

The Nebraska Independent.

The Wealth Makers and Lincoln Independent Consolidated.

VOL. X.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1899.

NO. 43.

ALLEN'S FAREWELL.

NOTABLE SPEECH IN THE SENATE

Falls of the Great Good Accomplished by Populist Party Since Its Birth—Feelingly Refers to His Intercourse With Senators and Regrets Breaking of Friendly Ties.

The following speech was delivered by Senator Wm. V. Allen shortly before adjournment of congress. The address, with the added interest of being the distinguished Nebraska's farewell remarks, was delivered in his most vigorous style, and reflects the sound and wholesome views to which he adheres. On Senator Allen's motion the senate was considering the joint resolution (S. R. 191) declaring that under the constitution of the United States no power is given to the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies.

Mr. Allen said: Mr. President: Within a very few hours the Fifty-fifth congress will become a thing of the past, and my service here will be at an end. March 4, 1893, without any previous parliamentary experience, and representing, to a certain extent, a new, and hitherto unknown, political party, I took my seat in this chamber as a senator from Nebraska. I was at that time, as I have since been, and am now, a populist, believing in the doctrines of the party as promulgated by its national platform and giving to it my undivided allegiance. At this time, and when I am soon again to take my appropriate place among the people of my state who have honored me beyond my merits in sending me to the senate as one of their representatives, it is fitting that I should say a word.

To be the pioneer of a new political party in the United States senate, which in its inception incurred the bitter hostility of the two old parties, was by no means an easy or satisfactory task. It required some fortitude and stability, some determination, to stand by the principles of the organization whatever might betide the individual.

The first years of my life here were spent in combatting assaults on the party to which I belong. It was at that time freely held by many opposition senators to be the advocate of nihilism and anarchy, and all that is bad in politics and in political thought. But such has been the progress since then that during the last two years and a half or more I have heard none of these epithets used against it. Mr. President, I shall retire from the chamber with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. I have not, thus far in my life, sought a seat in this or in the other branch of congress. My election came to me six years ago without solicitation, and if I should again at any time be elected it will be when my fellow citizens believe that I can represent them to advantage and without my seeking the office.

I shall retire with the consciousness of having discharged my duties as faithfully and as conscientiously as I was capable of doing, and feeling that I have cast no vote and uttered no word in debate that I would not again cast or utter under like circumstances. I will go from here with a sense of freedom from the responsibility of the great office I have held, and will with pleasure again turn my face westward to dwell among a people with whom I have lived for so many years, and who have so signally honored me and for whom I have the deepest feelings of affection.

Mr. President, over forty years of my life have been spent west of the Mississippi river. I am peculiarly a western product, of western birth, raising and education. My language and manners are those of the west, and while I feel myself broad enough to take within my patriotic vision and fully appreciate every section of the union, frankness compels me to admit that I have a keener affection for the west than any other locality of our common country.

I will leave this chamber with the single regret that I am compelled to sever pleasant personal associations with those for whom I have formed a strong personal attachment. Unaided and alone, during my life, I have sought the acquisition of useful knowledge that would not only be of benefit individually, but would benefit those around me. I have not, as some, enjoyed the schools, but my education has been drawn from the world and from close contact with the masses of my kind, supplemented by readings of my own selection.

Mr. President, will carry with me very different ideas of the United States senate from those I entertained when I came here. Great and important as is this body, I do not doubt that it can be duplicated by any state in the union, and I do not say this in a disparaging sense, nor do I intend to lessen the respect due to the senate as a whole, or to each member of this honorable body. I regard it rather as

a compliment to the senate, and certainly it is a tribute to the American people, to say that any state can furnish ninety men possessing all the knowledge and mental equipment necessary for the transaction of the public business in this branch of congress. A sense of relief from the perplexing duties of official life and of joy in returning to those I honor and respect, and with whom I shall spend the remainder of my days, will greatly compensate for the severance of the pleasant association with senators which I would enjoy if I remained in the chamber.

Mr. President, during my stay here political events have been rapid, radical and important. Mistakes have been made by both the republican and the democratic party that will require years to repair, if, indeed, they can ever be undone. In 1893 the democratic party made its first fatal blunder by an unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act. It bowed to the caprice of Grover Cleveland, who was elected president on a free silver platform, when it should have stood as firm as a rock and resisted every encroachment upon that act unless it were accompanied by a provision for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio. I know, then, as I know now, that it was a mistake, and it was with some chagrin that I saw a portion of the democratic party here bow in humble submission to the will of Wall street.

There was a partial attempt to atone for the error of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act by the enactment of the seigniorage bill, but a horde of bankers and brokers from New York came down upon the president and it was promptly vetoed, and now it is openly and boldly declared by the advocates of the single gold standard that silver is a dead issue. But, sir, that remains to be again tested.

Mr. President, I hold it to be true that ours should be a purely domestic policy that will build up the home government and make our people stronger, richer and happier, and at the same time strengthen and fortify them against every foe within and without, and that our foreign policy should be incident to a strong home policy, and not independent of it. If we are to change a domestic policy for one of imperialism, we will be subject to the complications and dangers of the most reckless European government, past and present.

It should not be thought by any that the populist party is not a compact, well equipped political organization. It represents two million and a half votes. Its platform of 1896 is the test of its faith, and that platform remains intact in every sentence, plank and provision. It will not be materially changed. Monetary reform, anti-imperialism and other great issues will be submitted by the party to the people in 1900, and they will be called on to determine at the ballot box whether they are willing to throw away, in the mad race for the forcible colonization of foreign peoples and alien territories, the principles of liberty won by their ancestors and maintained by themselves, that should be transmitted untainted to their posterity. What their verdict will be after the issue is presented to them I have no doubt.

Mr. President, in what I have said I have in no manner undertaken to discuss connectedly any of the questions referred to, but I have spoken in a general way, partly personal, partly prophetic, and somewhat reminiscent. Mr. President, in the great gallery of the ancient and modern world hangs the picture of this union of states, the most beautiful and lovely of all nations. More than a century ago it was painted by master hands, and its colors dimmed by years, have been touched to life by the blood of our ancestors and our sons, battling for freedom and its maintenance for all time.

Doubtless years will again dim its hues and dust obscure its beauties, or it may be neglected and a blotch and lodgment on it; but a quickened intelligence and a renewed patriotism will raise up others to wield the brush and bring it new life and cause its beauties to show forth in greater splendor than before; and for numberless ages to come we may confidently hope to remain the fairest of all the earth.

The memories of dead patriots in every nook and hamlet, in the busy marts of trade, and on every spot of this great continent, are sacred to all, and the blood of battle fields, stretching from Lexington to Santiago, will again weld the affections of the people, for on those fields, in the cause of the human race, the blood of thousands of our soldiers has been shed, while on the ocean our sailors have freely laid down their lives in the defense of the flag.

Sir, may we not confidently hope that there will be a new baptism of patriotism in public life and that every man will renew his faith in our institutions and again dedicate his life to the cause of popular freedom on this continent? That grant that our country may live for all time, the

hope and refuge of the oppressed who seek its free institutions and the protection of its flag. I join Longfellow in his beautiful apostrophe to the Ship of State:

Sail on, O Union, strong and great! Humanity, with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate! We know what Master laid thy keel, What Workman wrought thy ribs of steel,

Who made each mast, and sail, and rope, What anvils rang, what hammers beat In what a forge and what a heat Were shaped the anchors of thy hope! Fear not each sudden sound and shock— 'Tis of the wave and not the rock;

'Tis but the flapping of the sail, And not a rent made by the gale! In spite of rock and tempest's roar, In spite of false lights on the shore, Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea! Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee, Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,

Our faith triumphant o'er our fears, Are all with thee—are all with thee!

LICHTY'S RECORD.

The Nemaha County Herald, published at Auburn, Nebraska, the organ of country that sent us Lichty, gives a little history of that gentleman under the title of "Satan Rebuking Sin," which is decidedly interesting reading. He says:

"The Herald will reserve judgment in the Auditor Cornell case until the evidence is all in and all the parties have a proper hearing, but it cannot refrain from expressing its contempt of Sam Lichty, the insurance deputy who was fired by Cornell a few weeks ago, and who in turn made serious charges, after he was ousted, against the honesty of the auditor. Lichty is the same scamp who, as cashier and one of the stockholders of the Citizens Bank of Falls City years ago, received deposits of customers up to five o'clock in the afternoon one day and the next day the bank failed to open—the bank was insolvent. Since Mr. Lichty's alleged exposure of Auditor Cornell some very sensational stories are being revived of the former's bank transactions, which if true show up the pretended reformer as a Joseph on the surface only, and one who lives by his wits alone. One story in effect is that George Abbott, the present bosom friend and chief advisor of Lichty, was a depositor in the defunct Citizens Bank at the time of the failure, and when he heard of the affair walked from his farm to town with a rope in his hand to help hang Lichty. Another story now being repeated is that after the failure Mrs. Lichty was known to have bills of large denominations sewed up in her skirt. Not long after the failure the Lichtys bought a valuable quarter-section of land, and the money is believed to have been 'saved' out of the bank wreck. If there is anything Cornell should be impeached for is the appointment of Sam Lichty as his insurance deputy.

TO DOWN BRYAN

Goldbug Democrats Forming a Big Combination to Control the National Convention.

Louisville, Ky., March 2.—A special from Washington says a scheme, national in its scope and which will have an important bearing on the democratic nomination for president, has become public property and democrats are already discussing it and waiting for the conference that will put the movement under headway. The plan is to side-track Bryan in his race for the presidential nomination.

The story goes that a conference has been arranged to be held in New York by Gorman, Whitney, Croker, Carter Harrison, Flower and Davis of West Virginia. Grover Cleveland will be with them in spirit—perhaps personally.

It is calculated that the combination can control in the next national convention all the eastern states, and Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Illinois, and counts with confidence on controlling the majority of delegates.

The scheme is to bring forward some candidate for president who will receive all the blame for dumping Bryan and then drop him before the convention is held. Gorman is being brought to the front. Gorman is said to be Croker's favorite, and is said to have made peace with his democratic enemies in Maryland.

Bryan is to be blamed for favoring the treaty with Spain. The platform of the combination is to be anti-expansion, anti-trust, and, as a bluff, if necessary, for silver legislation although it is well known that the political complexion of the senate makes the passage of silver bills impossible for six years.

A democrat who has been in the councils of both democratic factions says Chairman Jones will agree to the shelving of Bryan, being convinced that he is unavailable. He favors Stone of Missouri, but is said to be favorable to Harrison as second choice.

When Congressman Cannon in a fiery speech declared that if Jerry Simpson had said in Manila what he had said on the floor of the house he would have been court-martialed and shot. Jerry replied that might be true and he added: "To be shot at Manila was a great deal better than to be shot here by an old muzzie loading brass cannon." The gun was greeted by a round of applause that lasted five minutes.

PINGREE AND BRYAN

The Prospects of the Success of Their Efforts to Purify the Old Parties.

PINGREE IS HANDICAPPED.

The Source of Bryan's Success in Getting a Majority of Democratic Party.

Stand up for Populism.

Pingree has started out to reform the republican party and all men will watch his efforts with interest. He has a much bigger job on hand than Bryan did when he undertook to reform the democratic party, for the traditions of democracy were on Bryan's side. The republican party has never had but one great man in it who was in full sympathy with the common people, "of whom God made so many," and he, Abraham Lincoln, was really a Jeffersonian democrat as he most plainly says in that famous letter to the Boston committee. Pingree may succeed far enough to keep some thousands voting the republican ticket, who would otherwise come to the populist party and the result of it will be to give aid and comfort to the money power, banks, corporations and trusts, all of whom he attacks with so much bitterness.

Bryan, by his persuasive eloquence, faultless management and upright character has captured a majority in the democratic party, but every one of the old leaders and men of wealth in that party continue to fight him. The other night the democrats in the house at Washington held a caucus. There were enough of Bryan's enemies in that caucus to prevent an expression on the money question and confine their declarations to a denunciation of imperialism, but the senate stood by Bryan and his money theories.

Bryan in the fight against the money power in his own party has many advantages over Pingree who is engaged in the same kind of a contest in the republican party. Bryan has the prestige of the teachings of Jefferson and the glorious and successful fight made by Jackson on the United States bank. Pingree has none of the sagas of his party to back him up except Lincoln, and every thing that Lincoln said upon the subject has so often been quoted by Bryan that their use to sustain Pingree in the republican party has been destroyed. Above all, Bryan has the matchless eloquence that captures the very hearts of the people where ever he goes.

Bryan has still another advantage. He is everywhere and all the time inviting the co-operation of other men and other parties. Pingree wants the thing to be republican and nothing but republican. It must be all done inside of the republican party and a man must brand himself "republican" or he can have nothing to do with it. With the whole press of the party as well as all the leaders and all the funds in the hands of those against him, Pingree must fail.

It is not in the possibilities that he should succeed. In his last speech Gov. Pingree spoke in part as follows: "To oppose the schemes of the wealthy and powerful and to stand for the rights of all the people, both rich and poor, requires more sacrifices than any of you appreciate, unless you have been through it."

"In the first place you will be called demagogue, or perhaps, anarchist, by those whose plans for unlawful profit you seek to thwart. The newspapers, which have been controlled or bribed, will call you all sorts of names."

"If you express an opinion that corporate wealth is being used unjustly to force men of small means out of business you are called a dangerous man. If you suggest that corporations abuse their privileges and by combining into trusts imperil our national life, you make enemies of our wealthy friends."

"No stone will be left unturned by the agents of corporate wealth to humiliate and ruin you. If you are in business, attempts will be made to destroy your credit at all financial institutions. You will be removed from the board of directors of your bank. You will be deprived, by police methods, of your own in church. Your wife and neighbors will receive insulting anonymous letters intended to undermine your reputation and blacken your character. Your children will be refused entrance into the society where they have been accustomed to enjoy themselves."

"This is not a recital of what might happen. It is a record of what has happened. If you agree with me in this, I invite you to consider seriously the query which I have raised: Is the republican party at present controlled and in its position upon the two great public questions, trusts and imperialism, dictated by a majority of the members of the party?"

"I have been able to summon courage enough to say, without hesitation, that there is nothing to justify the administration in claiming that it represents the majority of the republican party upon these two great questions. Some of them may differ with me as to this. If so, you are certainly entitled to your opinion. I venture to predict that after the temporary hurrah of patriotism, which always prevails during war times, has subsided, the sober second sense of this country will condemn imperialism."

"We seemed to have purchased an insurrection and paid \$20,000,000 for it, to say nothing of the lives of good American citizens. I believe the administration claims that the logic of events forced the Philippines upon us, and we wouldn't let go. I always thought it customary, when one has a hot coal in his hand, to let it drop promptly. If we don't let the Philippines drop, it is quite apparent that we shall have to teach the natives self government by military force."

"Standing armies are the curse of European countries. They produce no wealth, but they add to the burden of the wealth-producers—that is, the farmers, workmen, artisans, mechanics—are the ones interested in this question. They form a majority of the republican party. I think that the history of the next two years will show that they are not charmed with the idea of taking these different islands into our nation. The artificial sentiment for expansion started in Washington and has been helped along by every federal officeholder and military appointee and every administration newspaper in the land. It will soon reach its limit. When it has spent itself the solid sense of the people who make up the majority of the republican party will be right on this question as on all others."

"I have no hesitation in saying that the leadership of the republican party is now within control of the bondholders. This does not mean that the republican party is the party of the monopolists, by any means. It simply means that the course of the party is dictated too much by commercial greed, by men like your Ohio boss, who rules from Cleveland, wielding a scepter which does not belong to the republican party. It is foreign to its history and to its principles. I hope you will tear that scepter from his grasp and dash it to pieces here in Toledo to-morrow."

"Trusts corporations and money must not rule our party. It was created as a party of the entire people. It was such in Lincoln's time. But it is slipping away from its original principles. Its leadership is largely in the hands of corporate wealth."

"I do not condemn corporations and rich men, but I would keep them within their proper spheres. The republican party is not their property, to use as they see fit. Money getting is not the sole aim in life. It should not be the principal object. It is not safe to entrust the government of the country to the influence of Wall street. This is the common statement, I know, but it has a serious meaning."

"I do not say these things to excite a popular clamor against wealth. The owners of large amounts of property are entitled to their possessions. The laws of the land protect them—and rightly, too. But I do say that they have no right to rule politics. It is an illegal use of their wealth. They ought not to be permitted to guide the republican party and to make it a party of commercial greed."

"The majority of the party is not with them. It is the duty of the party to send them to the rear. It will do so unless they do something for American humanity and quit using the government for selfish commercial purposes."

"Talk like this will be met with cries of 'treason to the party' from the bondholders who now lead the party and from their agents and their subsidized press. I care nothing for that. The great majority of republicans, the farmers, mechanics, clerks business men and all men of brains and common sense, endorse such sentiments. They are the voters. They are the ones who are suffering from the evil effects of these great combines and monopolies."

"I could repeat figures and facts showing how all lines of industry are being exorcised with enormous capital. But you are already familiar with them. If you know how these trusts were organized you would see what quantities of inflated values get into them. Water is in all of them. These will prove that they cannot do a profitable business and pay dividends on so much water. Result: A panic and a distress far beyond anything that this country has ever endured."

"Of course you will be told that these are only the ravings of a crank and an agitator. But if so he is in good company. The financial papers of New York and elsewhere are making the same prediction. It is not only the financial distress that is sure to come; that is bad enough, but it is the effect of the gigantic money machines upon our national character that is the most serious. We no longer have the freedom of opportunity to conduct an independent business. We cannot even start in business. We must be tools and machines for some great trust. We will lose our manliness and independence—the source of the strength of our national character. We will become spokes in a great wheel. We will become narrow and stunted in intellect."

"Our young men coming out of the colleges and schools become a part of the machinery of a great industrial corporation. They may harrah for the flag at the bidding of their financial masters, but patriotism and love of country cannot flourish under such conditions."

Whatever comes of Pingree's efforts or Bryan's efforts, the one fact stands out clear and plain and that is that the populist party is the only party which has an action in it that is under the control of the trusts, the banks or corporations—against. Stand up for populism!

VOTED IT DOWN.

Mr. Elwood introduced a resolution in the house the other day which in substance declared that the people of the United States should return to the fundamental law of the land and get a government by the consent of the people and every republican voted against it. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The spirit of the constitution of the United States gives to the people a system of government by and with the consent of the governed, and whereas representative government has proved unsatisfactory in many respects. Therefore

Be it resolved, that it is the judgment of this house that a speedy return should be made to the basic principles as clearly defined by the fundamental law of the land, by the inauguration of a system that will enable the people to express at all times their will upon all important measures of legislation.

OPINIONS VS FACTS

The Republican Press Constantly Denies in Editorials the Facts in Their News Columns.

The embalmed beef issue has played out in the investigation, and we shall probably hear no more of it after the almost universal testimony from every section of the army that the refrigerated beef was good, even better in those warm climates than any beef slaughtered in camp could be made in the absence of ice boxes.—State Journal.

At the conclusion of General Miles' testimony, Monday, he submitted the following statement and which is only a small part of the evidence he has on the subject:

Out of about one hundred important letters received at army headquarters, mainly from volunteer officers and private men.

Eighteen refer to the meat as "embalmed."

Five refer to the meat as "injected."

Three think it was "poisonous."

One thinks it was "inoculated."

Nine think preservatives were used.

Ten think the meat was "chemically treated."

Fifty-three think the meat issued was in "a state of decomposition," rotten, putrid, offensive, and tainted.

Several think it was covered with mould, colored or badly decomposed.

Six think the cans of meat burst or exploded.

Twenty-nine think that the sickness in the commands was caused by the use of this meat.

Fifty-three say it was devoid of taste, nauseating, unfit for use.

Condemned or thrown overboard: Four cases from the Alamo.

Company K, Seventy-first New York, condemned 200 cases of roast meat as "unfit to eat."

Eight thousand pounds were condemned on the Yosemite.

Four thousand pounds were condemned on the Chester.

Inspector Colonel J. Hamilton Lewis condemned 10,000 pounds.

The Dakota Ruralist has this astounding statement: "In Kansas the populists talk of joining the socialists and in Nebraska there is no populist organization."

"That is just what might be expected from a socialist who has been hiding in the populist party. The populist organization was never as perfect in the state of Nebraska as it is today. All the state officers are populists except one. The sooner the Ruralist quits playing that it is populist the better it will be for it and the populist party.

LET US HAVE PEACE

Dunnely in his last paper heads an article with the above words and then goes on to say:

"We have not one patriotic member of the people's party where we should have one hundred."

"The whole world seems to be plotting and conspiring to overthrow reform."

"Let us stand together, and be patient and gentle with each other. Let us reserve our combativeness for the common enemy."

"Whenever we divide or quarrel, we strengthen the plunderers of mankind."

"Close up the gaps and all move together. Let us have peace."

Just as rough goes the Independent wishes to say that our own Dunnely is getting pretty tired of wandering around in the wilderness at the coat tails of Wharton Barker. There is much excuse for his wanderings. But there are many of the old workers and founders of the populist party who have been treated just as badly. After a while conventions will learn that it is much better and safer to stand by the true and tried, than to be giving all the honors and emoluments to the recent recruits.

Against Bookmakers and Pool Rooms

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—

In the house today Dulzell introduced a bill to absolutely prohibit bookmaking and pool playing. It provides one year in jail and a fine of \$1,000 for each offense as minimum penalties.