

"RAILROAD TOOL FROM AWAY BACK"

The Omaha Bee Shows That Judge Hayward Was a Railroad Lackey as far Back as 1879.

"THE BASE AND SHAMELESS BETRAYAL OF TRUST"

As Chairman of a Republican State Convention, Hayward Proves Himself False to the Confidence Reposed in Him.

The Omaha Bee Says So.

Recently the World-Herald has presented strong evidence that the republican nominee for governor of Nebraska is the railroad candidate. It has been shown that Mr. Hayward said to Judge Ben S. Baker: "The B. & M. will not let me run for congress."

Among these reproductions was one from the Omaha Bee, which, among other things, said: "Mr. Hayward is a railroad republican from away back."

The Bee evidently knew what it was talking about when it said "Mr. Hayward is a railroad republican from away back."

Some people may not have known just how far "away back" this record extended, but these will be enlightened if they will read an editorial in the Omaha Bee of October 1, 1879.

The republican convention of Nebraska met in the evening October 1, 1879, to choose a candidate for supreme judge. A mighty effort was being made to nominate M. L. Hayward, and on the morning of October 1 the editor of the Bee came out in an editorial which was such a complete and strong arraignment of Mr. Hayward as a corporation tool that the Hayward boom was completely punctured and another man was nominated for the position.

The World-Herald here reproduces this editorial from the Omaha Bee of October 1, 1879:

Fifteen months ago a vacancy was created on the supreme bench of this state by the sudden death of Chief Justice Gantt. The duty of filling this vacancy devolved upon Governor Garber, and he promptly tendered the position to General Amasa Cobb. The appointment came to General Cobb unsolicited and its acceptance involved some sacrifices of professional and business interests, Governor Garber's choice was universally approved by the press, irrespective of party, and indorsed twelve months ago by the republican state convention and the people.

Judge Cobb has filled the office with entire satisfaction to the state bar and his colleagues on the bench. Under the usage established by the republican party in this state, Judge Cobb is entitled to a renomination. He has filled a vacancy covering a period of less than one-third of the term and no valid reason can be given for the attempt to supersede him before he has at least filled one full term.

Had Governor Garber seen fit to appoint Mr. Hayward to the vacancy caused by the demise of Judge Gantt, no man would have given him a more hearty and generous support for a renomination to the full term than General Cobb. Why, then, does Mr. Hayward overleap the boundaries of party usage and common courtesy by a persistent effort to secure Judge Cobb's seat on the bench? And why, of all the able and eminent republican jurists of Nebraska, is he put forward for the position of supreme judge? IS THIS HAYWARD MOVEMENT a popular wave seeking to elevate a man renowned for HIS OVERSHADOWING ABILITIES, A DISTINGUISHED PATRIOT whom the people delight to honor? NOT AT ALL. Outside of his own county, THIS MAN HAYWARD was never as much as thought of, until last September, when he was, by the compromise between the factions, made the chairman of the republican state convention. And HOW DID HE DISCHARGE THAT IMPORTANT TRUST? By a BASE AND SHAMELESS BETRAYAL IN HIM! Pledged to impartiality in all his rulings and a fair division of appointments on committees between factions, HE ACTED FROM FIRST TO LAST AS THE ZEALOUS, UNSCRUPULOUS PARTISAN OF THE UNION PACIFIC COHORTS. Beginning with the appointment of a jug-handle committee on credentials, he closed HIS PERFIPOUS CAREER as chairman by stepping down from the chair to oppose and combat the resolutions demanding the abolition of the ODIUS OMAHA BRIDGE TOLL on the floor of the convention. For this REPREHENSIBLE BETRAYAL OF TRUST THIS MAN HAYWARD is to be rewarded with a seat on the supreme bench. It is an indisputable fact that the bargain was made then and there between Hayward on the one side and Thurston, Valentine and other Union Pacific cappers on the other side. This INFAMOUS BARGAIN is to be consummated through the republican convention by the same DISREPUTABLE MEANS by which OTHER PLIANT TOOLS OF THAT MONOPOLY have been time and again foisted into positions of honor and trust.

Judge Cobb, a dignified, honorable and high-minded gentleman, who, in every station of public life has borne an unsullied reputation—a man who served his country gallantly in defense of the union—a man whose fidelity to the republican party has been as steadfast as the magnet to the pole—is to be ousted from the judgment seat by a GANG OF POLITICAL STRUMPETS who want to MAKE MERCHANDISE OF SEATS UPON OUR HIGHEST JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL. Against this outrage we enter our solemn protest.

Has the republican party of Nebraska FALLEN SO LOW as to drive an honorable, unimpeachable judge from the bench to REWARD UNPRINCIPLED RENEGADES FOR BETRAYING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE? Has the republican party of Nebraska FALLEN SO LOW as to indorse or even tolerate the consummation of a DISREPUTABLE BARGAIN whereby an intellectual dwarf like Valentine forced himself into congress as a representative of 400,000 people? We say emphatically such an outrage ought to be resented and rebuked.

Today the Omaha Bee is supporting "this man Hayward" for the high office of governor of Nebraska.

Some of the strongest reasons why Mr. Hayward should not be elected to the office of governor of Nebraska have been presented in inimitable form by republican organs in this state.—Omaha World-Herald.

SILVER, GOLD, PAPER.

(Continued from page 1.)

to New York, etc., during the closing months of Harrison's administration, and of how the blame for issuing the bonds was put upon the first Cleveland administration.

To the bond syndicate, and the bond syndicate alone, are the people of the United States today indebted for still having a free government, or a government of any kind, is his logic. For, according to Mr. White, if the bond syndicate—the one with which the Cleveland administration made a secret deal for \$65,000,000 of bonds, on which deal the syndicate at once made a profit of over \$10,000,000—had not come to the assistance of the government, it would have failed, become bankrupt, and general chaos would have resulted.

After Mr. White said he made bold to declare that the government was not to be depended on to redeem its obligations. It was only by good luck and a combination of Cleveland, Garfield and the bond syndicate that it had not failed in 1893 to redeem its obligations. The government might not be so lucky again as to have such a president and secretary of the treasury.

H. F. Bartine, editor of the National Bimetallist, replied to White and Atkinson. He said that Mr. Atkinson had stated, for example, that gold was the only sound and honest currency, and that it did not need the stamp of legal tender. Mr. Bartine said he left it to the fat-headedness of the audience if gold did not occupy its present place as a money metal solely through the legal tender act

of different countries. Gold as a money metal rested wholly on legal tender acts. No one present would today accept gold or any other metal or thing in payment of debts due them which was not legal tender or immediately convertible into legal tender.

Mr. Bartine then continued with an exposition of bimetallism, marshaling the familiar argument in its favor with a master's hand.

Mr. Ehrlich of Colorado, followed. The principal point made by him was a specific and distinct denial of the quantitative theory of money. In other words he declared that the amount of money in circulation had nothing to do with prices.

After some general discussion the day closed.

SILVER DAY.

Chairman Marton called the convention to order Wednesday with the statement that Judge M. L. Crawford of Dallas, Tex., a gold advocate, who had failed to arrive Tuesday, would be given time for his address on silver day. Judge Crawford's address was made of the familiar gold standard argument. He declared before closing that "if free coinage of silver is adopted gold will leave this country in shiploads," but did not say what, if anything would come back in return for the gold, providing the "shiploads" of gold did leave the country.

Senator W. V. Allen was called to the chair to preside as ex-Congressman Towne's time to speak was announced. Senator Allen said he did not desire to take part in the debate, preferring to act the part of host to distinguished guests on both sides of the discussion. He would,

however, correct Horace White enough to say that while he (Senator Allen) did say in congress that the bonds issued by Grover Cleveland were illegal he also said that having been issued and the money paid for them the American people were just and honest and that they would not take advantage of any technicality but would pay interest and principal of the bonds, having received value for them.

Mr. Towne said that the speakers on the other side were complimented for one thing. They had come out fairly and squarely for the single gold standard, which simplified the question, and was better and more honorable than the position occupied by gold standard men in the campaign of 1896, when they masqueraded under the guise of friends of silver and bimetallists.

Referring to Mr. Ehrlich's declaration on Tuesday, which was the only one made by any of the gold standard speakers on the subject—that the quantitative theory of money was incorrect and fallacious, and that quantity did not control the value of money—Mr. Towne said that the silver side would insist, even to the point of discourtesy, on an answer to the plain question as to what did constitute and control the value of money.

The English apostle of single gold standardism had declared that the farmers wanted a dollar of the highest purchasing power. The American advocates of the single gold standard, including the gold speakers at this convention, had adopted the declaration as their law and repeated it and repeated it. But nothing was said about the farmer having to give more and more of his own products for this dollar of higher purchasing power. That the man who had money and wanted things should want a dollar of the highest purchasing power he could understand. Mr. Towne said, but that the seven-eighths of the population which had things, and only things, to trade for dollars, should want a dollar of the highest purchasing power, for which they would have to give the greatest quantity of things, was inconceivable.

Horace White, in his gold standard speech on Tuesday, had unintentionally and unconsciously made one of the strongest possible arraignments of the single standard. He had told of the millions upon millions of idle money in the New York banks. This money, Mr. Towne declared, should be out and at work, but the single gold standard drove it into idleness in the banks. It would be as sensible for Mr. White, during the strike of 1894, to point to the miles upon miles of idle engines and cars in the railroad yards in Chicago as an evidence of the transportation importance and prosperity of Chicago.

In the afternoon George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, made an address full of strength of reasoning, fact and sympathy. He sketched briefly the condition of agricultural industry in Europe in the present era of falling prices. He said:

The gentleman from Texas (Judge Crawford) and others might talk of increased wages and earnings, and of prosperity, but he (Mr. Williams) came from the great manufacturing district of New England and notwithstanding carefully prepared and juggled statistics the fact remained that earnings in the manufacturing districts had been decreasing. Within the last three weeks, Mr. Williams said, he had seen the starving strikers of the New Bedford mills going down to dig clams out of the sand with which to sustain life.

The prosperity of the New England manufacturing states was built upon the prosperity of the farms and plantations of the west and south. From his personal knowledge Mr. Williams told of the complaints and distress in manufacturing circles and explained how and why their condition could not be improved until conditions in the agricultural districts improved. The only staple industry in New England which was paying was that of brewing.

After Mr. Williams, Congressman Fowler of New Jersey, was announced to answer the bimetallic argument. He began by asking ex-Congressman Towne questions. The answers to the questions came hot and hard and kept the audience in roars of laughter and the laughter was not on the gold standard side of the mouth. Mr. Fowler used up his time and it was then extended to enable him to answer a list of questions prepared for him by George Fred Williams. These questions and Mr. Fowler's answers (so far as he gave any) will be given in a later issue of the Independent.

At the evening's session speeches were made by Henry W. Peabody of Boston, J. A. Adam Bede of Duluth, S. A. Robinson of the New York board of trade, and ex-Senator Carey of Wyoming, all in favor of the gold standard, and by Congressman Hartman of Montana, and ex-Senator Dubois of Idaho, for bimetallism.

Senator Carey's speech had perhaps most points of interest for our readers. Among other things he said that the wonderful progress of the western states had been made under either a paper or a single gold standard. The best money for the farmer or the Colorado miner was that which was best for the New York business man, Mr. Carey said, and he then argued that such money was gold, principally on account of the alleged stability in the value of gold. The speaker had at one time believed that bimetallism might be possible through an international agreement, but from the progress which the gold standard had made in recent years he was satisfied that bimetallism was a thing of the past and that gold would be the single standard of the world. It would have been better for this country, Mr. Carey declared, if the silver which has been coined into dollars during the last twenty years had remained uncoined; as it had to be measured and redressed in gold it would be as well to have greenbacks in place of silver dollars.

PAPER MONEY DAY.

Paper money day opened with a storm of protest that had several times broken out during the preceding two days session. It was from the members of the Reform Press Association, advocates of government

paper money, legal tender for all dues public and private. It was over the allotment of time by those who had arranged the program. The gold men had been given most of the time on their own day and a large part of the time upon silver day. They now come in for a large part of the program on paper money day. J. Sterling Morton, chairman in charge, had run away from the battle on silver day, leaving General A. J. Warner of Ohio, to act as chairman on the last day. The Reform Press Association had been invited to take part in the program. L. L. Reynolds, editor of the Chicago Express, was on hand and with him N. H. Molsinger, editor of the Indiana Referendum, ex-Congressman "Calamity" Wellier of Iowa and Allie Reed of Muscatine, Ia. They had been cut down to twenty minutes apiece in the allotment of time on paper money day and had been practically shut out of the even the general discussion on the two preceding days. They felt indignant and they voiced their indignation.

Besides this Mr. Tibbles—known all over the United States as a student and writer on economic questions, was present, backed by a letter signed by all the Nebraska state officers and numerous requests from the Nebraska populist press that he be given a place as an advocate of government paper money. He was finally informed that he must get whatever turn he could from Mr. Reynolds, who was already unable to allot time enough to speakers who had come hundreds of miles on his invitation to speak. Under these circumstances Mr. Tibbles was granted fifteen minutes at the end of the program which he refused to take and went home.

General Warner read a strong paper advocating paper money issued exclusively by the national government, redeemable in coin. His paper was an able discussion of the general theory of money and was good populist doctrine except in its redemption theories.

The next speaker, Congressman Fowler of New Jersey, deserves great credit for his courage. He was the only one of all the gold standard advocates present brave enough to present a definite currency plan for the future.

Fowler's plan in brief is covered by a bill introduced by him and now pending in congress. It is to have gold for a standard, but have the currency of the country issued by the banks—all the government paper to be destroyed. Banks were to issue notes based upon their assets—the amount of the issue to be fixed by their own discretion. He pictured at great length the advantages of his plan of allowing the banks to issue all the "trade currency" they desired, without restriction of any kind; the banks of Nebraska under such a plan would be able to issue \$30,000,000 of currency and interest rates would be cut in two. But issues of government paper money he declared to be unsafe, inadequate and not economical; they represented spent money and debt, but the trade currency issued by the banks would represent business, just the same as checks and drafts—if a man borrowed \$1,000 from a bank it could, or if he so desired, issue him a check book and allow him to draw checks against his loan. Such issuing of currency was a natural right of the banks and should be restored to them.

The chief arguments in favor of his plan were drawn from Scotland and Canada—in both of which he claimed the system had been in operation for a number of years. Its results were an avoidance of great panics, a reduction of interest rates and securing to the people in remote localities of money at as low interest as those enjoyed by trade centers.

The most effective address for a truly government paper currency was that read by President Will of the Kansas Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas. His address was a thoroughly up-to-date progressive populist address, showing the scholar's research and the reformer's fearlessness. The Independent will print an address in full in a later issue. Meanwhile the following brief synopsis will be of interest:

Illustrating his points by a large chart showing the price line for a number of years, President Will advocated the establishment of a government statistical bureau at Washington, attached to the treasury department, to watch and investigate the movement of the price line. He declared that both the oscillation and the downward movements, the latter of which is especially disastrous, could be controlled. The less downward movement in the price line the better for all except the money loaners.

Not alone the metallic or legal tender money of the country, but the entire medium of exchange affect the average of prices, and it was possible to expand or contract the medium of exchange through government currency. In place of the government going out of the banking business President Will believed that it should go still deeper into the banking business; it should control the currency and mediums of exchange. The present national banking system could and did contract and expand the currency, but the trouble was that the banks, acting from personal motives, contracted the currency when the good of the business world and the people demanded expansion, and vice versa.

Advancement was marching out toward government, state, and municipal control of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, all public highways, suburban electric railways, water works, and other public utilities, the currency, should not be turned over to the control of a small class of people, and a class which the history of the country showed was not only untrustworthy, but absolutely and actively antagonistic to the best interests of the community.

The remaining features of the day were the 20 minute speeches by the representatives of the reform press. None of them could really do justice to the subject in the time allotted and some of them wasted what time they did have.

Congressman McCleary of Minnesota, author of the McCleary banking

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bill now pending in congress, and one of the most prominent and eloquent advocates of the gold standard and bank paper currency, was the next to speak. It was paper money day. Mr. McCleary as the recognized republican leader of the house of representatives on the currency question, was confidently looked to by all present for an exposition of the new paper money program which he is to