

GET READY TO FIGHT

Chairman Edmiston Says That Now is the Time to Lay Plans and Select Leaders for the Coming Battle

The question of the coming campaign and how it should be conducted is a question that should engage the minds of the fusionists at this time, because it will be full of interest from the start on the account of the election of two U. S. Senators in the state this fall.

The election of 1898 is so fresh in our minds that we cannot forget with what certainty our people entered the campaign, with the full belief by all, that Senator Allen would be elected. There could be no doubt about that, even Republicans were admitting that fact, and to our sorrow we found out too late, that was a part of their campaign and as a consequence they had by this confidence game talked our people into the idea that Allen will be elected any way, and you can give me your vote, or you can stay away from the polls and I will have a little better showing in this precinct, or that of course I can't hope to be elected, and if I should it would not make any difference in the election of a U. S. Senator.

They were led to believe that the large majority in 1898 and '97 for our ticket was assured again and republican candidates went out on a begging expedition and they succeeded in begging a U. S. senator from us, and then laughed at us for it, saying we made an honorable contest, and was much surprised at the results after the vote was counted as were the fusion forces. Well this won't work in 1900, but the old sly republican politician has from now till the canvass commences, to determine on some other line of deception to get the votes of those that can be caught by his plan. They know with a full vote cast for our ticket they have no chance or hope of election, and in the election last fall the fusion forces wanted to convince themselves as well as the republicans that they had the majority in the state, by fifteen thousand or more and delivered the votes, to establish this fact. This having been done it must be understood they cannot rest, and let important matters drift into wrong channels, where the opposition can take advantage of the opportunities that in reality belong to our people.

The duty of each worker in our cause

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Medicine so guarantee to cure all cases.

Dr. Clem Deaver of Omaha will begin the publication of a weekly paper in Omaha February 1st.

IS ASSASSINATED

State Senator Goebel Shot Down at Frankfort.

BULLET FIRED FROM CAPITOL WINDOW

John Whitaker of Butler County, Arrested and Jailed Charged With the Shooting—Man Arrested Had Five Pistols on His Person.

A Frankfort, Ky., dispatch dated January 31, 2 a. m., says a physician from Senator Goebel's bedside says there has been no change in his condition for two hours, and that he is in a precarious condition.

Goebel Shot. A Frankfort, Ky., dispatch of January 30, says: Senator Goebel was shot in front of the state capitol at 11:10 o'clock. The bullet was fired from a side window on the third floor of the executive building.

Five shots were fired, and one took effect in his left breast near the heart. The wounded man was carried away by his friends.

The third floor of the state house from where it is said the shots were fired is occupied by the insurance commissioners, register of lands and state custodian.

After the shooting Governor Taylor called out the state troops and stationed thirty-five men around the executive office as a guard.

John Whitaker, of Butler county, has been arrested and jailed, charged with the shooting. He had five pistols on his person when arrested.

Wednesday morning's advice says that Senator Goebel was wounded by a rifle ball of small calibre which struck him in the right side just below the armpit.

Mr. Goebel was on his way to the senate chamber, in company with Colonel Jack Chinn and Warden Eph Lillard, the latter being a few feet in advance of the other two.

As the shot was heard Goebel gave a quick, involuntary exclamation of pain, and made an effort to draw his own revolver.

Chinn had his arm about Goebel almost as soon as he touched the pavement. "Get help," said Chinn to Lillard, and turning to Goebel he asked: "Are you hurt, Goebel? Did they get you?"

"They have got me this time," said Goebel; "I guess they have killed me."

In less than a minute a crowd of men was around Goebel and he was hastily carried to the office of Dr. E. E. Hume in the basement of the capitol hotel.

Here he was laid upon a sofa, while Dr. Hume made a hasty examination, pronouncing the wound to be of a nature that must cause death in a short time.

Goebel, who showed great fortitude and courage throughout, smiled weakly and feebly rolled his head from side to side in token of dissent from the opinion expressed by the physician.

HAWAIIAN BILL COMPLETED

The Change Made as to the Qualifications of Voters.

The Hawaiian bill has been practically completed by the house committee on territories, and Chairman Knox, with a sub-committee, is preparing the draft for the revised bill.

Every saloon in Des Moines, Ia., is closed as a result of the supreme court decision. The saloon men agreed on this course as the only safe one.

Mission Still a Secret. M. Bernert, the Belgian premier, whose presence here is supposed to have been connected with the boundary dispute between the Congo Free State and the contiguous German territories, has left Berlin without divulging the real purpose of his coming and diplomatic circles ignore it as carefully as newspapers.

Snow Storms in France. Heavy snow storms prevail throughout France, especially on the north and west coasts, where numbers of wrecks have occurred.

ALLEN NOT ON THE TRAIL

He Wants the Great Gage in the Information Sent to the Senate by Gage

Filled up For the last few days the air in Washington has been full of rumors that Secretary Gage in his reply suppressed more than he gave out. Hints have been dropped by Treasury Department officials that some extremely interesting letters were known to have been copied and were then "lost."

Because of these rumors, and also because of the disconnected character of the correspondence itself, which gives conclusive internal evidence of its own incompleteness, Senator Allen has decided to introduce a new resolution asking for a further account of the matter.

It is probable that Secretary Gage and his affairs will occupy much of the time of the Senate this week. If the Senate Finance Committee does not report Wednesday (its regular day) on the Gage resolution now before it, a motion will be made to discharge the committee from further consideration of the matter.

When this has been done—and no one anticipates any trouble, because the motion is merely formal, the resolution having been answered by Gage's reply—a resolution of investigation will be offered.

It will be more difficult for the leaders to force the Republicans into line in the Senate than in the House. There is a growing feeling of irritation over Gage and his conduct among certain Senators.

A curious evidence of the particular stickiness of the Gage crowd is the absolute disappearance from committee rooms and public places of the Secretary's reply. A Senator said tonight that they were gathered and burned. It is now almost impossible to obtain a copy of the book.

Senator Allen's resolution asking for more information embodies the following points:

First—What reply did you make to the famous Hepburn letter?

Second—What occurred at your secret meeting with Stillman and Morgan in Philadelphia?

Third—What record was kept of the telephone messages between the Treasury Department and the Standard Oil Company?

Fourth—What securities passed back and forth between the Treasury Department and the Standard Oil Company?

Fifth—All data on the omitted letters and documents relating to the placing of Government deposits in the Standard Oil Bank.

Functions of Money

In establishing the ratio of silver to gold in the coins as 15 to 1, we quote the law, "that is to say, every 15 pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments (dent is here recognized) with one pound weight of pure gold."

In the above quotation is the idea of commodity value recognized in either gold or silver? The expression "equal value" was to establish a uniform ratio, or proportion of silver in the silver unit to that of multiples of the unit in the gold eagles, half eagles, etc.

There is no expression whatever that 15 pounds of silver has, or had a commodity value of any particular number of units, neither the one pound of gold.

Commodity value in the silver unit or in the multiples of gold, could not have been recognized by congress in the passage of its first coinage law and was not in any law prior to 1873.

As gold and silver in the world's market, had a relative, though fluctuating commodity value, the quantity of each material to be used as units, or multiples for the payment of debt, was considered necessary to secure uniformity of size, weight, etc., in the coins.

It was known that the quantity of material of either gold or silver in the coins was liable to constant market fluctuations the world over, from month to month and year to year.

Therefore to insure a stable unit, to satisfy debt, either immediate, or deferred payments, and to protect the public from contracting debts, when the material silver or gold was low in commodity value, and then compelling them to satisfy the debt when the commodity value was high, thus unjustly increasing their debts, artificially making it harder to satisfy the debt.

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debt paying power.

Should the bill which has just passed the lower house of congress become a law, the "gold unit of value" will be the only unit in which the people can legally pay any debt contracted.

As a sop to the people the "gold barons," and money speculators will doubtless issue national bank "promises to pay" making the people pay interest, and by tacit agreement for small amounts among the common herd may be allowed to satisfy small debts with national bank notes or silver coins.

When the amounts are large, gold as a commodity value must be the instrument of payment. To obviate the result of the market fluctuations of gold, so that the apparent value of the gold dollar will remain constant, they have long ago learned that it is only necessary to control the number of gold units coined, or allowed to go into circulation.

Placing a commodity value upon the quantity of gold in the dollar, and by putting into circulation large numbers of the gold units, or by national bank notes, with gold as a redeemer, they put the commodity, gold, in competition with other commodities, making it easy for the people to pay debts of commodities as lively, the people can pay debts easily, and prosperity is blooming.

To a certain point they allow the dear people to go. Thus far and no farther is their edict. They control the material which forms the unit. They see the demand for the material is great, and when the demand gets away with the supply which they are able to control, contraction commences, they call in their loans, the units become scarce, to pay debts becomes harder, more products must be disposed of, and commodities in competition with gold, falls, and the longer and more intense this contraction policy is pursued the greater wide spread the desolation and ruin of the people.

—F. W. Wright.

Farmer's Club Meeting

Thursday, Jan. 18, 1900, was an event in the history of the Lancaster County Farmers' Club, whose pleasant memory will not soon be lost.

The meeting, for good will, sociability, and congeniality, eclipsed any meeting that for some time has been held under the auspices of this club.

A hearty welcome was given every one, all were sociable, and a very good time was enjoyed. The meeting was held in Raymond, in Mr. Weller's Hall. The hall was decorated in a most pleasing manner; flowers were abundant, (thanks to the ladies) and hunting was stretched across the front end of the hall.

After greetings were passed and the proper hour to dine arrived, dinner was waiting to be served. And, Oh! such a dinner. It seemed that every housewife had tried to excel in quantity and quality of her provision.

It was impossible to be able to take of all, even in small quantities, so great was the supply. The program for the afternoon was opened by a song by the male quartette. Mrs. Hotchkiss acting as organist. The music rendered by this quartette is of a high order, and is always well received; it was evident by the applause. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mrs. Hathorne read a selection, treating the importance, to girls, of an education in housekeeping, and its life-long influence. Mrs. Joe Cameron also read a selection, which was very good.

Entertainment, Luther Hathorne, Mrs. King, an invited guest from Lincoln, favored the club with a selection, which spoke of the tendency of girls to be exclusive as foolish and ungracious. One's associates should not be chosen by the kind of clothes worn, but rather as to brains and quality of character. The art of good business makes a friend, and the exclusive person is certainly not one to be envied. A quiet humorous song was next given by the quartette, followed by a declamation by Mr. Syford. Mr. Jesse Morgan gave a declamation, entitled "The Veteran's Tale." Music by the quartette closed this part of the program and the session was taken up. The question: "Shall the women have equal rights with the men at the ballot," was opened by Mr. Weller, who was opposed to women voting, stating the duties of the ordinary voter were ones that a woman could not in modesty, take up. Mr. Muggleton followed. He said the annulling motives of women would be entirely different from those of men, and that they would elevate politics; since they would be governed in casting their vote, by the one question, "Is it right or wrong?" Mr. Paswater believed it was not God's intention for women to become active in politics giving scriptural examples in proof. He also believed that women's pure influence should not be checked by being mixed in political muds. Mr. Leonard was in favor of equal rights. Several others took part in the discussion among whom was Mrs. King, who is a strong "Woman Suffragist." She made a long and interesting talk in favor of equal rights of men and women.

The club accepted a cordial invitation from Mr. W. D. Mann for the February meeting. Following is the program for the February meeting: Music; recitation, Hattie Mann; recitation, Mrs. Leonard; music, recitation, Mabel Dietch; select reading, Mr. Paswater; subject for discussion "Are we doing what we should do as citizens to improve society?" music. A vote of thanks was heartily tendered the members in charge of the meeting for their hospitality and loyal cooperation, and the club adjourned, after "America" had been sung by the entire congregation, to meet with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mann, February 15, 1900. CLYDE HOLLENBECK, Secretary. Z. N. LEONARD, President.

Wants Damages. August Eck has sued the Chicago House Working company to recover \$5,000 alleged damages. On January 27 Eck says that he was employed in demolishing the Liberal Arts building on the exposition grounds at Omaha, and that one of the walls fell upon him, a nail striking his right wrist, tearing out the cords and muscles. He says that his right hip was cut and bruised.

M.&P. O&I 3th Sts

a few Winter Jackets

We have not very many cloth jackets left, but such as we have are determined to sell. If you want a black cloth jacket at less than the price of the cloth from which it is made, you can get it now in our Cloak and Suit Department. It will pay you to buy a jacket now, even if you only wear it a few times this winter.

Childrens Jackets

All cloth jackets for children and misses, whether plain or fancy, we are selling at one-third less than regular prices.

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MARSHALL BROS., Arlington, Nebraska.

Boards Want Order Resinded

Editor Independent:—Under the above caption comes the report from Lincoln that "the state board of transportation has been asked by the railroads doing business in Nebraska to rescind its order of two years ago restoring car load rates on shipments of live stock. They contend that the change from the car load to the 100 pound rates does not materially increase the cost of transportation."

Now as to the relative cost of shipments by the respective rates above referred to from this point. It cost the writer per car averaging nearly 60 cwt. less, 6 dollars more by the latter rate than the last preceding shipment by the former rate (no over-loading or crowding).

Moreover, subject to a long delay at weighing, shrinkage and probable injury or death of animals is increased and their torture prolonged, considerations at once pecuniary and humane.

However, ostensibly to conserve patron's interests, by obviously increasing the cost of transportation.

The audacity of these public-banned fellows is equally only by their capacity. J. E. WELCH. Paxton, Neb., January 27, 1900.

Cold-Blooded Facts

No member of a labor organization is allowed to work in the Shoshone county, Idaho mines; and any miner wishing to seek work must first obtain a permit from the representative of the governor. Before he can get a permit he is compelled to sign a renunciation of all allegiance to the miners union. The U. S. Army is being used to enforce this condition, which was made by a proclamation issued by the Governor of Idaho and countersigned by General Merritt. President McKinley has refused to interfere with Gen. Merritt, and the condition continues. The Standard Oil Syndicate owns the mines where the trouble has been.

The failure of the Globe National Bank of Boston can be directly traced to the Standard Oil Company, aid-abetted by the U. S. treasury department. The Globe National was one of the Copper Trust banks. The Standard Oil Company owns valuable copper mines and for three years has been trying to break into the copper trust which is a Boston and Paris concern. It failed to break in. Just before the panic it trumped up a law suit and frightened holders of copper stock so that it was able to bear the price from 204 to 122 inside of a week. The Globe National held much stock as collateral. A bank examiner was on the ground when the bear movement started and gobbled the bank in spite of all attempts of the Boston clearing house to tide it over.

The First National Bank of Chicago is Secretary Gage's bank. It has capital and surplus of \$5,000,000 and deposits of \$43,500,000. It is intimately connected with the National City Bank of New York, which has the same capital and surplus, but deposits of over \$105,000,000. These two banks are the ones which are to control the great National bank syndicate now forming which will give to the Standard Oil crowd control of banks with nearly \$100,000,000 capital and surplus, and fully \$1,000,000,000 of deposits.

Sixteen Chicago banks at their last report have \$173,000,000 of deposits and only \$35,000,000 in cash. They have about \$20,000,000 due from banks and bankers (which they owe each

M.&P. O&I 3th Sts

Blankets

During the last few weeks wool has advanced greatly in price, and as a consequence woolen goods of every description are being marked up in price from 20 to 50 per cent by the manufacturers. All blankets which we have on hand we will sell at old prices. It will pay you to buy now for next winter.

Spring Percales

We have just opened about one hundred and fifty pieces of new percales—light, medium, and dark colors—choice patterns and best quality—33 inches wide—price 12 1-2c a yd.

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Bryan and Towne

Editor Independent:—Please find inclosed \$3.00 as per statement received. I have failed to get my share of that McKinley prosperity, but I appreciate the good work you are doing. The next presidential ticket should be Bryan and Towne.—L. C. Barr, Holdrege, Neb.

Direct Legislation

A new edition of John Martin Vincent's Government in Switzerland will be issued shortly by The Macmillan Company. A large part of the book has been completely re-written and much additional matter has been inserted in order to take account of the changes which have been meantime made in the Swiss government. One of the interesting chapters which have been added is on Proportional Representation. The permanent value of this work which has led to this second edition, lies in the great similarity of American and Swiss problems and institutions. It will be remembered that the first edition was widely read and noticed.

Fear a New Eco.

Great Britain is said to be preparing for eventualities. It is evident the nation fears that, sooner or later, it will be confronted by a new foe, and it is now considering the mobilization of the navy as a timely warning to the powers to keep hands off.