

THE OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE

In this department we will publish communications of a worthy and suitable character, received from subscribers to this paper. No communication should contain more than 300 words. Manuscript will not be returned.

A Few Pointers.

Editor Independent:

I am here to say that I have within the last thirty years, attended many political conventions, sometimes as a participant, sometimes as an onlooker. None of them have been in all respects quite so satisfactory as the grand one we had last week. None of them have forecasted good for party and candidates and country, as did this one.

We had much good material from which to select, and it is generally conceded that we selected wisely—that we could not have done better. We each wished that we could support some one or all of the good men who were before us. We all felt and feel that we can and will support the choice of all. None of the half dozen good and able men whose names were before the convention was slighted nor dishonored, nor will they be forgotten. The logic of current events seemed to point to Poynter and we followed the index finger of manifest destiny.

No man has been nominated for an important office in Nebraska in recent years whose nomination has created so much quiet, earnest enthusiasm among the masses of the people. Hopefully and assuredly, this enthusiasm is not of the boisterous, evanescent variety, but is rather of the assuring, comforting kind, born of the confidence that this nomination insures success at the ballot box and greater success in the state house—in administration.

To the people of this part of the state the nomination is particularly satisfactory. Some of us have felt that we who are west of the hundredth meridian have not in all things been fully represented. We now feel that in W. A. Poynter we have a man broad enough to fully and fairly represent the whole state, every part of it, and each part equally well.

While republicans hereabouts are not shouting for Poynter, none of them have any criticism to offer, and the better part of them, those who hold the flag of country well up with their party flag, openly express their satisfaction.

You may look for something more than the usual majorities from these southwestern counties and districts.

JOHN W. KARA.

Benkeman, Neb., August 10, 1898.

Poynter Popular Everywhere.

MR. EDITOR:—I went to the convention intent on contributing my small mite toward the nomination of the best man for governor. Among so many very excellent candidates, I may be pardoned for doubting which it could be. With the rest of my delegation I voted for Poynter. On my return I was astonished at the almost universal commendation of the nomination by men of all parties. Mr. Poynter's popularity in Omaha is greater than that of any other man who could have been nominated. Certainly no stronger man could have been named.

WILBUR F. BRYANT.

Two Senators.

"Senator Thurston will be welcomed home with hearty appreciation of the great work he has done for the country and state. His shining talents have saved the state of Nebraska from the odium his colleagues' brawling and uncouth gyrations have brought upon it."

Let us see. Was it the securing of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition which has done so much to advertise Omaha, and the state? Senator Allen was the father of the bill which brought this to Nebraska. Was it the locating of the Indian Supply depot at Omaha, with Chicago and New York fighting the measure? Senator Allen drafted the bill and secured its passage through both senate and house. Was it the appropriation of \$50,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river at South Sioux City, and the \$6,000 for rebuilding the government bridge over the Niobrara? Both of these were secured through the untiring efforts of the brawling and uncouth colleague of Senator Thurston. Was it the recovering of something like \$25,000 from the general government to the state on account of the old war tax? That was the work of the "gratuitous" senator and Tim Sedgwick was the secretary of the state senate when the money was accepted by the state. Was it the government appropriations for an exhibit at the Omaha Exposition and for the Indian congress now in session at the same place? Despite his "awkwardness," Senator Allen was able to get these through the senate and after wards through the house, after Omaha's brilliant congressman had tried and failed. Was it the powerful effort made by Thurston in behalf of Cuban Libre? It was a great and convincing argument, but his colleague had been battling for the independence of the down-trodden people of Cuba for three years, while Thurston's eloquent lips were dumb. In fact, during the past five years, not a single measure for the benefit of the people of this state has passed the scrutiny of congress but that Senator Allen has labored for it in session and out of session, and most of them were originated by him. Far be it from us to disparage the work of Senator Thurston, who is a gentleman of rare attainments, and he undoubtedly voiced the sentiment of a majority of his constituents in his votes and speeches on the Cuban and Hawaiian questions, and in his opposition to the damnable bond issue, in each of which he ran counter to the leaders of his party; but even the narrow-minded republican paper might slobber all over

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate, it nourishes, cheers and builds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

him until the adulation became sickening enough to turn the stomach of the carrion vulture, without berating Allen, who has accomplished more for Nebraska and worked harder for its people than any one else ever sent to Washington. Common decency would demand this, but it is a qualification that few republican editors in this state seem to possess. —Madison Reporter.

Prince Bismarck.

At present so many eulogies are published over Bismarck that one might think he was a saint or sort of demi-God. But the truest judgment and picture Bismarck himself has shown in his own epitaph, which reads: "A true German servant of Emperor William."

That is what he really was—a servile lackey of William, but a brutal, indelicate tyrant to subordinates and the people, to whom he suppressed every free thought and liberty for the purpose of giving again together with blood and iron the thrones of European princes, which were shaky from the storms of 1848 to 1849.

Bismarck suppressed the large majority of German liberals and republicans and put the people again under the absolute rule of monarchs.

Bismarck was a bold gambler, who staked the most precious lives and the wealth of whole nations on a single card. He declared once in the German reichstag that the oriental question was not worth for him the bones of a single militiaman of Pomerania, but to execute a caprice of William's and himself hundreds and thousands of men were slaughtered in the wars of 1866 to 1870, and millions crippled for lifetime.

The pope was the only man who vanquished Bismarck. If Bismarck had been the wise statesman he is now praised for being, he should have known that the emperor's crown was untenable without the sanction of the church. Without the superstitution of divine right an emperor or king is untenable, and these divine rights have to be bestowed by a representative of God on earth, and it is sometimes bestowed upon a lunatic. Before the pope had acknowledged William I. as emperor he was, in the minds of Catholics, only a freebooter and pretender. This Bismarck had at last found out when he put on sack cloth and ashes, went to the canons and repented, for which he was decorated from the pope with the order of Christ, the greatest humiliation that ever occurred to a statesman, but the most glorious triumph of Popesism.

In the future men like Bismarck will be an impossibility. In the twentieth century nations will bounce all rulers of the through-the-grace-of-God stripe, and rule themselves according to common sense and justice. Disputes between nations will be decided according to reason and natural rights by unpartisan international courts of arbitration.

Liberals and republicans have no cause to mourn over Bismarck. He was their most unscrupulous enemy. Let the imperialists mourn. They have a cause for it. But even William II. gave him a kick just the same as he would other lackeys.

Unjust Representation.

A week ago a gentleman in the West, I forget his name, complained in the INDEPENDENT that the west is not represented according to the census of 1890, neither in congress nor in the legislature—for which he blames the eastern legislators for not allowing them the full quota. I believe the citizens of the west can blame no one but themselves if they are not properly represented, because all they have to do is to elect the number of representatives to which they are entitled according to the census of 1890. Article 2, Sec. II, clause 3, of the constitution of the United States says: Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective number of persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand.

According to this every 30,000 persons are entitled to a representative. All they have to do is to elect them. A legislature cannot delude them by not changing the districts, for a district which before was entitled to one representative should according to the new census be entitled to two representatives shall elect two members, and of two districts which before were entitled to two representatives should now be entitled together to three can combine and either elect one member in each district and the third at large as all three together or if they could not agree they can demand that the governor divide the districts anew so that they are able to elect their full quota according to the census. If afterwards such redistricting should not suit the legislature they could change it but only so that every district get its full quota, but such redistricting could have no effect on the results of past elections even the supreme court could not reject an elected representative.

There can be no doubt that it is the duty of the governor to provide that all citizens are represented in congress as well as in the legislature according to the constitution and based on the census, as clause 4 of the constitution gives the governor power to fill vacancies, therefore I believe that our friends in the west instead of waiting for a redistricting from our legislature should go right ahead and elect their full quota of representatives according to census.

FRANK SCHWABER.

Woodlawn, July 19, 1898.

EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

Will the Nebraska State Journal kindly Answer a Few Questions. To the Editor of the Journal:

When at the republican convention in this city, Chairman Brad Slaughter was reading the report of the committee on resolutions, he was interrupted by Hon.

A. E. Cady at the point where the platform declared unequivocally and unreservedly for the gold standard. Mr. Cady who has been the republican nominee for governor of this state and an honored leader of the party in council and in action, who was, according to the report of your own columns the favorite candidate for state treasurer before that convention, rose to a question of information. He wished to know if the party intended to repudiate the St. Louis platform, which declared distinctly against a single gold standard which would be retained as a necessary evil only until such time as an international agreement could procure bimetalism, to which end the republican party pledged all its efforts. Mr. Cady was squelched with an equivocal answer, and later refused to allow his name to be considered as a candidate before the convention.

Now I rise to the same question of information when the hurry and bustle of the convention is ended, and hope that from the quiet and secluded study of the Journal that information may be given as honestly and as candidly as it is asked.

It is not customary in the procedure of political parties that a declaration of principles, adopted at a national convention, is considered binding on all members of that party, until reaffirmed or rejected by the next succeeding national convention? Is it also customary, or rather is it to be customary, that resolutions adopted in bad faith, to deceive the people, declarations contrary to intentions and not to be lived up to, is it to be customary, I ask, that such platforms and such principles, though enunciated by the supreme source of all party authority, may be repudiated and unmasked without treason to the party that promulgated the lie?

Was the republican party sincere when two years ago it declared for bimetalism? It went before the people on that declaration. It protested through the press and on the stump that it was not a gold standard party. It denounced Grover Cleveland's democratic administration for its "gold-buggery." It agreed with the democracy of the Chicago convention that a single gold standard was undesirable. It must be abolished. The only point at issue, the republican party claimed, was how to abolish it. If McKinley were elected, all the tremendous influence of the American people would be exerted to force Europe into allowing us to coin silver and use it as a money of final redemption. That influence, we were told, so great and so powerful it was, must be successful.

The people accepted the argument, believed in republican good faith, and elected McKinley as a means to securing bimetalism. The enormous power of the American people was exerted, how? At an expense of \$100,000. Mr. McKinley's administration sent Senator Wolcott and his colleagues to represent the United States and pass their hats among foreign people begging for a little silver. Yet scarcely was the commission on its way when our secretary of the treasury declared in New York City that "the gold standard must be maintained." Scarcely had the enthusiastic beggar from Colorado received his first contribution from France than Mr. McKinley, hastening to add the weight of his utterance before Wolcott might perchance obtain a concession from England declared, with his secretary, for a gold standard, and joined with him in recommending to congress the radical gold standard report of the Indianapolis convention. Thus discredited at home, our commission was laughed at abroad, and came home to join the administration in its efforts to fasten permanently the gold standard on the American people.

And now Mr. Editor we find Nebraska republicans joining with McKinley and Gage in avowed declarations for a gold standard as a good and desirable thing per se. Why so many traitors to a platform scarcely two years old, and enthusiastically defended but a few months ago? Is it sincere, or insincere now? Or has it determined, after its herculean efforts through the Wolcott commission, that Europe refuses and always will refuse to join us in international bimetalism, and that consequently a gold standard, though it means 47 cent wheat and stagnant industry must be maintained?

In this dilemma I ask the Journal's aid. What is the explanation for the republican party's false promises and broken pledges, and this final right about face. H. E. NEWBACH.

Spirit of the Reform Press.

Edgar Howard, of the Papillon Times, climbed to Bixby's Sanctum in the State Journal office the other day and found that Bix had just finished a new poem which Howard carried away and prints as follows:

Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight
Back to the days when republicans might.
I am so weary with watching these pops
Having state money and knocking our props.
Weary with watching—I'm sick and I'm sore
Hearing pope slander poor, honest 'deas Moore.

Carry me back to the good days when Joe
Kept open house and divided the dough—
Back to the days when republicans joy
Never was mixed with free silver alloy.

VI.—MO.—SUB.

FREE—PREM.

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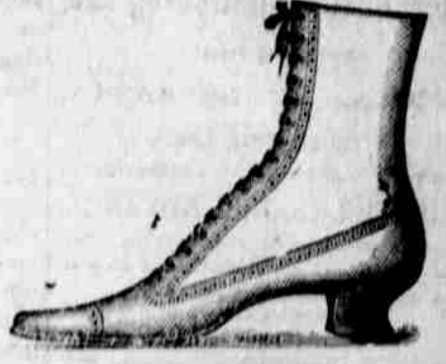
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