

# The Lincoln Independent.

VOL. III.

LINCOLN NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

NO. 28

## Coal-d, Coal-der, Coal-dust!

The wind may blow, closer you draw to the fire. To supply you at reasonable prices with well screened fuel to keep up this fire is the special business of

### WAUGH & ALLEN.

Yards 21st and M Streets.

1246 O Street.

## DON'T TELL ANY ONE

That GEORGE A. BAKER, at 831 O Street is Actually Selling More FRESH and SALT MEAT, and OYSTERS for the same Money than any Market in Lincoln.

George A. Baker,

1831 O St.

COAL,  
COAL,  
COAL.

### GREGORY

SELLS

## COAL!

\$2 to \$10 Per Ton.

Office 1190 O Street.

Yards 14 and M. P. Ry.

Phones 343 and 458.

## FRED SCHMIDT & BRO.

921 O Street, Opposite Postoffice.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Notwithstanding times are hard and money is scarce, our store has been crowded with customers every day. People certainly appreciate the low prices we are making. Those who have not been trading with us we would ask them to do so.

See our Bargains this week.

### DRESS GOODS.

44-inch Storm Serges, regular price 60c, this week 49c.  
36-inch Novelty, regular price 40c this week 34c.  
All wool fancy dress flannels, this week 24c.  
38-inch dress flannel, special this week 24c.  
50-inch flannel, special 39c.  
52-inch Ladies' Cloth, regular price 55c, this week 49c.

### Cotton Flannels.

4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c, and 15c.

Buy now and Save Money.

### Caps.

Boys' Scotch Caps 15c.  
A job in Men's and Boys' 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c, to close out at 35c.

### Large Stock

-OF-

### Flannels

### Comforters

### Shawls

### Underwear

### Flannel Skirts

### Hosiery

### Gloves

### Mittens

### Hoods

### Fascinators

Table Oil Cloths, Duck Coats, Live Geese Feathers.

### BLANKETS.

Buy this week:

\$3.50	10-4 All wool	\$3.13
4.50	10-4 " "	3.99
5.00	" " "	4.50
5.50	11-4 " "	4.95
6.50	11-4 " "	5.85
8.00	11-4 " "	7.20

### Prints.

1 Case Standard Print, worth 60c are this week

43-4c Per Yard.

### Lamps.

\$1.50	Lamp with Shade	\$1.20
2.00	" " "	1.60

1 bale L L Muslin, worth today 5½c to 6c. this week

4 1-2c Yard.

## BUY YOUR SHOES OF US.

We keep Reliable Goods at Lowest Prices.

### J. S. EATON.

Physician and Surgeon.

137 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST.

Brownell Block.

TELEPHONES: Office, No. 561.  
Residence No. 562.

Surgical Diseases of Women,

And Chronic Diseases

A Specialty.

### W. P. SHITH.

FARMERS

Farmers Feed and Boarding Stables.

918 R STREET,

LINCOLN, NEB.

Don Cameron's restaurant is the place to get what you want to eat at your own price. 118 South Eleventh street.

### J. V. WOLFE & SON'S

SEVENTH PUBLIC SALE OF

POLAND CHINAS, NOV. 14, 1895.

Will consist of about 40 hours ready for service and about 19 sows mostly spring farrow. No better bred lot or better individuals ever offered at public or private sale. For particulars address

J. V. WOLFE & SON.

Col. F. M. Woods,

Auctioneer.

Lincoln, Neb.

### ERNEST HOPPE,

DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors and cigars.

The Celebrated Budweiser Bottle Beer Constantly on hand. Whisky for Family use a Specialty.

No. 12 SOUTH TENTH ST.

LINCOLN, NEB.

## OUR UNIVERSITIES.

THEY DARE NOT TEACH THE KNOWN TRUTH.

A Humiliating Spectacle to Every Lover of Science.

People do not seem to realize that to an extent our universities are being run to suit the views of the millionaires and corporations of the country. It is a subtle danger and it is to be regretted that the trustees and presidents of these institutions should think it necessary to curry favor with, and cater to the views of such men as Rockefeller, Carnegie and Russell Sage, in the fear that they may withhold pecuniary favors or endowments to the institutions under their charge.

This leads them to discriminate in their choice of professors and teachers and those are likely to be chosen who lack the faculty of original thinking and full intellectual development and highest culture. Men subservient enough to regulate their utterances and smother their convictions of righteousness and truth to suit the views of a multi millionaire are not apt to be of a very high order, and we need the very highest and best material in teachers for the coming generation, if the nation is to be saved from the consequences of past and present mistakes in the management of its affairs. There is no need of any starvation in a country teeming with plenty, or of striking workmen or of men out of work in a country full of undeveloped resources such as this. These things are not inevitable as so many people seem to imagine. These things can be prevented, together with the existence of multi-millionaires by right management.

To discharge a professor from a university, one acknowledged to be a man of culture and whose talents as a teacher were recognized by his associates in the university work and by the students and the president himself to be of a very high order, because his views on the subject of a railroad strike and municipal ownership of public needs did not coincide with the views held by the president of a railroad corporation and manager of a gas trust company, is an outrage on the intelligence of the nineteenth century.

Prof. Bemis, the teacher in question was not only all that we have described but also a man of high personal character and yet he was discharged from the Chicago university.

Prof. Bemis is not a socialist; he is not even advanced enough to be a populist, but he thinks it would be wise that our cities should gradually come to own in the interests of the people, the street car lines, water works and gas works as is done in the cities of Glasgow and Birmingham. For this utterance "the then president of the so-called gas trust refused in 1893 to render a financial favor to the university because Prof. Bemis was on the faculty."

For writing a monograph on this subject in the Review of Reviews the manager of the largest aggregation of gas works said to him "If we can't convert you we are going to down you."

When Prof. Bemis asserted that "the university ought to be in close touch with the labor question and monopoly problems." President Harper replied: "Yes, it is valuable work, and you are a good man to do it, but this may not be this is not the institution where such work can be done."

Prof. Bemis gave an address in the First Presbyterian church of Chicago July 15, 1894 and in that address occurred the following:

"If the railroads would expect their men to be law abiding they must set the example. Let their open violation of the interstate commerce law and their relations to corrupt legislatures and assessors testify as to their part in this regard. I do not attempt to justify the strikers in their boycott on the railroads; but railroads themselves not long ago placed an offending road under the ban and refused to honor its tickets. Such boycotts on the part of the railroads are no more to be justified than is a boycott of the railroads by the strikers. Let there be some equality in the treatment of these things."

The rest of the address was a criticism on the strikers.

A prominent railroad president who was present said "It is an outrage. That a man in your position should dare to come here and imply that the railroads cannot come into court with clean hands is infamous."

President Harper wrote to Prof. Bemis that this address had caused him (Harper) much annoyance and that in the future he must be more careful in public utterances on questions that were agitating the minds of the people.

President Harper also said, "It is all very well to sympathize with the workmen, but we get our money from the other side, and we can't afford to offend them."

A wealthy and leading trustee of the university spoke on one occasion of "our side." When asked as to his meaning, he answered, "Why the capitalists' side of course."

Are our universities adopting the policy of barring out the best thought, moral character and intellectual development of the Nineteenth century because they clash with the ideas of men of such doubtful character and morality as the multi-millionaires of our country who have made their money through dishonest speculation and gambling on chance?

Rockefeller has given to the university of Chicago \$3,000,000.

The intellectual advantages that the students may gain through the money will not offset the detriment to moral character, and the object lesson taught the students in the affair of Prof. Bemis and the Chicago university. It is humiliating.

### BRIGHT EYES.

### Our Enemies.

Gov. Altgeld sums up the result of Clevelandism as follows:

"Iowa went democratic several times but two years ago it went republican by 33,000. This year when the democrats held their state convention it was packed by postmasters and the agents of the administration, and they adopted a platform endorsing Cleveland's policy on the money question, and as a result the great republican majority of two years ago will be doubled. In Kentucky, the great strength of democracy, the administration, by proper distribution of patronage, secured an indorsement of Cleveland and Carlisle on the money question and as a result the democrats are in the woods looking for the remains of their once mighty party. In Ohio, Senator Brice and Campbell defeated the silver plank in the convention and adopted a gold platform form, and the phenomenal republican majority which McKinley got two years ago has been increased. In Pennsylvania the democrats adopted a gold platform, and the result is a republican majority of 150,000. In New Jersey, which is really a democratic state, the democrats adopted a gold platform and the republicans carried everything in sight. In Maryland, which has been strongly democratic for a quarter of a century there is not enough left to bury the dead. In New York republican majorities, outside the city, have been nearly doubled. In Massachusetts the republican flood is neck deep all over the state."

"I have found that everywhere all the men who toil with their hands for a living feel a most intense bitterness against the federal administration, and as the democratic party is held responsible for it there was a general disposition to kick it."

"Among the democrats everywhere the feeling prevails that this administration has trampled upon every principle of democracy and has simply done dirty work for the republican party."

The question for Gov. Altgeld to decide is whether he will continue to help do the dirty work of the republican party by endeavoring to keep up the organization of the democratic party and thereby divide the opposition to the Sherman-Cleveland program. If there were no Tellers in the republican party and no Altgelds and Bryans in the democratic party, the Sherman-Cleveland-Rothschilds gang could be snuffed under at the next election. It is such men as they who are the mainstay of the money power in this country. If Teller, Altgeld, Bryan, Joe Blackburn, Hansbrough, Morgan and a few more of that kind should announce to-morrow that from now, they would fight in the ranks of the populist party, that would seal the doom of the money power and they know it. Until they do it they are our enemies, and the most destructive and terrible enemies the productive interests have to fight.

One Teller or one Bryan can do and are doing more for the interests of the Rothschilds combination than a dozen Shermans or Carlises could do. Is it possible that they can't see it?

In the main the populists of this county did their duty well and stood by the ticket. A few faltering ones, disgruntled at some tribe, inclined to find fault, populists only in name are known to have gone wrong. The INDEPENDENT was the only paper in the county which stood for populism. It did its duty and never wavered.

One dollar will pay for this paper until January 1, 1896. Subscribe now.

## A NONPLUSSER FARMER.

He Talks Things Over With Himself.

John Farmer drove into town with forty bushels of oats and sold them for \$4.40. With the money he bought 1257 pounds of coal. It was an exchange of 1250 pounds of oats for 1257 pounds of coal. He gave little more than a pound of oats for a pound of coal. That was his trade. He got nothing for delivering the oats or coal. He got nothing for his time, the wear of his team or the grind of his wagon in making the trip to town. On his way home John fell into a conversation with himself. He talked out loud for he was alone. His soliloquy ran along somewhat after this fashion. "How is this? A pound of oats for a pound of coal. I raised those oats on an acre of land which cost me twenty dollars. Ten per cent interest on this money, which is the interest I pay on the money I owe is \$200. The tax on this acre of land is twenty cents. It took me a half day to put in these oats and the work was worth \$1.50. The seed cost me \$1. The harvesting including the machine, twine, shocking and stacking cost at least \$1. The thrashing cost \$1. Adding these items I find that the load of oats which bought this 1157 pounds of coal cost me \$6.70, which is at the rate of \$10.65 a ton.

The price of anything is what it costs to get it and so while the nominal price of Rock Springs coal is only \$7 a ton, its real price to the farmer is \$10.65. In the same way if I had bought sugar or coffee or tea or dry goods my purchase would have cost me a third more than the nominal price. I find that I sold forty bushels of oats for \$2.30 less than they cost me to raise them. Now in making this estimate I am not counting anything for the total loss of crop last year. I have not reckoned anything for misfortunes. This is on the basis of a good crop every year and no sickness or bad luck. I would not care so much for all this if I was living comfortably. If the family was properly clothed and fed, if we had a house fit to live in, but as a matter of fact we are not living, we are simply existing. If we were laying up something, if we were paying debts and if we had any outlook or hope for the future it would be different, but we are not only laying up nothing and saving nothing on the debts but we are getting behind at the rate of \$2.30 for every acre of the land we live on. We paid \$20 an acre for the farm but as a matter of fact if we had been paid \$2.30 an acre to live on the farm with the privilege of getting all out of it that there is in it, we would then only have had a fighting chance for a living. Then perhaps by close economy and hard work we might then be able to live comfortably. We might then be able to build a house fit to live in, we might have what we need to eat and wear and read, we might educate the children, but as it is a farm is a burden, and a farmer's life is a profitless drudgery."

Just as John Farmer reached this point in his soliloquy he found himself rounding in to the place he called his home. As he lighted from the wagon his voice lowered into a whisper and as he lifted the lid of the coal box he said "We will talk this thing over in the family tonight."

If your shirts and linen begin to fall to pieces, change your laundry place. Most steam laundries use a preparation for bleaching and making clothes white, whether clean or not, which rots the goods and a garment after a few times going through this process is in shreds. Beware of steam laundries unless you want to be continually buying new goods.

Send us in what you owe on subscription together with a few of your neighbors.

How about Texas?

### Estray Notice.

Taken up at my place near Emerald, one 3 year old cow, light red color, branded on left hip, seems to be figure 2. Came to my place about Sept. 25. Owner can have same by calling, proving property and paying for this notice. Oct. 18, 1895. E. S. DAVIS.

Louis A. Kozensky, 128 North Tenth street, Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors. Pabst Milwaukee Beer. Family trade a specialty. Write for prices.

Barton Fuel Co. 1024 O Street Yard Seventh and Y. Farmer, trade a specialty. All grades hard and soft coal at lowest price Barton Fuel Co., 1024 O Street.