

Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of WEALTH MAKERS and LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.

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Now will some upstart of a district judge enjoin the legislature?

Many subscribers are delinquent and should make a remittance at once.

The paper is a little short on editorial matter this week. Cause: Editor had the grippe.

A man who is right can afford to wait the verdict of time. Abuse and misrepresentation will not hurt him.

Remember, it was the wide open policy that was to bring prosperity to Lincoln. It has been two years on the way and has not arrived yet.

H. W. Hardy, candidate for city treasurer, if elected will let the people know the exact condition of the cities finances. His honesty is unquestioned, his courage unquailed.

The people have a right to know the condition of the city treasury. They should elect a different set of officers. This is the only way to find out the condition.

John G. Carlisle's first case after leaving the position of secretary of the treasury was as special attorney for J. Pierpont Morgan. The price for treachery evidently being paid.

Hon. W. L. Greene made his first speech in congress last week on the tariff question. It was highly complimented. Mr. Greene's time was extended from forty minutes to one hour.

The legislature has done its duty to the citizens of Lincoln and given them a new and business-like charter. Will the citizens of Lincoln do their duty to themselves and elect an honest set of officials.

Change in the administration in the city of Lincoln might bring to light some of those of the state treasurers. If there is no change how will the people know?

George Hagensiek will make an excellent clerk. He is an honest, straightforward man. His nomination was a compliment to our american citizens which will be appreciated by them; it is fortunate for the fusion forces that he was chosen.

Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer has taken charge of the editorial department of the Topeka Advocate, and will devote his entire time to that paper. The copy that comes to our desk shows marked improvement. The INDEPENDENT wishes the senator success in his new field.

In a private letter from Hon. W. L. Greene, he says that the populists in congress are all united that the fight for free coinage of silver must be kept without abatement. They are none of them in favor of any "change in the fighting issue." The press dispatches state the same facts.

It transpires that the populists have 22 members of the lower house instead of 20. Several of those classed as free silver republicans and one or two classed free silver democrats have gone into the populist caucus. The populists of the house have joined in an appeal to speaker Reed demanding separate party recognition, a thing which they have never received from that autocrat.

P. O. Hedlund was Auditor Moore's duty. Moore is now on trial for embezzlement and his case will finally be decided by the supreme court. If Neville Kirkpatrick is seated and Post, as seems probable, the court which was on Moore's case will not be under the republican party. Did they have anything to do with the action?

Mr. D. forces were fortunate in electing Mr. D. of a candidate for mayor. He is an old resident of the city and is not with the city's welfare. He is in his private character but in his private character any of the republican connection with any dominating gangs which have been in office without city. He will go to do his duty, and he will go to do his duty, and he will go to do his duty. Any man who is not with the city's welfare, and he is not with the city's welfare, and he is not with the city's welfare.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A city or village in many respects resembles an ordinary corporation. It must compete with other cities and villages in its business transactions. It must look to the procuring of new industries; to the protection and care of those located within its limits. It must protect the weaker industries from the richer and more powerful, for the success of the city or village depends upon the multiplicity and diversity of its industries. To allow railway companies to charge unfair rates, or water and lighting companies to charge exorbitant prices, is to cripple the business interests of the city. For under such conditions it is impossible for its citizens to compete with others more fortunately located. Its bonds and obligations must be met when due. Its credit must be maintained. The directors of a city, its officers, should be men versed in all branches of business, competent and capable of dealing with its many problems. The property-owners and electors of a city should be as careful in the selection of the officers as they would be in the selection of a president or secretary of any other corporation or business association in which they might be interested.

The INDEPENDENT believes the business men of Lincoln will protect their own interests by selecting a competent and capable business man as the chief director of the affairs of this city.

THE LINCOLN CITY TICKET.

The city ticket nominated by the reform forces of Lincoln, in most respects, a strong one. Mr. Brown for mayor, will inspire confidence. He is one of the best known business men in the city and his well known character for honest and careful business methods will insure an upright, economical administration.

The withdrawal of Mr. Lawton for city treasurer was regretted by all, but by the selection of Mr. N. W. Hardy an equally good man is put in his place.

The candidate for city clerk, George A. Hagensiek, is one of the oldest residents of Lancaster county. He is a man who is universally liked and will be a strong candidate.

In the decision that was agreed upon the silver republicans get mayor, the populists, city treasurer and county trustee and the democrats city clerk. The populists get two councilmen, the silver republicans two and the democrats three.

The prospects for electing the ticket are the best that have ever been for electing any opposition ticket in the history of the city. Taxpayers are generally dissatisfied with the extravagance of the present city government; and the moral element is disgusted with the present tax methods of enforcing the laws against gambling, prostitution and the saloons.

There seems to be practical harmony between all the elements of reform and we believe, with proper effort, the result will be victory.

THE RECOUNT MIDDLE.

The INDEPENDENT this week gives all the correspondence concerning the recount case. This is self-explanatory. It can leave little doubt as to this one fact: That there is a very large legitimate increase shown. This fact is admitted by Mr. Hedlund and reiterated by the other commissioners and by Secretary of State Porter.

Mr. Hedlund, by the way, leaves himself in a very unenviable position. If the charges that he makes are true, then he was a party to the crime as he never raised a voice of protest during the entire sittings of the board. He kept tally sheet and, if we believe his own admissions, he was guilty of putting down a wrong count, knowing it was wrong, without a word of objection.

But if his charges are not true, and that they are not we have the word of five other commissioners and the secretary of state besides considerable circumstantial evidence, then Mr. Hedlund is left in the attitude of a deliberate falsifier, with evidently no other motive than to defeat the recount itself.

What is the object of the republicans in trying to prevent the recount? Do they fear the result? Is there something they do not wish exposed?

Here at the capitol, it is a well understood fact that the man who is pushing the fight to prevent the recount is G. W. Post, chairman of the republican state central committee, also a brother of A. M. Post, chief justice of the supreme court.

Is it possible that there is something in connection with the original count on the amendment increasing the number of supreme judges that Mr. Post does not want known? And is it possible that Judge Post through his brother is now trying to prevent seating the two additional judges, when he was one of the chief promoters of the measure, passed two years ago, under which they were elected?

All that the populists of the state demand is that this recount be fairly, speedily and honestly made. If the amendment was carried and for some reason the count on the ballots was suppressed, they want the people to know it. On the other hand, if the

attempts were not carried, they want the fact settled beyond cavil and have done with it.

All that they desire is to arrive at the peoples' will. After they have done so they will see that that will is carried out whatever it may be.

The matter has now passed into the hands of the legislature. A new board, composed of senators and representatives, will at once be appointed. The recount will go on and no further delay will be brooked.

The election of a city council and a mayor favorable to the municipal ownership of a lighting plant means a saving of thousands of dollars to the people of Lincoln. The fusion candidates, besides being men of standing and character are in favor of breaking the monopoly which has cost the city thousands of dollars each year. Experience has shown that the price of light can be reduced substantially one-half when the light is furnished by the city. Can it be that the people of Lincoln are willing to pay so much a year for the sake of having officials who call themselves republicans? The republican machine had an opportunity to take the side of the people, but it refused to do so. If the machine disregards its duty to the rank and file of the party, why should they feel under obligations to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the machine? This is a question which appeals to the pocket books of the people. If the managers of the lighting plant are justified in making all they can out of the people of the city, why should not the people feel justified in looking out for their own interests? Fusion success means cheaper light.

Lincoln must now have cheaper gas and our own electric lights. The following is some inside figures regarding Lincoln's Light and gas problem: Take first place, the present plant is stocked for \$1,000,000 and bonded for \$334,000 at 6 per cent. The city has been held up for street lighting for a trifle more than the interest on the bonds and besides that they have been paying 4 per cent dividend on the capital stock of \$1,000,000 which in round numbers the city has had to pay, together with the private citizens using it \$60,000 per year net, which covers the interest on bonds and 4 per cent dividend. The bonded indebtedness is more by at least \$100,000 than a new plant complete with all modern improvements, so that the city and citizens should not have to pay more than the interest on their present bonds. The wear and tear and cost of operating the stock is of little or no value and should not be considered, as a new plant can be put in for much less than the bonds. That being the case the city should have all of her lights all night lights and at a cost of not more than \$5.00 per light and our gas for at least 50 per cent of what we now have to pay. By all the information I can get gas does not cost to exceed 30 cents 1000 ft delivered at the burners. Sixty cents would make 100 per cent profit. Take the city of Belfast, Ireland, which owns its own plant sells gas at 60 cents per 1000 with from 5 to 20 per cent off according to amount used with coal at \$3.09 per ton and last year made \$335,000 net profit to the city.

The Ohio penitentiary produced their own gas at the expense of 26 cents per 1000 ft and if they had to hire the labor for their small plant it would only have cost 39 cents per 1000 including interest on the money invested. This is the report to the governor, J. R. H. Green superintendent of gas.

The people of Lincoln have demanded reform in their city government. They have made spasmodic efforts to obtain it by selecting one or two city officers and concentrating their efforts upon them, to find that, when elected, these officers were powerless in their efforts to give relief because their efforts were thwarted at every turn by their associates, selected by the minority of the majority party.

No one political party has been sufficiently strong to nominate and elect a full set of city officers pledged to reform, except the republican party, and that party has been dominated in city affairs, its best representatives turned down and then silenced by the party whip in the hands of the unscrupulous minority composed of ward heeled and the employees of men and industries seeking to absorb the taxes without giving to the people any adequate return for their money. A respectable majority of the republican party condemns the looting of the city treasury by the infamous lighting contract and other forms of plunder, but the minority, which profits by dishonest government directly and indirectly, has been able to make itself necessary to the nomination of its candidates for every city office because it is always organized, always active, and works under the unit rule.

The question to be answered in this election is, Can the barnacles on the republican ship thwart the will of the whole people?

The effort to do so is being now made and will continue to be made by stirring up jealousies and disaffection in the fusion ranks and applying the party lash in their own ranks. The ticket which has been nominated by the three conventions, culminating in a strong citizens movement is exceptionally strong, because of the fact that it represents the

combined efforts of three distinct party organizations and carries the support of good citizens independent of party lines, while there is not a single nominee who has at any time been supported by or connected in any manner with the elements which have brought disgrace upon the republican party through corrupt methods and measures. There may be candidates who for personal or other reasons you would not select or who would not have been selected by a majority of one or the other of the parties entering into the movement but no man can truthfully say that any convention of his own party, has ever selected a ticket on which he would not make some changes, if he consulted his own judgment. How then can the joint action of three distinct parties assisted by citizens of all parties select a candidate who would be the choice of all of one political party?

Every candidate selected is pledged to enforce the law and guard the interests of the city by using his utmost endeavor to give the people a clean, honest and efficient city government, and they will keep the pledge, if for no better reason, because the people who demand that kind of a government are going to elect them and they will owe no obligation, moral or political to the forces that have made republican city government distasteful to all law abiding citizens without regard to their religion or political faith.

This is no time to indulge personal preferences or humor distinct political beliefs. Help to let in upon the municipal affairs of this city the broad, open light of day, by placing them in charge of municipal officers, most of whom have spent the greater part of their active lives here without becoming politicians and have proven themselves safe, conservative, active and clean business men and women representing almost every legitimate business interest of the city, except political intrigue. If you wish to see the people and restore it to the rule of the people, elect the entire fusion ticket.

The United States Supreme court has decided that the anti-trust law is binding on railroads. The effect of the decision will be far reaching. It will probably break up every freight and passenger association in the United States. Already railroad attorneys, presidents and other officials are advising their respective lines to draw out of the combines. A rate war seem possible.

TWO CITY CHARTERS.

Lincoln and Omaha are now each under new charters. Both instruments were framed by the majority element in the legislature and passed over the United republican opposition. Both charters provide for a fire and police commission appointed by the governor which commission shall have full control over the fire and police departments of their respective cities. Both charters provide for a considerable saving in official salaries. Both make it possible for the cities to take charge of their own lighting and street car facilities, if it is desirable to do so.

The fire and police commissions are non-partisan. The governor has made appointments for both cities. They are as follows: Omaha—Dr. J. H. Peabody (pop); Judge D. D. Gregory, (rep); Lee Herdman and W. C. Bullard (dem.) Lincoln—Fred A. Miller (pop); Judge A. S. Tibbetts (dem.); J. H. McClay (rep.) These are all gentlemen of the very highest standing and their appointment is giving nearly universal satisfaction.

SCISSORS DEPARTMENT.

We are Puzzled.

With corn selling out west at nine cents a bushel and potatoes at ten cents a bushel, and lots of other things at proportionate prices, we are puzzled to know why everything is so high in Boston. Seems as though the farmers and consumers might find some better way of doing business.

And with big fish eating up the little ones in almost every branch of trade we are puzzled to know where our ship of state is drifting and what is to be the outcome.

Is it not high time for the patriotic and christian people of this country, both rich and poor to consider this question—throw upon it all the light possible and then by proper education in all our schools and proper laws in all our halls of legislation, avert what seems to us a great and growing danger.—George T. Angell, in Dumb Animals (Boston.)

Mark Hanna has cut the wages of his miners employed near Pittsburg to 60 cents per ton. They formerly got 75c. He made his employees sign a contract at that figure for a year. Evidently he don't expect prosperity during that time or if so don't intend his employees to get any of it.—Free Republic (Louisville, Ky.)

One Benefit of Municipal Ownership.

The city of Belfast, Ireland, has been making a large profit on the gas works controlled by it. Last year's profit was \$67,377. It has been decided to lower the cost to consumers, although the present price is ridiculously low, according to American standards. Hereafter gas will be sold at 60 cents per 1000 feet instead of 65 cents, and there will be a further discount of from 5 per cent to 20 per cent dependent upon the amount consumed. United States Consul Toney, at Belfast, has supplied the department of state with a full statement of the cost of producing Belfast's gas.—Silver Knight.

Japan has not adopted the gold standard. But eight hundred banks have

been started over there, and they want to control the currency of the empire, and draw interest on every yen that the people use. So they have introduced a bill into the lower house of the Japanese diet to cut down basic money and substitute bank credit inflations of scarce gold. This "mint bill" it is thought has no prospect of success; but, if it goes through, Japan will soon have suspensions of specie payments, frequent panics and all the blessings of that kind now enjoyed by the United States. But she will ruin her export trade, and this will be good for England, and for American carpets, silks and bicycles. The destruction of Japan now depends on how many Shermans and Clvelands she has for politicians.—Silver Knight.

Uncle Sam owns the postal service, his employees work 48 hours a day and receive a salary from six hundred dollars to several thousands. The telephone is owned by corporations. The messages are delivered at any time of day or night, within certain limits. The work is done by half grown boys who receive from \$2.75 to \$4 per week, of ten hours a day. This is one of the small differences between public and private ownership.—Non-Conformist.

Bob Ingersoll lectured in this city on the 14th inst. on "How to Reform a Man." He lectured on a similar subject last fall which evidently means Bob reforms by the \$ mark, and now the fool people want to see the man who prostituted his principles during the presidential campaign.—Non-conformist.

HARDY'S COLUMN.

Salaries and Reformers—Congress and Protection—How to Succeed on a Farm.

To talk reform before election and to vote for it in the legislature are quite different things. Corporations, trusts and special privilege men flatten out many a loud talker so they resemble a piece of putty after being stepped on. We expected a fair adjustment of salaries, on the constitutional scale as laid out for state officers, but that reform looks doubtful. But with the disappointment we are going to get several grand reform laws. Thieves and Shylocks will not fatten in the future as in the past.

Congress is potting away on the tariff. Everybody wants a big price for what they sell and a low price for what they buy and that is the grand doctrine of protection. Those who are forced to sell the product of their labor abroad are made to pay an increased price to those who sell it at home. It is really all owl for the farmer and turkey for the manufacturer.

HOW TO SUCCEED ON A FARM.

There was little to do the rest of the summer and fall only to put up hay and other fire wood. Almost every day a cow load of one or the other was hauled. It was James' plan to lay in two or three years' supply of wood for he anticipated that an increase of settlers would decrease the supply.

Late in September he learned that a large train of Elkes peak freight oxen were hauled a few miles below and the owners were selling off the neck sore and lame ones cheap. He called a counsel of Sue and himself to decide whether he better go and buy a yoke of them. The entire contents of both presses was less than eighty-five dollars. Would it answer to pay fifty dollars for a yoke of oxen? They could not expect to sell much for at least three years. The calves and pigs must be raised. The corn must be kept to feed. But they would not need to buy much. They had three years clothing on hand, at least they could get along. They had garden truck and plenty and would have fifty or a hundred bushels of corn. Their four could be corn meal, their meat could be venison. Jim was only waiting for Joe to go with him and they could down a fat deer any day, at any rate they could do it if their winchets were not spoiled shooting rebs. The hen's eggs would pay for their salt and sugar and as for their tea and coffee, tobacco and whisky they wanted none of them. But should they be sick, there was the stick. "Go and buy the oxen" said Sue "and if we are sick we will sell one of the cows or the oxen again, they will bring more after you have fed and trained them a month." But how much will it answer to pay? "Pay all you have in your purse," said Sue, "my purse will carry us through."

Before noon the next day, Jim returned with the oxen. Sue laughed when she saw them. "You don't call them oxen, do you? I should call them a yoke of scabs and limps. They were good illustrations of whacking and bull punching for there was not much natural skin on their bodies. But when she found out that thirty dollars bought them she thought it was a good answer. Now, says Jim, I can plow and tend my twenty acres of corn and break twenty or thirty more. He hid the money by buying a plow, drag and corn cultivator.

The second year there was a big crop. Jim put a thousand bushels of corn into a pole and brush crib. Joe had the satisfaction of sending back word that he had twenty-five hundred bushels of corn and twice hundred of wheat. But Joe got into debt. He bought plows, planters, riding cultivators, mowers, reapers and finally a threshing machine and after he had sold his corn and wheat he was still in debt.

The third year Jim planted forty acres of corn while Joe planted fifty and sowed seventy-five of wheat. The hot winds and the hoppers came. Corn was a failure but Jim's thousand bushels in the crib kept his hogs growing and they increased beyond the fifty mark. Three or four fat ones were sold in the fall, the house shingled and a poor laid. Joe's wheat was good but after threshing, selling and paying his hired man, he was still deeper in debt.

Five years more rolled around. Both men were struggling manfully, working hard and economizing. The hot winds and hoppers came again and all was desolation. Everybody wanted to sell and get out of the country. Jim had several thousand bushels of corn in the crib and had saved money enough to buy another house and by the side of his, Joe's debts had increased so that he had to mortgage everything he had. Four years more and the mortgage was foreclosed and Joe's farm was sold.

The next day after the sale Jim vendod his way up to Joe's, apparently to find out what he was going to do. He found Jim planning to pull up and move to the republican valley. "Now I don't want you to go" said Jim, "we have al-

ways been together and I want you to stay. I own your farm and I want you more than I want your farm. It shall be yours as long as you stay on it, only you shall promise me not to run in debt a dollar for anything. When you can buy for me another quarter I'll give you a clear deed."

Just then Sue came across the garden. "Does she know it?" said Joe. Yes and we agreed she should tell May and I tell you.

(To be Continued.)

Opinions of an Old Maid.

The bank president came into my office, "Well," he said, "Robert was knocked out." I replied with some severity of tone that I was not interested in prize fights. However he gave me some of the details and went away having done, I supposed, the whole duty of man. When I read the papers that evening, I studiously avoided anything on the subject, and went to supper with I trust, a moderately decent collection of thoughts in my mind. But the business man laid bare further particulars, which I attempted to forget. A teacher whom I met in the evening told me again that he was the better brute, but by bad time I had forgotten, and except for my friends would not know now. This is what it means to have friends. You can skip whole columns in the newspapers, but you can't get away from your friends. Now I never went to a prize fight, and don't even know what a "round" is and if I live to be seven hundred and fifty, I hope I shall know less and less about such things every year. But I want to register my opinion that a man who would go to watch a bloody affair of that sort is no gentleman, and who's more he isn't even an apology for a man. Tonyson was right when he said the tiger lay very close to the surface in the average human being. One doesn't have to read lengthy themes on evolution to be convinced that the brute age is not many centuries back of us. Give us the Olympic games, the tilt with spear and lance, or even foot-ball, but spare us the knowledge that our fellow men have ever stooped so low as to witness without shame the spectacle of two brutes pounding each other with their fists until one of them loses more blood than the other and goes over. If I owned even an apology of a man, and he should presume to even bet on a prize fight the money that ought to pay for my Easter bonnet, there would be a domestic crisis at once.

But while we enthuse over something that happened out in Nevada, it may not be wholly immoral to cast a glance around home. Whoever it was that invented the parable of the mote and the beam did the race an everlasting service. I hope nobody in Lincoln has washed much sloquence on the degeneracy of Nevada, because I think they would do better to discharge their ammunition at home. When it comes to the point where a traveling man can't walk in safety from the Lincoln hotel to the Missouri Pacific depot at nine o'clock in the evening when the hotel keepers have to warn their guests to be on the safe side and ride to the depots, then I think that domestic affairs should engross the attention of all decent Lincolnites. Now I am only an old maid. I cannot vote and the legislature thinks it isn't expedient to give me a chance to. The reputation of Lincoln is as dear to me as if I had voted the republican ticket in Lincoln ever since I was twenty-one. It makes just as much difference to me whether a manner of human beasts are given full liberty to pray upon their fellow men and women, as if I had been privileged to go and come at Bud Lindseys beck and call for years. It is just as vital matter to me that the town where I dwell my alma mater should have an exceptionally clear moral atmosphere with which to surround the boys and girls who throng the old campus, as if I had censured with the third ward republicans for the last century. It doesn't matter how the city of Lincoln stands on free silver or tariff or any other national issue. They may continue the god standard and give us high tariff on wool and sugar; and they may resolve until they are gray that we all sympathize with Greece and Cuba; the self-satisfied church goes mad and agonize over Armenia and all the people may send corn to India's famine stricken districts, but the only thing left for the voters of Lincoln to do if there exist any where traces of the "spark of celestial fire" is to stand up and be counted against the continuance of the municipal corruption that makes our city's name a byword throughout the state. If I could vote I should know which side to be on. I should not wait for some caucus of men to tell me either. On the whole I don't think the men of Lincoln have anything to be proud of in the way they have used the sacred trust—the ballot.

A SHOOTING SCAPE

D. D. Rogers, Negro Waiter, Fires Four Shots at Chas. Moore.

For some time there has been a standing quarrel between D. Rogers and Chas. Moore, two of the negro waiters at the Lincoln hotel. On Tuesday afternoon the two men met at the corner of 10th and P. Streets, and an angry quarrel took place for a short time when Rogers drew a revolver and fired four shots, one of which hit Moore and another struck into the arm of Chris Gustafson standing near by. It is not thought that either of the wounds are serious. Both men were arrested.

Great Sales Hood's Sarsaparilla Hood's Pills