussing for some time the duty of the government to protect manufacturers the president said:

"There is another duty resting upon the national government—to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that the government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain they must be removed. If weak places develop they must be strengthened. Nothing should tempt us—nothing will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down, by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth."

Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions above dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative and the progressive business interests of this country, owe it not only to themselves but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters, who, fifteen months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency, or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind.

That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in all conscience to undertake, and if possible realize. That is our commission—our present charter for citizens to say now simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and conscientious a duty.

The difficulties in the path of satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number nor slight in degree, but progress cannot fail to be made with a fair and honest trial. An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion cannot hurt, it will only help the cause. Let us have full and free discussion. We are the best to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indifferent and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance.

Half-heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so, and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the present failures and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future."

There is little consolation in the above remarks for that large body of republicans who have professed to believe that President McKinley is a bimetalist. It would be hard for the president to find stronger language with which to declare himself in favor of the gold standard. He says "Whatever may be the language of the contract" the government will pay in gold. In other words he would throw away the option to pay in gold or silver which option the government paid the bond holders \$16,000,000. The bonds were sold with the express understanding that they were payable in either gold or silver at the option of the government. The purchasers of the bonds stated to the President Cleveland that they would pay \$16,000,000 more for the issue if he would make them payable in gold. The law did not permit him to issue gold bonds. Accordingly he asked congress to amend the law in such a manner that the bonds could be made payable in gold alone. Congress refused to amend the law and the bonds were sold under the law providing that they were payable in gold or silver at the option of the government. This "option" cost the government \$16,000,000. President McKinley has declared his in-

tention of pursuing the same policy of giving it to the bond holders that prevailed during the reign of Carlisle and Grover. The president practically says "no matter what the contract is we will give the bond holders and gold men what they ask for."

Is that the proper course for the president of the United States to pursue?  
**Birds of Ill Omen.**  
Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, the republican governor of Michigan, addressed the Independent Club of Buffalo, N. Y., recently, and the following are a few extracts taken from his speech:

"To the republican party there have flocked during the past few years many birds of ill omen, undesirable tenants, who are making the house so foul that they are driving out the rightful owners. To day all the trusts, all the monopolies, every agency which is bleeding the country, has taken refuge under the wing of the republican party because they fear the democratic party, which has kicked them out."

King Boodle cries: "I am the party, and there is none besides me."  
Many of us lifelong republicans who do not train with the money power are heartily sick of being obliged to condone and defend the trusts which have come to board with us indefinitely.

Money is taken each year out of the pockets of producers and goes to swell the corporation fund of the privileged few, more than enough to keep in comfort and happiness every poor, struggling family in the land.

You will find the date at which your subscription expired marked on this week's issue of your paper. Take notice of it and if you are in arrears you should make a payment at once.

## CANADIAN RAILROADS.

### American Lines Forced to Reduce Rates to Meet Competition.

The Canadian government is seriously considering the advisability of assuming ownership of all lines which now serve as feeders to the government system. The last report issued by the management of the railroad owned and operated by the Canadian government fully vindicates the judgment of the men who first advocated government ownership of railroads in Canada. The line is not only in a flourishing condition, but it has steadily reduced its rates until they are fully one-half what is charged in this country. Indeed the cheapness of the railway rates in Canada, due to government ownership, was seriously injuring the railroads in this country—at least those railroads which operate any where near the Canadian boundary line. Hence about two weeks ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission had to come to the rescue of our railroads by permitting them to reduce their rates sufficiently to secure some of the traffic that the Canadian line was winning away from us. It is slightly humiliating to reflect that we have been quite unable to obtain reduced railway rates by any action of our own and have to wait for the Canadian government's system to accomplish reductions for us.

As a correspondent of ours lately pointed out the fact that the Canadian government owns and operates a railroad system with such great success is carefully concealed on this side of the border. No newspaper ever alludes to it, or if it does, it makes the most careful omission of the main facts in the case. Ever since the Canadian government assumed the management of the lines, the roadbed has been strengthened, until to-day it is not only the most solid and secure on the continent, but it is also one of the best in the world. The equipment is far superior to that of any railroad in the United States. The proof of these facts is accessible to any one who is willing to pay the Dominion government for a copy of its official reports. The private railroads of Canada have been reduced to a position of complete subordination. They cannot compete with the government system at all. In management, in economy and in every detail that goes to make up a railway system, the government methods "whip private enterprise" out of the field. But so great has been the conspiracy of silence, that very few people in this country know anything about the matter at all. If the fact should get noised about among us, the magnates would say that government ownership is all very well for a colonial establishment like Canada, but it will never do over the border.

Government ownership would never do because we are "free." It is amazing to note the relief with which the magnates dwell upon the "free" whenever they desire to emphasize their opposition to a measure calculated to benefit the people. We are "free" people and, therefore, we must get along with the most primitive accumulations of civilization. It is because we are "free" that the corporations tyrannize over us. It is because we are "free" that the wealth of the country makes us slaves.—Twentieth Century.

### Valuable Farms for Sale.

100 acres, two story, 6 room house barn 35 x 75 feet, 4,325 apple trees, 500 pear trees, 400 apricot trees, 400 plum and cherry trees, 1,000 grape vines, 50 acres farming land, 20 acres native timber, immediately on west bank of the Missouri river, in extreme southeastern Nebraska, where crops have never failed. For particulars, write Robt. W. Furnas, Brownville, Neb.

### Like Her Face.

Miss Cutting Very—Yes, May, dear, the Valentine Charlie sent you was so like you—so like your face.  
Miss May P. P.—Like my face?  
Yes, dear—hand painted, you know.

## SENATORS FOR SILVER

Teller's Resolution Passed by a Majority of Fifteen.

## AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN.

Lodge's Gold Standard Substitute Defeated by a Majority of Twenty-nine.

### Bonds Payable in Gold or Silver.

On Friday of last week the senate reached a final vote on the Teller resolution. It is practically a re-affirmation of the resolution of Stanley Matthews passed in 1878. It reads as follows: "That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of congress herein before recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as legal tender in payment of such bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public credit."

The debate on the resolution had lasted for nearly a week and had been participated in by almost every member of the senate. Many amendments were offered, but all were voted down.

In the final passage some republicans who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in 1896, like Carter of Montana, Chandler of New Hampshire, Clark of Wyoming, Prichard of North Carolina, Shoup of Idaho, Warren of Wyoming, and Wolcott of Colorado, voted for the resolution. The vote in detail:

YEAS.		NAYS.	
Allen	Bacon	Bate	Baker
Berry	Butler	Cannon	Cullom
Carter	Chandler	Chilton	Foraker
Clark	Clay	Cookrell	Hale
Daniel	Gray	Harris	Hawley
Hietfield	Jones (Ark.)	Kenney	McBride
Kyle	Lindsay	McEnergy	Morrill
McLaurin	Mallory	Mantle	Perkins
Martin	Mills	Mitchell	Pettus
Money	Morgan	Murphy	Roach
Pasco	Pettigrew	Pettus	Stewart
Pritchard	Rawlins	Smith	Stewart
Shoup	Rawlins	Stewart	Turpie
Teller	Tillman	Turner	Turpie
Turner	Vest	Warren	Warren
White	Wolcott	Wolcott	Wolcott

The debate was interesting was at tested by the attendances in the galleries, which were crowded throughout. That it was important was evinced by the statements of several of the people that the discussion was but the preliminary alignment of the great political parties for the contest of 1900.

The test of the strength of the gold standard men, that is those who favor the Lyman Gage financial plan, came on the amendment offered by Senator Lodge. It was defeated by a vote of 53 to 24.

The Lodge resolution was as follows: "That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress herein before recited, are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin or its equivalent, and that any other payment, without the consent of the creditor, would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

The vote was:  
Yeas—Aldrich, Baker, Caffery, Cullom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Penrose, Platte (N. P.), Quay, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Warren, White, Wilson, Wolcott—53.  
Nays—Allen, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cookrell, Daniel, Gray, Hansborough, Harris, Hietfield, Jones of Arkansas, Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, McEnergy, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins and Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Warren, White, Wilson, Wolcott—24.

There was intense interest during this vote, as it presented a more direct issue than had been anticipated. It was seen at the outset that party lines were broken, Chandler, Carter, Thurston, and other republican senators voting against the amendment. As the vote closed, Mr. Chandler, noting that some republicans in their seats had not voted, asked that the names of the senators not voting be read.

The clerk read slowly, "Allen," "Burruss," and there being no response, the result as above was announced. Mr. Hoar offered another amendment.

ment, to go at the close of the resolution as follows:

"That under no circumstances will the principal or interest of the public debt be paid in depreciated currency, or in any money other than the best money of the world."

The amendment was tabled on Mr. Vest's motion, 42 to 30.

The result of the balloting was in favor of the silver men at every instance and shows conclusively that the senate is safe for silver on every proposition.

## GOLD STANDARD UPHELD.

Teller Resolution Defeated in the House by a Vote of 182 to 132

The republican party in the house of representatives has formally declared for the gold standard. By a majority of 50 votes the republican party defeated the Teller resolution, which declared that the bonds of the United States are payable in coin, gold, or silver, at the option of the government. The republicans were solidly arrayed in opposition with two exceptions, Mr. Linney (N. C.), who voted with the democrats and populists, and Mr. White, (N. C.) the only colored member of the house, who answered "present" when his name was called. The desertions from the democratic side were Mr. McAlister (Pa.), and Mr. Elliott (S. C.) both voting with the republicans against the proposition. Speaker Reed, although it is not customary for him to vote, had his name called and amid the cheers of his followers, went on record in opposition to the resolution. The vote was reached after five hours of debate, under a special order adopted at the opening of the session to-day. The limited time allowed for debate and the pressure of members for an opportunity to be heard was so great that the leaders on both sides were compelled to farm out the time by minutes. This detracted much from the continuity of the discussion, but it also, in a measure intensified the interest in the galleries, which were crowded all day and the combatants on the floor were cheered by their representative sympathizers. Many of the senators from the other end of the capitol were also present to listen to the argument.

Mr. Dingley spoke for the republicans and Mr. Bailey for the democrats. As the time for debate was limited it was fast and furious, but there was no sensational incidents beyond the hissing of Mr. Rhees, (Ky.), when he said that as the "author of the crime of '73, the hottest place in Hades would be reserved for the present secretary of state." The vote on the resolution was, yeas, 132; nays, 182.

## HITCHCOCK WILL BE RELEASED.

Judge Wm W. Keyser Holds that His Temporary Injunction was Improperly Granted.

Editor G. M. Hitchcock has won out in his celebrated contempt case. Judge Keyser, who granted the temporary injunction has handed down a decision freeing the publisher of the World Herald for having published the resolutions of the fire and police commission in relation to the relative circulation of the two Omaha dailies after the court had made an order prohibiting the paper from referring to them or seeking to obtain the publication of liquor notices in the World Herald by reason of them. In an opinion covering six columns of a paper which prints it in full, Judge Keyser decided that the injunction issued by him was void and that Hitchcock cannot therefore be punished for contempt in violating it because under the constitution of this state no court has power to exercise a censorship over the press or to limit its right to publish, and for the further reason that the World Herald was not a party to the suit in which the order was issued and no indemnifying bond had been given to cover possible loss to it.

The court quoted an opinion to the defendant as a lawyer and publisher, saying that the court with good reason expects the public press to be conservators of the peace, and whether or not they agree with the law as enacted or construed, that they will in good faith abide its observance until amended or reversed." He said that the defendant is a member of the bar and under obligations not to advise, nor to defy the tribunal created for the administration of the law.

In conclusion Judge Keyser said: "With a sincere earnest desire to state the law correctly, irrespective of the former ruling, the court has diligently considered the authorities and the constitution and is of the opinion that said temporary injunction in so far as it restrained the publication of said resolutions, ought not to have been granted" whatever doubts the court has had, have been resolved in favor of the constitutional right in question.

At all events it is the judgment of the court, that if any limitation is to be put upon the plain language of the constitution, it should be done by our supreme court, rather than by a nisi prius tribunal.

## Lawrence County Central Committee.

A meeting of the People's Independent Party Central Committee for Lawrence county is hereby called to meet at Lincoln Hotel, Monday, Feb. 15, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m. SIDNEY J. KEST, chairman, F. L. MARV, secretary.

## IN FUTURE CAMPAIGNS

Victory Depends Upon the Patriotism of the Producing Classes.

## TO SOLIDIFY THEIR FORCES.

Prosperity of the Entire Nation Involved In the Final Solution.

### Mission of Silver Republican Party.

The allied forces for 1898 will soon determine the plans for 1898 and 1900. Much depends upon the wisdom of their decision.

That the controlling issue in 1898 and 1900 will be the money question there is but little doubt. The agents of our present foreign policy, through the republican party and the handful of gold democrats, will be prepared in 1898 and 1900 as they were in 1896, with unlimited money with which to debauch, coerce and intimidate voters, buy judges and otherwise degrade the elective franchise and give other evidence of their special qualifications to "preserve the honor and integrity of the nation." In the future, as in the last campaign, we must depend upon the patriotism and intelligence of the producing and wage earning classes of the United States, supported by such of our business men as are able to realize that without the prosperity of the producing classes there can be no prosperity for them. When to our opponents' ability to raise almost unlimited sums of money for their campaign fund is added the systematic coercion and intimidation practiced in 1896, by the banks, trust companies and other great corporations, which will undoubtedly be repeated in 1900, the unequal nature of the contest becomes startlingly apparent.

It, therefore, behooves us to solidify our forces, as to concentrate the largest number of voters in support of one candidate representing the common cause.

If there be differences on minor questions, those differences should be put aside until victory is won and the paramount issue settled and settled right. When a just and equitable money system is adopted, enabling producers and wage earners to receive adequate remuneration for their toil and just compensation for their product, the settling of other questions will not be a difficult task. But until victory is achieved, neither the money question nor any other question will be settled, and victory will not be achieved by a division of our forces while the enemy are united. And the union of our forces will not be aided either by efforts to load the platform with other planks concerning which there might be some differences, nor will that harmony be promoted which ought to exist, by the ambitions of selfish men being placed paramount to the success of the cause. As far as possible there ought to be a complete union of the silver forces of the United States in every county, in every state and in every congressional district. In order to be effectual and to receive the greatest measure of support, such union ought in other words to be made with due recognition of the strength of the respective parties to the compact. In some states and districts, democrats have a plurality, in others silver republicans have a plurality, and in others populists have a plurality. But in no case will this fact justify the dominant party in arrogating to itself the right to more than a proportionate share of the places upon the ticket.

Men must remember that this is not a contest which is confined to any single congressional district or to any single state. They must remember that the cause in so far as this country is concerned is limited only by the boundaries of the republic. They must remember that the contest for an honest, stable, equitable and just money system is greater than the individual ambition of any one man—indeed, of all men. Let us hope that in every state in the union the allied anti-Cleveland-Hanna forces will arise to the high plane of patriotic duty and stand ready to make such concessions of personal ambitions as will bring about the strongest and most effective unification of the silver forces of the United States.

In the choice of candidates, the only consideration should be by whose nomination will the cause receive the greatest support. Every effort of which our opponents are capable will be put forth to prevent the union of our forces. To what extent they may succeed depends upon the intelligence and integrity of the people whom they approach. It ought not to require any argument to convince any man of the wisdom of uniting our forces in support of one ticket. The very fact that our opponents will attempt to prevent such union ought to be pretty satisfactory proof that the accomplishment of the union is desirable for us and detrimental to them. Otherwise they would not oppose it.

But, aside from that, with two or more silver candidates in a given jurisdiction engaged in political warfare among themselves, it is difficult to understand how any of them expect to find much time to oppose the common enemy. While they would be killing each other, the enemy would be reaping the benefits of their unseemly conduct. But such a senseless and illogical condition in a

single congressional district or state is not limited in its injurious effects to that particular district or state. Its example will be felt in every state in the union where the transaction is known. I think it may be safely assumed that every citizen of the republic possessing the qualification to cast an intelligent ballot will admit the truth of the proposition that it is much easier to win an election with a majority of the votes than it is with a minority. That it is much easier to secure that majority by uniting all our forces on one common ticket than by dividing among two or three. This being a self-evident truth, it follows that any man or set of men, who attempt to prevent a union of our forces, will simply brand themselves as traitors to the cause. In districts and states where any one of the three silver parties has a majority over all forces the temptation will doubtless be great to fill the ticket with its own members. There is no justification, however, for such a course on the part of any one of the three silver parties. No one of them can win in the nation unaided and alone.

Each of these parties has contributed its full share of support to the common cause. Each is expected to make like contributions again and again until the cause is won. The contest of 1898 and 1900 is not to make the silver democrats right on the money question. They are right now. It is not to bring the populists into line, it is not to bring a majority of them are entirely loyal to the cause of monetary reform. The contest is not to keep the 1,000,000 silver republicans right. They are right now and will continue to be right until the victory is ultimately achieved. The contest is to win from the forces of our opponents sufficient of their numbers to give us a majority when added to ours.

The time is most opportune for the departure from the republican party of all of its members who are sincere believers in bimetalism. The special message of the president to congress on July 24th, 1897, and his message of December 6th, 1897, to the regular session, have done much to clear the atmosphere of doubt, and to show that it is the real purpose of the president to perpetually maintain the gold standard. If those messages, however, let any doubt in the mind of any citizen, that doubt was removed when Secretary Gage announced that the purpose of his plan submitted to the committee on banking and currency was "to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard." The statement of Senator Fairbanks, in his speech at Indianapolis, throws additional light upon the position of the president. In that speech, as reported in the Associated Press, the senator said: "I saw the president the day before coming here and asked him if he had any message for the republicans of Indiana. He commissioned me to say to you that he gratefully remembers the encouragement and assistance that the republicans of this great state gave him heretofore, and he further said, 'I am going to keep the bond, I am going to vindicate the sound-money plank in the St. Louis platform.' If any other evidence of the purpose of the president to perpetuate the gold standard, to retire the greenbacks, and to give to the banks the complete control of the volume of money to be used by the people, is necessary, it was supplied when Secretary Gage, as reported by the newspapers, informally tendered his resignation to the president because certain senators had suggested that the president did not agree with the secretary in his plan. To which tender the president assured the secretary that he was in full harmony with the secretary's financial scheme."

With this situation the work of recruiting from the ranks of the republican party to the ranks of the bona fide bimetalists is greatly simplified. It should be the purpose of all of the allies to aid in that work and not to hinder. To demonstrate by fair and generous treatment of all our allies that others would be welcome will induce rather than discourage recruits from the other side. The work of gaining recruits from the other side has been the special mission of the silver republican party.

It would not aid the work, but would greatly embarrass those in charge of it, if cases of unjust and ungrateful treatment of any of our allies could be constantly cited to us as proof of the selfishness of the party in power in the particular district where the injustice was done. So firmly a I convinced of the necessity of the union of silver forces upon equitable grounds that I do not hesitate to say that any man who endeavors to prevent such union is an enemy of the cause and not fit to hold the most insignificant office in the gift of the people.

### CONGRESSMAN C. S. HARTMAN.

You will find the date at which your subscription expired marked on this issue of your paper. Take notice of it and if you are in arrears you should make a payment at once.

### A Talent For Description.

What a rare talent for description Secretary Gage displayed at Philadelphia the other night when he spoke of "one industry in New England where a reduction in the wage scale was under debate." How Mr. Dingley will praise such an accurate summary of the great and growing New England strike caused by the cutting down of wages to the line of starvation! How the gasping faces of hundreds of wretched men, women and children peer from the glowing words of Mr. Gage!

The Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Co., of Lincoln, have on hand state bonds of the last year's business which they are sending out to policy holders and others who send for them.

The populist state convention to Alabama has been called to meet at Birmingham the first Wednesday in May.