

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

Prairie fires in Merrick county cause great loss to farmers.

It was fourteen degrees below zero at Fremont Sunday morning.

Mrs. Robert Smack of Tecumseh has gone insane from worry.

Dr. Summers of Grand Island will practice at Nebraska City hereafter.

Expenses of Johnson county for the year 1899 were \$33,144.78.

The state board of brands and marks, in session at Lincoln, has already considered 1,570.

Adjutant General Barry has commissioned the officers of company A, First regiment, stationed at York.

The Nebraska Telephone company has begun to build a telephone line between Beatrice and Tecumseh.

In a runaway near Nelson, Sunday, Chas. R. Imler of Oak and Floyd Long of Nelson were seriously injured.

A man answering to the description of Otto Miller, who disappeared from Hastings recently, has been located at Ogalala.

William Fitzgerald, who fell from a pile driver near Getney several days ago, died Sunday. His home was at Plattsmouth.

Principal Ira Lamb of the Nelson high school has tendered his resignation because of vigorous protests made against him by the students of that school.

Max Hendrickson of Hooper has had late been a trifle too free with his gun, threatening it is said, the life of Henry Harms. He will be tried at Fremont in a few days.

Two murder trials are scheduled to take place at Kearney shortly, that of F. J. Dismora for the murder of Fred Laue, and that of Theodore Nelson for the murder of his father.

At Fremont recently Jacob Nicholas, foreman of the Fremont Brewing company, assaulted John Pecenstadter with a piece of gas pipe, and now Pecenstadter wants \$10,000 damages.

Just for fun, Olie Reed and Ada Rollins of Hastings drank a large dose of carbolic acid in a glass of beer. The Reed woman is out of danger, but her partner is still in a critical condition.

ILL. HEALTH LEADS TO SUICIDE.  
Crete, Neb.—(Special.)—An old man named Stephens committed suicide here by cutting his throat at the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Mann, three miles south of town. The coroner was sent for, but did not hold an inquest. Despondency from ill health is supposed to be the cause.

DEATH REVEALS THEIR SECRET.  
Diller, Neb.—(Special.)—Something of a sensation was caused at Harbine, a small town on the Rock Island, eight miles northwest of here, Saturday, when the woman supposed to be the wife of Dr. J. Demming, died very suddenly, and relatives of the dead woman told of her desertion of her husband, Charles McConnell of Hawarden, Ia., to elope with the gay physician.

Dr. Demming came to Harbine three weeks ago overland, driving a handsome gray team. A fine appearing young lady, whom he introduced as his wife, accompanied him. The roads being very bad he stopped at the house of a farmer, Paul Sandman, who lives just south of town. He intended staying a day, he stated, but being favorably impressed with his place, opened up a private practice and said he would remain for a time.

The doctor is a very large, fine looking gentleman, having hair that reaches his shoulders.

Saturday morning, the lady supposed to be his wife was suddenly taken sick and died in a few moments. At first it was supposed that death came from natural causes and the doctor proceeded to prepare for her burial. He was requested to send a telegram to his wife's folks and notify them, but he claimed he had forgotten their names. He was finally given the names by some one who had heard the dead lady repeat them, and this "forgetfulness" caused some little speculation.

Monday he came to Diller and got a coffin, securing Tom Nelson, the undertaker here, to take charge of the body. The people became suspicious and on Tuesday the coroner was notified and Coloner Dodge came down from Fairbury and held an inquest last evening.

At the inquest it developed that the doctor was not married to the lady, that her right name was Mrs. Nettie McConnell. Her mother, Mrs. Branham of Hawarden, Ia., arrived and identified the body as that of her daughter. She swore that her daughter was married several years ago to Charles McConnell, a brakeman on the Northwestern railroad, and lived in Hawarden, Ia. She ran away from that place with the doctor about two months ago. The doctor gave his home was in Essex county, N. Y., and they traveled overland from Iowa here, stopping at various places. He claims he has large property interests at that place.

RICH WITH UNION PACIFIC.  
Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—Edson Rich has received the appointment of assistant attorney of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific railroad. He succeeds Edward Porter Smith, in whose office at Beaver Dam, Wis., Senator Thurston read law. Mr. Rich's position will be that next to Mr. Baldwin, who holds the title of attorney of the Nebraska division, and who is next in line to General Solicitor Kelly.

The new Union Pacific attorney is Nebraska born and bred, a graduate of the state university, both of the collegiate and law departments, and has been active for several years both in the practice of his profession and in politics in this city. He is an ex-member of the Nebraska legislature and at the last election was chosen regent of the state university.

Chicago Tribune: "Has my daughter," demanded the stern father, "ever given you reason to think she would listen to a proposal of marriage from you?" "Well," said the young man, "I have in my hand in an envelope a check for \$10,000, which she gave me the other day, and always kisses me when I bid her good night, I can't say that she has."

The jury in a prosecution for indecent exposure rendered the following verdict: "The defendant is guilty of indecent exposure, and the penalty is imprisonment in the state penitentiary for the term of one year."

# OUTLOOK IN EASTERN STATES IS GREATLY IMPROVING.

## Mr. Bryan Sums Up the Situation as it Appears to Him During His Tour of the Eastern States.

### FINANCE, TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM THE GREAT QUESTIONS.

(W. J. Bryan in New York Journal.)



To the Editor of the Journal: In compliance with your request I submit the following observations concerning the political situation in the east, as I have noticed it during my recent visit to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Three questions are receiving the principal attention—the money question, the trust questions and imperialism.

The money question has not been discussed in the east, as it has been in the west and south, because a considerable majority of the daily papers are either thick and thin advocates of republican policies or are supporting the republicans on the money question.

Since the election of 1896 the silver side of the question has received almost no support from eastern papers, while the gold side has been daily presented. The fact that the silver sentiment has not been destroyed in this one-sided conflict is in itself evidence of the inherent strength of the cause.

While I have no way of measuring with exactness the strength of the sentiment of the democratic party in the states above mentioned, I am satisfied, from what I have seen and heard, that a democratic platform reaffirming the silver plank of the Chicago platform would poll more votes in each of those states than a platform directly repudiating the position taken by the party in the last campaign, and I believe that a reaffirmation would be stronger than a compromise or an evasion of the question.

MONEY QUESTION STUDIED ANEW.  
The effort of the republican party to secure additional legislation on the money question is compelling the people to study the subject anew. The fact that England's reverses in the Boer war disturbed the New York markets and caused a drop in stock values, variously estimated at from five hundred millions to one billion, has led the people to inquire what would be the result in case England should ever attack a nation of her size and become engaged in a great war.

The gold standard plan will not be complete until the gold is the only legal tender, and when that time comes it will be impossible for the United States to have an independent policy on any subject, because the threat of a financial panic will be the answer to every attempt at independence. This danger is gradually menacing upon those who in 1896 were deceived by the cry of "sound money" and "an honest dollar."

The attempt of the republicans to establish a paper money trust and give the national banks control of the paper money of the nation is causing alarm among those who seemed indifferent to the gold standard scheme. It will be a permanent national bank issue upon present security would necessitate a permanent and irrevo-

lving national debt is compelling attention, and those who believe that the people should be consulted in matters of legislation will not forget that this change from greenbacks to national bank notes is being attempted without the question ever having been submitted to the people at a national election.

AWAKENING TO DANGERS OF THE TRUSTS.  
I have found the people rapidly awakening to the dangers of the trusts. Men who did not think the question important in 1896 are now convinced that the private monopoly has reached proportions where it is dangerous to the political as well as the industrial welfare of the nation.

"Give the boy a chance," is a slogan that will be repeated with increasing emphasis by those who realize that under monopolistic tendencies the day of industrial freedom is fast passing and the day of industrial servitude approaching.

As various branches of industry are passing into the hands of a few great magnates, the consumer of finished products, the wage earner and the producer of raw material, all realize that the evils of a landed aristocracy are small in comparison with the evils of the threatened industrial despotism.

The attempts now being made to destroy competition when fully consummated will substitute for a multitude of independent and ambitious producers, artisans, merchants, manufacturers, bankers and professional men, a few men of immense wealth, controlling all production, with many employees, a few great corporation lawyers, with many clerks, and one great bank, with many branches throughout the country.

There is apparent among the plain people a feeling that they are not sharing in the prosperity which republican orators and editors picture with so much rhetoric. The republicans assume that a man will vote the republican ticket as long as he is not compelled to ask alms. They underrate the intelligence and patriotism of the masses when they think the producers of wealth incapable of seeing the tendency of republican legislation.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON IMPERIALISM.  
In all my speeches I devoted considerable time to the subject of imperialism, and I found that the arguments against a colonial policy were well received.

I am convinced that the effort to engraft such a policy upon our form of government will alienate more republicans than have left the republican party in any previous campaign. As the purpose of republican leaders to forcibly annex the Philippine islands becomes more apparent, the defenders of that policy become more and more bold in their repudiation of fundamental principles, and as the doctrine of force is more boldly avowed, the disaffection among the republicans increases.

When the republican party meets the speeches of Abraham Lincoln in the next campaign it will find that the gulf between Lincolnism and Hannibalism is so great that the admirers of the former cannot be followers of the latter.

If the republicans assert that an imperial policy will pay, they will be compelled to put a pecuniary value on the lives that will be sacrificed in the purchase of the supposed advantages. If they assert that the nation is following divine guidance in the prosecution of a war of conquest they will be compelled to show the credentials of the man through whom the divine will has been revealed.

If they assert that circumstances make it necessary to remain in the Philippine islands they will be met with a reply that a republican administration has created the circumstances which are relied upon to justify the retention of the islands.

OUTLOOK IN THE EAST IMPROVED.  
I was gratified to find that many of the democrats who left the party in 1896 have returned and announced their intention to support the ticket.

Some came because they are no longer under the spell of the distinguished democrats who in 1896 used their political prominence and prestige to lead away men who trusted them. Some have returned because they are convinced that Chicago platform principles represent the best hope of a large majority of the people.

Some have returned because they have come into actual contact with the trusts, while still others have returned because they believe that an imperial policy threatens the very existence of free government.

They argue that mistakes made in carrying out the Chicago platform doctrines can be corrected if the doctrine of self-government is maintained, but that an imperial policy, once entered upon with the approval of the people, would be difficult to overthrow.

The outlook in the east has improved very much during the last year. If a like change goes on until election day, the republicans will lose several states east of the Allegheny mountains.

The well-to-do cannot be frightened again by the charge that the democratic party represents lawlessness and is a menace to property rights.

The lawless element is supporting the republican party and law-abiding people are learning that society is in greater danger from those who commit grand larceny by acts of legislation than it is from those who believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

## AN URGENT APPEAL.

CHAIRMAN EDMISTEN BEGINS THE FIGHT.

An Address to the People, Not the Politicians, to Bestir Themselves for the Great Fight Now On.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Hon. J. H. Edmisten, chairman of the people's party state committee, in pursuance of the action of the committee, gave out the following address:

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 all of interest from the start on the account of the election of two United States senators in the state this fall.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1898.

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 the fact, and to our sorrow we found out too late, that was a part of their campaign, while the fusionists were saying that 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 United States senator. With this kind of sophistry practiced from one end of the state to the other, and in each representative and senatorial district, we can understand how so many of the fusion forces failed to vote, or in some cases were so liberal as to vote for the republicans.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

They were led to believe that the large majority in 1896 and 1897 for our ticket was assured again and republican candidates went out on a begging expedition and they succeeded in begging a United States senator from us, while the fusionists, who were in a position to make an honorable contest, and was as much surprised at the results after the vote was counted as were the fusion forces. Well, this won't work in 1900, but the fusionists have 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.

WE MUST SELECT GOOD MEN.

The duty of each worker in our cause now is to see that only the strongest and ablest men in the various districts should be considered for the positions of senators and representatives; these men should be elected with no personal fight on them in their own ranks; they should be men whose characters are above reproach; men who command the high moral support of all the community where they live. They should be men of experience and well known to the body of the voters, whom they look to for support. They should be men who, when elected, will not cause their constituents to be ashamed to them, but an honor to the districts which they represent, and be a source of pride to each supporter. They should be men who will prove true to every principle advocated by our party and not vote half of the time with the opposition, in order to be fair, as they sometimes say.

WE HAVE GOT THE MEN.

You want men elected, who, when they come to the state capitol, will not be found the associates of the slick lobbyists that are always on the ground but men of courage that will listen to those who elected them and advise with them as to the kind of laws they want enacted and will act and vote to pass such laws. You want to select such men to represent you as will return to the district stronger and better able to defend our cause and help to build up the same. We have many of these in each county, and many of them are men that will not ask for office, they have not thought of being candidates and many times such men prove to be the best and most useful men, and when placed in positions where they can exert an influence, can do so become a power. Coupled with this and vote half of the time with the opposition, in order to be fair, as they sometimes say.

THE FELLOWS THAT DO BUSINESS.

It certainly is a mistake to send fanatics to the legislature. Of all the places that you should have the cool, calculating, well balanced men of your party in the legislature. Such men make but few mistakes; they are cautious and yet earnest and faithful, they do not take up the time of the legislature in chasing rainbows or trying to establish issues they transcend the business you send them there for, and are ready to adjourn and go home.

OUR SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES.

The object of this article is to assist so far as we can in selecting the very best men we can to come to the legislature. They will have much important work to do, and with a populist governor to sign the bills passed, and a supreme court that will be in sympathy with our cause, this will be the most favorable session of the legislature for the passage of many laws that will be of great benefit to our people, since the fusion forces were placed in power in this state.

HUNT UP GOOD MEN.

Now, the duty of each friend of our cause is to look around him and make the very best selection he can from those in his knowledge and begin to talk to his neighbors about it; canvass the field thoroughly and don't listen altogether to the fellow that has the bee in his bonnet, to come to the legislature—sometimes they are all right, and sometimes it proves the reverse. This is your duty and you must not shrink so important a duty as that of selecting or helping to select those members who are to represent you in the legislature.

BEGIN IN GOOD SEASON.

It may seem to some that it is rather early to commence the consideration of these candidates, and we are willing to admit that fact, but would rather put in more time in the careful consideration of the men that are to represent us than to wait until too late and find after the nomination has been made that we have made a bad selection, or the wrong man had been chosen, and that we would have had hard work to elect

our candidate and then he would not be what we had hoped for.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE.

The fusion forces have within their ranks men of brain and force, who will be able to make one of the most brilliant legislatures ever held at the state capitol. The work outlined in this article does not apply alone to each state, the allied forces, but to all who are interested in the great reforms we hope to establish in this country. Let us work to this end that our cause may go marching on to victory from year to year in Nebraska. Yours for success in state and nation in 1900.

J. H. EDMISTEN,  
Chairman State Committee People's Independent Party.

KNOWN AS EMIL PRESSLER.

Victim of the Sunol Wreck at Last Identified Beyond Question.

Sidney, Neb.—(Special.)—No doubt now remains of the lamentable fate of Emil Pressler, who has been missing for more than a year, whose body now lies buried in the Sidney cemetery, where the charred remains were interred on January 10, 1899, the day after the Sunol wreck.

A careful examination of some of the property found in the ruins discloses the half of a silver watch case, on the outside of which was engraved the name, "Emil Pressler, Donouse, E. Des. 189," and inside the name "Pressler" is plainly observed, showing beyond a possibility of a doubt that Pressler was a passenger on the ill-fated Union Pacific train that left Omaha on Sunday afternoon, January 8, 1899, bound for the Pacific coast.

It is said that George J. Hunt of Omaha, who was severely injured in the wreck, recognized Pressler by the pictures that were sent broadcast throughout the country.

The body was charred and burned beyond recognition, but the position of the man in the car and the place of the body was found corresponds with Hunt's description.

The sorrowing mother, who has been distracted with grief, will at least be happy to know that the son's body received decent sepulchre, though his fate was an awful one.

Pressler, as it will be remembered, was told a week ago was a young German, who left the home of his uncle, Oscar Pfeiffer, 222 Keap street, Brooklyn, to go to Honolulu to take a place on a sugar plantation near there with another uncle. He left New York with a through ticket over the Erie, Northwestern, Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific to San Francisco. His trunk arrived in San Francisco, but he never called for them. He had but a few dollars in change in his pockets, but had letters of credit on a San Francisco bank, which were never presented. He wrote a letter to his mother in Germany, which was mailed on the train, then stating that he was "one day out" from Chicago, and it was dated January 9, 1899. No trace for a year was found of his ticket being taken further west than the Northwestern to Council Bluffs.

As a coincidence the Sunol wreck occurred January 9. Three charred bodies were taken from it. One was soon identified as that of Miss Armstrong of Paxton; of the two remaining, one was known to be that of Alexander Selik of Omaha, an officer in the Woodmen of the World, and a clerk in the supply department of the Union Pacific, en route to accept a better position as storekeeper for the Union Pacific at Green River. Selik's body was picked out of the two by Dr. Dorward, then of Omaha, because of some filling made in the teeth by Dr. Dorward, and because of the peculiar shape of Selik's head.

The third body, that of a man, was not identified at the time. The Union Pacific then gave out the information that, according to the checks of the tickets and other transportation of the surviving passengers made by the conductor immediately after the wreck, the body must be that of an Idaho storeman en route to his home from South Omaha, whose name it would take some time to discover through the usual course of auditing. However, after a year the Union Pacific, who had been ten around to discover or divulge the name to which the stockman's pass was issued.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR'S MEN BESEIGED.

His Battalion is Surrounded at Calamba and Enjoys Fighting.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—In a letter dated Calamba, Luzon, December 21, to his folks, Captain W. C. Taylor gives some of the movements of the Third-ninth regiment, United States volunteers. It seems that the boys in the regiment were somewhat disappointed when they landed, as the Third battalion was sent to the block houses north of Manila, while the first battalion was sent to the south side of the town. There was no prospective fighting in either position.

But the second battalion—Major Taylor—with headquarters at a few days later, was sent about forty miles south of Manila, to Calamba, where they enjoyed the novelty of being besieged on all sides, and with a good prospect of an active campaign.

The troops were well supplied with cannon and rapid fire guns. The chief difficulty was to get the insurgents within range. The line of communication was by boat across Laguna de Bay and down the Pasig river.

Many of the officers and men of the regiment served in regiments during the Spanish-American war, which did not reach the front, and of course they were naturally anxious to see an active campaign, and be out on the front line. This wish must have been gratified later, for according to press cable dispatches, the whole regiment appears to have been making a good fighting record during January, having their first "brush" with the insurgents January 2. The captain says:

"We have a very fine regiment, both in officers and men, and although we may never be heard from, I think we are capable to perform any task laid upon us."

He speaks of the death of Major Logan—who he knew very well—and of General Lawton. The latter was killed near the old stamping ground of the First Nebraska, in the vicinity of the pumping station. The officer of the Thirty-ninth were expecting to have General Lawton lead the expedition in the southern part of the province.

The paragraphs in his letter which will especially interest his old comrades in the First Nebraska, are as follows:

"I met Bob Whittaker the other day, and he says to be enjoying himself, and is getting along very well in the custom house.

"Colonel Colton has been appointed deputy collector of customs, and Sam Steel is doing quite a law business. "I visited the graves of all our boys and found them well cared for. I wish I could give some definite information as to when they are to be removed to America."