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ELECTION PLURALITIES

Some Interesting Election Figures Compiled by the Independent.

GOLDBUG MAJORITY FADING.

Large Numbers of Bryan and Watson Votes Have Not Been Reported.

Gained Two Million Votes.

From the reports of the press associations and the authentic returns compiled by eastern papers we have compiled the following table of election figures:

States	McKinley	Bryan
Alabama	54,877	181,219
Arkansas	37,512	110,103
California	146,588	144,766
Colorado	26,371	161,269
Connecticut	110,297	56,740
Delaware	20,452	16,615
Florida	11,389	32,213
Georgia	60,161	64,232
Idaho	6,324	28,192
Illinois	607,130	466,703
Indiana	323,719	305,771
Iowa	289,293	223,741
Kansas	157,451	173,042
Kentucky	218,171	217,890
Louisiana	22,012	77,096
Maine	80,421	34,504
Maryland	136,976	104,745
Massachusetts	278,972	105,711
Michigan	298,327	287,251
Minnesota	193,501	139,626
Mississippi	4,730	63,457
Missouri	304,940	363,452
Montana	10,490	43,680
Nebraska	102,564	115,824
Nevada	1,938	8,377
New Hampshire	57,444	21,650
New Jersey	221,367	133,675
New York	819,838	561,513
North Carolina	155,221	174,488
North Dakota	26,336	20,839
Ohio	527,945	478,547
Oregon	48,711	46,789
Pennsylvania	728,300	433,230
Rhode Island	37,437	14,459
South Carolina	9,318	58,801
South Dakota	40,802	40,980
Tennessee	148,773	168,176
Texas	164,886	365,299
Vermont	13,461	67,053
Virginia	60,991	10,607
Washington	135,388	154,985
West Virginia	39,153	51,646
Wisconsin	104,414	92,927
Wyoming	269,131	165,528
Total	7,109,480	6,516,016

In these states Bryan is credited with votes cast for the populist ticket—Bryan and Watson—which were: Alabama, 24,089; Arkansas, 2,889; Florida, 2,053; Illinois, 1,087; Kansas, 1,232; Maine, 2,287; Massachusetts, 15,181; Mississippi, 7,320; New Hampshire, 379; Ohio, 2,615; Pennsylvania, 6,103; Tennessee, 4,525; Texas, 79,966; Utah, 2,202; Vermont, 461; Wyoming, 486. These make a total of 152,375.

McKinley's vote being 7,109,480 and Bryan's 6,516,016, McKinley's plurality is 593,464, with the Bryan and Watson vote in twenty-nine states not counted for Bryan. The Bryan and Watson vote in some of these states, notably Indiana and California, is understood to have been heavy.

Bryan secured one elector in California and one in Kentucky.

In Virginia the state canvassing board threw out a large number of votes, and the final count will be determined by the supreme court.

The total vote for Palmer and Buckner was 132,056 with California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming reporting none.

The vote for the Levering prohibition ticket was 127,174, with Georgia, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, South Carolina and Utah reporting none.

The vote for Bentley, national prohibition, was 9,665, with Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming reporting none.

The pluralities in the various states are as follows:

States	McKinley	Bryan
Alabama	76,842	76,842
Arkansas	72,591	72,591
California	1,822	1,822
Colorado	134,998	134,998
Connecticut	53,557	53,557
Delaware	3,837	3,837
Florida	20,824	20,824
Georgia	34,041	34,041
Idaho	16,868	16,868
Illinois	140,427	140,427
Indiana	17,948	17,948
Iowa	65,552	65,552
Kansas	15,591	15,591
Kentucky	281	281
Louisiana	55,084	55,084
Maine	45,917	45,917
Maryland	32,333	32,333
Massachusetts	173,265	173,265

TO BE THERE IN FORCE

Lancaster County's Delegation to the Free Silver Convention.

ALL ELEMENTS REPRESENTED.

Congressman-Elect Greene Favors Forcing High Tariff Legislation.

To Open People's Eyes.

About sixty free silver men met Saturday evening, pursuant to the call for a joint conference of the populist and democratic county committees and the executive committee of the Bimetallic union, in the committee room at the Lincoln hotel, to select delegates to the free silver conference to be held January 6 in the Lansing theatre. W. M. Morning called the meeting to order and read the published call therefor. Dr. S. H. King was chosen to preside and H. E. Newbranch was made secretary.

Mr. Morning, representing the Bimetallic union, directed attention to the fact that under the call Lancaster county is entitled to twenty-seven delegates, and said that at a conference of the executive committee of the Bimetallic union it had been suggested that the apportionment should be ten democrats, ten populists, six free silver republicans and one prohibitionist. He moved that the apportionment be made on that basis, but Nestor Rummons, chairman of the populist committee, moved to amend by making it ten populists, nine democrats, seven free silver republicans and one prohibitionist. After some contention the amendment was accepted, and the representatives of the various fusion elements gathered in groups to select their respective delegates. There was considerable rivalry for places on the delegation. The following selections were announced and adopted:

Populists—Judge Wheeler, C. G. Bullock, G. W. Burge, C. W. Hoxie, L. E. Lawton, Owsley Wilson, L. N. Leonard, S. W. Beardsley, William Foster, John Wolfe. Alternates—Thomas Malloy, J. C. McNerney, J. S. Hyatt, Cyrus Lindell, H. H. Lyons, Fred A. Miller, J. F. Bishop, J. W. Jacoby, W. Beeson, Dr. Sprague.

Free Silver Republicans—William Morning, at large; G. L. Laws, W. C. Fleury, W. B. Price, L. C. Chapin, Porta Wilson.

Democrats—J. H. Broady, C. S. Jones, Patrick Barton, Major Bohanan, James O'Shea, William Osburn, W. P. Larch, R. N. Sarver, Michael Shee. Alternates—J. J. Angleton, C. A. True, Muldoon, P. H. Cooper, Ed. Fitzgerald, H. E. Newbranch, J. E. Erb, Snowden, H. J. Kent.

The prohibitionists named George E. Bigelow as delegate and Dr. King and H. W. Hardy alternates.

Hon. W. J. Bryan was then made a delegate at large by acclamation and W. M. Morning chairman of the delegation.

At the close of the meeting Hon. W. L. Greene of Kearney, who defeated Prof. Andrews for congress by over 4,000, was invited to make a few remarks, and he talked entertainingly for nearly half an hour. He said that it was his first speech since election but that he made 101 speeches during the campaign. He frequently referred to Mr. Bryan in terms that expressed his great admiration for the man and confidently predicted that four years from now he will be seated in the chair of Washington. He said that since the election many of his republican acquaintances had come to him to say that they had voted for McKinley because they believed it would bring better times, and that if it does not, they have cast their last republican votes. This means that they will be voting with us four years hence, for prosperity has not come and cannot come under a single gold standard. Many honest men who favored free coinage had voted for McKinley because they believed that it was the tariff that was responsible for the hard times, but the republican leaders knew that it was not the tariff, and when Senator Allen called up the republican tariff measure he frightened these leaders mightily. None of them were then in favor of the republican tariff. They were afraid to enact a tariff measure, because the people will then see that it is not the tariff that ails us. The speaker said he believed in aiding the republicans enact a high tariff measure, the higher the better, and he believed in getting behind them with a "gad" and making them do it. He wanted the people to see that the tariff is not what ails the nation, and when we can go before the country on the single issue of the money question, "we will rout the republicans, horse, man and dragons."

Judge Green counseled unanimity of action between the various free silver forces and said that except in name they are the same. During the late campaign one hearing a full silver speech could not tell to what party the speaker belonged if he did not. All are working for the same grand purpose and are moved by the same grand impulse toward the uplifting of humanity. All are bimetallicists rather than democrats or populists or free silver republicans.

Judge Greene's remarks were frequently applauded and were productive of good effect.

Fred's Place, 146 South 11th street for hot lunch every morning; soup from 12 to 1; cold lunch a la carte. 31

AN OPEN LETTER.

A Plattsmouth Barber Suggests a Republican House Cleaning.

Prompted by a long editorial in a recent issue of the State Journal in reference to Senator Allen's speech in the United States senate, a Plattsmouth populist has sent the following to that paper.

To the State Journal: You see fit to howl calamity and to do all you possibly can to bring discredit upon the state of Nebraska, in your attempt to stifle the education of the masses in this state, succeeded in getting control of the state government—both its offices and the legislature. That the legislature will place upon the statute books some wholesome laws which will be of benefit to the people, and by so doing, will turn the X-ray of bright day light upon some legislative acts in which you have had an interest, is your great fear.

Your assertion that the populist orators clamored for a fifty-cent dollar is known to be false by your every reader. The effort put forth by the populists was in behalf of an "honest American dollar," one wherein American interests were considered in preference to that of England alone.

The people's party was before the election, as it is now, in favor of an honest government and an economical administration of public affairs, both state and national, and you fear that the promises will be fulfilled. Your calamity howling and that of others of your ilk, who aried calamity and disaster should Governor Holcomb be elected, was of no use. You could not bring a greater disaster upon Nebraska than your policy has succeeded in bestowing upon the entire country.

The wise and careful administration of Governor Holcomb during the last two years has been such that the entire populist state ticket was elected by a good majority. Since the people of the state have seen fit to select a man whom they have tried and found to be trustworthy and capable, your plutocratic howl is in vain, had when you see your chance for looting the treasury go glimmering, then you resort to abuse of all who dare to stand up in defence of the interests of Nebraska; nor do you stop at traducing the name of the state and calling in question the honesty and integrity of all of its citizens. You have incited your co-conspirators in the east to like acts.

When the only representative that the state has in the United States senate dares to stand up in behalf of the state and its citizens, you make a cowardly attack upon him and all his friends.

The highest ideal of statesmanship of your paper seems to be the amount of money that can be used in a campaign. Not a word do you say about the Douglas county bootlegger. That in your opinion seems to be a fitting way to stand up for Nebraska.

It was expected that when the republicans selected a man to represent Lancaster county in the national republican convention Mr. Gere of the Journal would be selected, but he was turned down and the notorious colored ex-slave and dive keeper was selected as a fitting example of purity to represent Nebraska, and it seems that his color is no blacker than his record, and those of many more who are members of that once "grand old party." Do you not think it would be a wise scheme to clean house a little yourself, Brother Gere, before you hop onto the peps so nimbly?

But let me say that the people are now at the helm, and they will see to it that the interests of the state and her citizens will be looked after, and he who shall attempt to cast into disrepute the good name of the state, shall be called to account, be he a resident of this state or a hireling from another part of the country.

It is the mission of the people's party to preserve the interests and integrity of the state by both word and deed, and he who shall attempt to bring reproach upon the state of Nebraska must receive the rebuke of the highest court in the land, the people themselves.

They passed judgment on the 3rd of last month, and will be in session in the near future, when all that have grievances will be heard.

M. S. BRIGGS.
Plattsmouth, Dec. 16, 1896.

EVEN IN CHICAGO.

Banks Trembling in the Windy City in Spite of Prosperity.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—[Special]—Following the announcement of the failure of the Illinois National, E. S. Dreyer & Co., and Wasmansdyrff & Heinman, two private banking establishments that have cleared through the Illinois National, failed today. Both are fairly large concerns.

Let us all Rejoice.

The people's party is to be thrice congratulated this week, and the reason therefore is that the speculator Coxy has left our ranks—never, let it be fondly hoped, to return. Coxy gained some prestige by his good-roads bond scheme, he gained more notoriety by his leadership of the Commonwealth Army; but he lost all the sympathy and support of true hearted men when he abandoned the footsore and weary army in the city of Washington to starve or die. By that act he laid bare to our view the fact that notoriety held greater sway over him than humanity. His political influence in Ohio has been so great that the people's party, in the late election, did not cast sufficient votes to entitle it to a place on the ticket next year.—Independent Era.

WILL KNOCK IT OUT

Senator Allen's Opinion of Grover's Intention Toward the Resolution.

RELATING TO CUBAN RIGHTS

Stories of Shocking Brutality Responsible for the Feeling Against the Spaniards.

President Farnest It.

Senator William V. Allen is again on Nebraska soil, having arrived from Washington Saturday afternoon. The senator is very emphatic in his declarations upon the Cuban question and the Cameron joint resolution and submitted to an interview on the subject.

"A number of things have operated in the last few days," said he, "which account for the apparent change of opinion among the members of the committee on foreign affairs, and the entire congress, for that matter. The story of General Antonio Maceo's death, and there seems to be but little doubt but that he was ambushed, has had much to do with the determination of congress to take immediate action. Personally, I take no stock in the story circulated that the Cuban general died in an accidental encounter with the Spaniards. The fact remains clear, it seems to me, in spite of all denials, that Maceo was killed under a flag of truce in violation of the commonly accepted rules of warfare among civilized nations.

"The stories of shocking brutality with which the Spanish treated the children and families of the insurgents have also had a strong effect upon the most conservative members of the committee. It is related on good authority that the soldiers in fiendish cruelty have committed acts upon the young girls in the presence of their parents, which should put any civilized nation to shame. The atrocities of the Spaniards are as inexorable as the much talked of Armenian massacres. And here, within a few miles of our shores, this country cannot afford to permit such a state of affairs to continue.

"The revolution will be taken up immediately after the holidays, I think," added the senator, "will be discussed perhaps ten or twelve days, and then passed up to the president. From Secretary Olney's letter, the almost certain inference is that Cleveland will veto the resolution. But it is within the limits of the power of congress to pass the bill over the veto, and that can be done, I think, without any doubt. Secretary Olney's position in claiming that the power to issue such a mandate rests solely with the executive is wrong. When a joint resolution is passed by a sufficient majority it is a law, and the power to recognize Cuba's independence is legislative. Congress is made up of a body of men elected by the people and a voicing the people's sentiments. When that sentiment is emphatically expressed over the president's veto he is merely the instrument of the law making power, and must carry out its behests. Thus congress has the power to declare war and make peace. The passage of the Cameron resolution would not be a declaration of war, of course, but it would be a casus belli, of which Spain might take advantage.

"Do you think Spain would declare war?"

"I think there is no probability of it. It would be merely a bluff if she did. Spain is exhausted and poverty stricken now and it would be the sheerest folly for her to take up arms against a country like this. With her great losses in Cuba and her trouble in the Philippine islands, which is not ended yet, she has just about exhausted her resources. Against great odds, the little island off our coast has coped with her oppressor with a great degree of success. The insurgents hold the interior of the island and the Spanish have no strong fortifications to protect the few cities and positions which they now hold. When Cuba has access to this country for a supply of arms and munitions, that will practically settle the question."

"Does the passage of the resolution mean Cuban independence?"

"Nothing else, as I can see. That is the whole size of it, and the sooner it is done the better. The United States is the guardian of this hemisphere, and under the circumstances it is her bounden duty to interfere. Why, armies of our citizens from all parts of the country are going down there now. There is no doubt of the sentiment of the people, and congress will voice their wishes."

Senator Allen has received many congratulatory letters upon his speech concerning the credit of the west, recently delivered. The senator said he deemed it wise at this time to make an explanation in view of the wild statements made in the east. He said Senator Hoar had come to him and stated that he didn't mean all that he said in his speech. "The fact is," concluded Senator Allen, "Mr. Hoar was full of feeling over the result of the campaign and had just eloped over a little more than he intended."

NEBRASKA'S DEFAMERS.

The Character of the Men Who Slander Her.

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While the newspapers of Chicago and New York are slandering Kansas and

Nebraska it is well to draw attention to the truth. Complaint is made that investors have had losses in those states and the losses are made the basis of attacks upon the voters because they have thought proper to elect state officers of the peoples party, from whom they expect careful and economical government. Those who are wantonly assailing Kansas and Nebraska should remember that the losses to investors were almost invariably the result of putting money into the care of the mushroom investment companies which sprang up all over the west half a dozen years ago, and which were organized and managed by eastern men. Those sharpers bid everybody who had anything to do with them. They victimized those to whom they made bona fide loans and they victimized those who placed money with them for loaning. In many instances they had tools take up pieces of ground upon which excellent crops were raised, the soil being divided, and transferred to the west, the devices common to Wall street. Those of them who succeeded in escaping from the crash with their plunder returned to the east and are now among the loudest of those who are crying out against the prairie states. While they hug their fat pocket books they calumniate a people among whom they dare not show their faces.

But the people in Nebraska are hard working, patriotic and honest men. There are few of them who are not willing to work like slaves during every waking hour to conquer from stubborn nature a subsistence for their families and the means to pay their debts.—Denver News.

ANOTHER BANK FAILS.

State Bank of Minnesota Feels the Breath of Prosperity.

The commission brokers of this city received to-day another odorous whiff from the gale of prosperity that seems to be threatening to wreck the country with good times, as per the stipulation filed by the republican managers prior to McKinley's election. The State Bank of Minnesota, located at St. Paul, went under this morning with extensive liabilities, and it is presumed that other banking concerns associated with it will be compelled to give creditors the icy hand and the alabaster heart. The failure is not as bad as the one yesterday at Chicago, where the National bank of Illinois closed its doors, but it is a sufficiently large hole of straw to demonstrate in which direction the breeze of prosperity is blowing.

An End to Oppression.

Students of municipal problems will not depend upon Glasgow for instruction.

The British towns of Huddersfield and Sheffield have also adopted the policy of municipal ownership. In Sheffield the people had endured intolerable tyrannies from the corporations owning and operating the street-cars. In Huddersfield the same story was told. The citizens determined in both places to put an end to the oppression, and the lines were therefore taken possession of. Fares have been reduced from one-half to a quarter of their former figures. The employees had been working on an average fifteen hours a day. Under municipal ownership their pay increased 100 per cent. In fact, one of the very conspicuous results of municipal ownership is the great improvement in the condition of labor, and another is the reduction of fares from five cents to two.

These English trades people seem to defy the constitution. When they want to overthrow a tyrant they do it, and let the constitution take care of itself.

The Road to Revolution.

When the American people loose confidence in the ballot as the medium through which to register their opinion upon any question, there will be such an explosion as the world has never witnessed. Ballot box stuffers; bulldozers and election returns falsifiers must be punished, honest methods promptly inaugurated or physical revolution is inevitable.—Southern Mercury.

A Dangerous Man.

Most of the preachers of the United States have opposed Mr. Bryan and have called him a "dangerous man." Not one of these same worthies has lifted his voice against W. C. P. Breckenridge, the goldbug democrat and republican candidate for congress in Kentucky. It is high time for the winter revivals of religion to commence.—Central City Democrat.

The Other Fellow's Joke.

Just before election the Erie railroad employed, as we all informed, from six to ten men on each section. Those men all joined the Erie Railroad Sound Money club, so as to please the "powers that be," and hold their jobs. The force has now been reduced to two to each section, and the other fellows are enjoying the joke of sound money.—Sledgehammer, (Penn.)

Coxy's Party.

We've heard of the man who "counted his chickens before they were hatched" but it remained for that excessively modest reformer (?), Coxy, to name his new party before it is born—he calls it the "Coxy party." Why not call it the "Coxy party,"—then the name would not fool anybody.—Industrial Leader.