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STATE SCHOOL MONEY.

The June Apportionment of School Funds and What it Shows

THE LARGEST EVER MADE.

Some Interesting Comparisons With the Preceding Administration.

The Effect of Populist Rule.

The state of Nebraska is reaping a rich harvest from its crop of populism. State warrants have risen in price fully 7 per cent since the beginning of the reign of populism. The state's credit is such that at the present time its warrants sell at par in all parts of the east. If there is any discount on a warrant it consists only of the commission charged by the broker at this end of the line for negotiating the sale. The eastern investors pay par. The school fund also shared in the profits of honest management of the state's finances.

Treasurer Meserve has notified the state superintendent of public instruction that he has on hand ready to be distributed among the public school districts of the state as it may be apportioned by the state superintendent the sum of \$362,226.03. This is the largest sum that has ever been distributed to public schools of the state at a single apportionment. It is due to the better investment of the state funds, and the better collection of interest on them for the state by the treasurer. All the interest that Mr. Meserve has collected has been turned into the school fund, while under preceding administrations large sums of state money have been loaned without interest or at a very low rate. Either this is true or preceding state treasurers have converted the interest to their own use.

A comparison of the present apportionment with that of one year ago brings out some interesting details. The tables for the two years, with the sources from which the money is derived are given.

From state school tax.....	\$ 77,829 92
From interest on school lands sold.....	151,806 05
From interest on lands leased.....	43,890 14
From interest on United States consols.....	450 00
From interest on state funding bonds.....	13,056 69
From saline lands sold and leased.....	2,688 98
From interest on school district bonds.....	703 00
From interest on county bonds.....	69,504 11
From amount not apportioned in December, 1896, it being held in suspended banks.....	2,803 14
Total apportionment June 1897.....	\$362,226 03

Amount reported by the state treasurer and apportioned in June 1896, the last semi-annual apportionment under the republican administration of state affairs for the mid-summer or June distribution was as follows:	
From state school tax.....	61,796 25
From interest on lands sold.....	83,617 35
From interest on lands leased.....	20,017 70
From interest on state deposits.....	3,096 61
From interest on state funding bonds.....	13,056 69
From interest on United States consols.....	300 00
From interest on saline lands sold and leased.....	2,273 14
From interest on county bonds.....	74,106 80
From interest on school district bonds.....	2,153 58
Total June, 1896, apportionment.....	\$260,410 12

As compared with the amount distributed last June the figures show that there will be \$101,815.89 more this year. The comparison with the last December apportionment, the very last that republican state officers had anything to do with, shows a still larger margin in favor of the careful management and honest endeavor in the interest of the school children of the state by those whom the republicans last fall declared they were afraid to trust with the "honor of the state."

The last December apportionment gave to the schools just \$130,267.73 less than the amount which will be divided by Superintendent Jackson next month and paid out to the several counties from Treasurer Meserve's office. The nearest approach ever made to the amount of this apportionment was the apportionment made in December, 1892, of \$358,126.20, and the next largest was made in the June apportionment of that same year, this last being \$319,283.57.

It should be observed that in the first three items in the tables given above showing the sources from which this school money is derived, namely, state school tax, interest on school lands sold and interest on school lands leased, there is an increase this year over last of over \$107,000. Besides showing that the state is not given up to despair and

ruin because the republicans were turned out, it shows that the great increase in the amount of money the school children will get the benefit of is made in these items, where the care and vigilance and business-like methods of the state officers, charged with the duty of looking after this money, counts for most.

State Superintendent Jackson has completed the apportionment among the counties and they will receive as follows:

Adams.....	\$6,096 20	Johnson.....	\$4,162 28
Antelope.....	4,040 00	Kearney.....	3,778 80
Banner.....	492 43	Keith.....	784 77
Blaine.....	184 99	Keya Paha.....	1,029 86
Boone.....	3,329 49	Kimball.....	171 48
Box Butte.....	1,437 89	Knox.....	4,712 06
Boyd.....	1,718 88	Lancaster.....	20,049 85
Brown.....	1,528 81	Lincoln.....	3,383 53
Buffalo.....	7,386 11	Logan.....	375 29
Burt.....	4,598 26	Loup.....	416 71
Butler.....	5,995 00	Madison.....	5,998 90
Cass.....	8,552 18	McPherson.....	32 22
Cedar.....	4,018 79	Merrick.....	5,046 11
Chase.....	908 49	Nance.....	2,390 33
Cherry.....	1,350 27	Nebraska.....	4,356 28
Cheyenne.....	1,411 23	Nickols.....	5,270 35
Clay.....	6,918 43	Otoe.....	5,172 85
Colfax.....	4,688 18	Pawnee.....	4,198 19
Conrad.....	3,715 90	Perkins.....	798 78
Custer.....	7,119 02	Phelps.....	3,992 42
Dakota.....	2,278 09	Pierce.....	2,863 20
Dawes.....	2,769 68	Platte.....	6,400 88
Dawson.....	4,274 83	Polk.....	4,356 28
Deuel.....	750 35	Red Willow.....	5,307 28
Dixon.....	3,777 18	Richardson.....	7,480 03
Dodge.....	7,788 31	Rock.....	507 17
Douglas.....	3,715 90	Saline.....	7,158 45
Dundy.....	840 54	Sarpy.....	2,552 86
Fillmore.....	5,554 81	Saunders.....	8,499 17
Franklin.....	3,302 05	Scott's Bluff.....	547 70
Frontier.....	3,715 90	Seward.....	3,919 70
Furnas.....	4,543 12	Sheridan.....	2,464 88
Gage.....	10,270 69	Sherman.....	2,630 40
Garfield.....	511 32	Sioux.....	659 94
Geary.....	1,352 01	Stanton.....	2,565 89
Grant.....	101 60	Thayer.....	5,092 02
Greene.....	1,989 27	Thomas.....	184 97
Hall.....	5,982 08	Thompson.....	974 23
Harrison.....	4,387 69	Taylor.....	2,860 06
Harlan.....	3,527 83	Washington.....	4,899 78
Hayes.....	1,013 29	Wayne.....	5,214 47
Hitchcock.....	1,924 74	Webster.....	4,716 25
Holt.....	4,987 61	Wheeler.....	384 25
Hooker.....	89 28	York.....	6,387 18
Howard.....	4,088 28		
Jefferson.....	5,743 02	Total.....	\$362,226 03

HE COULDN'T DENY A FAVOR.

Bolin Explains Cause of His Downfall—Taken to Lincoln.

Henry Bolin, the ex-city treasurer of Omaha, was removed Tuesday afternoon by Sheriff McDonald from the county jail to the penitentiary at Lincoln to begin the service of his nineteen year sentence in the penitentiary.

In leaving Bolin bore up remarkably well. To a World-Herald reporter he said that he had resigned himself to his fate and that he would endure his servitude without giving way to despair. When a reporter offered him a few cigars he quietly refused to accept them, saying that he has determined to break himself of the use of tobacco, and would attempt to forget his past life in seeking that which is higher than human life. He asked if he would be permitted at the penitentiary to read such books as he could obtain when his work was done, and being assured that he would find no opposition to his having that much pleasure, he expressed the greatest gratification.

He said that he would do whatever work might be assigned to him to do with all possible diligence and carefulness, but hoped that he would not be given work which would be beyond his strength, as his rapidly approaching old age rendered him less capable every day of performing rough and toilsome labor. He leaves his family in confidence that his two boys will work for and support their mother, so that she can live without privation, and he looks forward, though without too great a hope, that his term may be shortened by gubernatorial clemency.

He said in substance that his greatest crime was in his weakness in being unable to refuse his friends, and added that those who imposed upon him in his weakness and who receive nearly all of the money taken from the city are equally guilty with himself. If anything, more so, because with him his softness of heart was a constitutional defect from which he could not recover himself and they used this fact to draw him into disgrace and dishonour.

He spoke bitterly of the fact that Jerome K. Coulter, his deputy, is at large, and that appearances indicate that he will not be prosecuted, although, he said, Coulter deserves punishment more than himself.

He broke off this line of speech rather abruptly, as though he was sorry to have been betrayed by his feelings to drift into an attack on others, and thanking the reporters for the fairness with which they had treated him, he turned slowly and sorrowfully away.

A Sad Death.

Mr. Chas. A. Benner, a brother-in-law of Hon. Geo. W. Leidigh, died at Lancaster last Saturday. He was sixty three years of age and had been ill only a short time. During his illness he was attended by Drs. Lowry and Romine, of this city. The funeral service was held at the place of his death. The exercises were conducted by Elder Howe.

Mr. Benner was born in Philadelphia in 1834 where he resided during his life. He was a successful hardware merchant and had come west with his wife to visit Warden Leidigh and other relatives. His death was very unexpected. The body was taken to Philadelphia for interment. Warden Leidigh accompanied his sister, Mrs. Benner on the trip.

WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

To Adopt the Morgan Resolution Recognizing the Belligerent Rights of Cuba.

OPINION OF SENATOR ALLEN.

Something of the Horrible Barbarity of the Spanish Soldiers.

Probable Delay in the House.

Senator Allen is recognized as a leading authority on international law, and as one of the principal advocates of the adoption of the Morgan resolution by the United States senate his opinion as to the probable effect of its adoption is of great interest to the American people. He has given his opinion in a letter published in the World-Herald which we reproduce.

The Morgan resolution as passed reads: "Resolved, etc. That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each and all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Senator Allen says, I have been asked by the World-Herald to answer the following questions:

First—What effect will the Morgan resolution have when signed by the president, and.

Second—What privileges, if any, will it confer on the Cuban insurgents, and will citizens of the United States be permitted to aid the Cubans?

The Morgan resolution which has just passed the senate is a joint resolution, and before it can become operative must pass the house of representatives and receive the president's signature, or if it should fail to receive his signature it must be passed over the executive veto by a constitutional majority of two-thirds of each house. In either event it would become a law. A joint resolution is a law and has all the force of any other statute, and the Morgan resolution would, under such circumstances be ipso facto a recognition of belligerent rights in the Cuban insurgents. Senator Morgan's resolution was passed as a concurrent resolution a year ago. A concurrent differs from a joint resolution in the fact that the former is simply an expression of the opinion of congress. It does not have the force of law beyond congressional circles and does not require the president's signature. The Morgan resolution may or may not pass the house. In view of the fact that Mr. Reed has not appointed any committees and does not manifest a disposition to aid its passage, it is reasonably certain that the resolution when it reaches the house will be permitted to rest in a pigeon hole for an indefinite time. It ought not to be so, but it doubtless will be. If there was ever a time in the history of Cuba when her people needed the active support of the government of the United States that time is the present. They are being driven from their homes and herded like sheep in the cities and villages, where they are permitted to starve and be assailed and wasted by disease, and where they are dying by thousands; and this cruelty does not stop with the able bodied men of Cuba. It is not confined to those who are in rebellion. It extends to men too old for war, and boys to young, to women and children. The cruelty of Weyer cannot find a parallel in the history of a hundred years. The enactment of Senator Morgan's resolution into a law would in itself be a recognition of belligerent rights in the Cuban insurgents and would place them upon an equality with Spain in our markets and ports. They could then buy guns, ammunition and supplies of all kinds as freely and unrestrictedly as can Spain or any other country. It might be construed by Spain into a casus belli, but we should be prepared for such an event. There is not, however, the slightest likelihood of Spain declaring war against the United States. It would be the height of folly. Spain is in no way prepared for hostilities. If Morgan's resolution goes no further than the senate it will have a deadly effect on Spanish credit. Spanish bonds are at a discount; her paper money possesses but little value; her credit is practically gone, and she is making a desperate effort to create a larger bonded indebtedness and re-establish her credit, and this resolution will of itself make that event almost impossible.

In answering your first I have answered partially the second question. The people of the United States should be permitted, under such circumstances, to trade with Cuba without restriction, as much so as they could with any other nation or the people of any other country. The line of demarcation between belligerent rights and full independence is very shadowy. It lies in the simple fact that in case of recognition of independence the government recognized would have a right to send a minister to this country, who would be received at our diplomatic court. But belligerent carries with it every other right that independent government would possess, the right to trade with our people, to buy and sell and to communicate with them under the same terms and conditions they could with others. The sentiment in the east is in favor of Cuban independence is stronger than it is in the west,

although it is very pronounced even in this trans-Missouri country. Spanish cruelty in Cuba is inexplicable. It assumes the worst form of barbarity; the atrocities are horrible.

War is made upon women, babes, old men and young boys. Instances are given of cruelty that would make Robespierre blush for shame. Children have been taken by the heels, in the presence of their mothers and hacked to pieces by the deadly machette, the mothers themselves violated and put to death, because mothers and children were Cubans, and because, perchance, they might have had a relative in the insurgent army or may have expressed in some slight form sympathy for their country and countrymen.

The Morgan resolution is in substance a joint resolution, introduced a year ago last December, but upon which the senate could not be induced to act. It is to be hoped that it will pass the house receive executive approval, become a law and be speedily enforced. Cuba is between 600 and 700 miles long and has an average width of forty miles. Four-fifths of it is and has been in the possession of the insurgents from the start, and in four of the provinces Cuba has an established government. Its judiciary is perfect; it levies and collects taxes; maintains the peace and order and performs all the functions of a thoroughly established government. That Cuba will succeed I have no doubt. Her success may be delayed, but it will come through the active support and sympathy of the American people. She should receive the prompt support of the government of the United States, the guardian of liberty upon this continent, and the last hold of a decaying monarchy upon the western hemisphere, now upon the island of Cuba—the splendid gem lying south of the Peninsula of Florida and north of the Caribbean sea—should be forever loosened.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

AN INDUSTRIOUS CONGRESSMAN

R. D. Sutherland of the 5th District Home for a Vacation.

Congressman Sutherland of the Fifth district was in Lincoln for a few hours one day last week. He was on his way home for a week's vacation. In a conversation with him we learned that he enjoys his work in Washington and except for the excessive heat finds it a very agreeable place to live. Of course a populist congressman cannot secure any very responsible or influential positions on committees from a man like Speaker Reed. The speaker finds little use for the members of congress except those who are members of the committee on rules. Reed insists upon the regular and prompt attendance of the rules committee and an immediate compliance with his wishes and suggestions. Under such conditions no legislation can be put through congress except with Reed's consent. As a consequence Mr. Sutherland has found it more profitable for his district to look after special legislation in its interest and to push pension claims. He has about 300 claims of old soldiers to each of which he has given his personal attention and calls at the pension office daily to crowd them forward as fast as possible. He has secured in all 5,600 volumes of valuable government publications and has had them distributed among the school districts in the big fifth. These books are of a high class and considerable value. The school directors, teachers and scholars appreciate Mr. Sutherland's successful efforts in their behalf.

He has also introduced a bill to purchase ground for a public building at Hastings, and another to provide for the free coinage of silver. Every bill in relation to the currency question receives his careful consideration. For a new member Mr. Sutherland has been very successful in securing favors for his constituents. He expects to remain in Nebraska a week unless he hears that a vote is to be reached on the Cuban belligerency resolutions, in which case he will return at once to Washington as he wishes to be recorded on the side of the Cubans. When he goes to Washington at the session next winter he expects to take his family with him to spend the winter.

A MARK OF ESTEEM.

The Employees of H. Herpolsheimer & Co., Show Their Good Will.

The return of Henry Herpolsheimer to the city was duly celebrated by the 150 employees of the store of Herpolsheimer & Co., who called at the home 1245 E street, and presented the surprised host and hostess with the following address handsomely engraved:

"We, the employees of the firm of Herpolsheimer & Co., take advantage of your safe return from Europe to tender to you our congratulations on having you with us.

We sincerely hope that you have enjoyed your journey to the fatherland and that you return to us with renewed health and spirits to resume the career of usefulness which Providence has decreed that you shall fill in this community.

"In tendering to you this address we simply voice the sentiments of esteem and regard in which we have always held you and hope that you will long continue to enjoy a life of unbroken peace and happiness as well as the affection of ourselves and of all your friends in Lincoln.

"On behalf of the employees,
"WILL H. THOMPSON, Manager,
"ALICE WHITE, Bookkeeper."

Loan your paper to your neighbor. Perhaps he will subscribe.

CANNOT FIX THE RATES.

The United States Supreme Court Decides Two Important Railroad Cases.

DECISION FAVORS RAILROADS

The Interstate Commerce Commission Practically Powerless.

Can Only Prevent Discriminations.

The United States Supreme court has decided two important railroad cases involving the powers of the interstate commerce commission. By the decision as rendered the commission cannot prescribe rates for railroads. In the case of the commission against the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas railroads the question involved was whether congress intended to confer upon the interstate commerce commission power to fix rates. The opinion was given by Justice Brewer and is contained in the following paragraph:

"Under the interstate commerce act the commission has no power to prescribe the tariff of rates which shall control in the future and therefore cannot invoke a judgment in mandamus from the courts to force any such tariff by it prescribed."

Justice Brewer continued: "Has the commission no function to perform in respect to the matter of rates? Replying to his own question he said: "Unquestionably it has, and most important duties in respect to this matter. It is charged with the general duty of inquiring as to the management of the business of railroad companies, and has the right to compel full and complete information as to the manner in which such companies are transacting their business. And with this information it is charged with the duty of seeing that there is no violation of the long and short haul clause; that there is no discrimination between individual shippers and that nothing is done by rebate or otherwise to give preference to one against another; that no undue preference is given to one place against another, but that in all things that equality of right which is the great purpose of the interstate commerce act, shall be secured to shippers."

From this decision it will be seen that the only power left to the commission is to "prevent discrimination." If the railroads rob all the people, and rob them equally and alike there is no remedy in law. The only requirement of the statutes as construed by the court is that the companies do not rob one citizen more than another under the same circumstances. Continuing, in the case against the Florida and Western road the court says:

"It is not to be supposed that congress would ever authorize an administrative body to establish rates without inquiry and examination; to evolve, as it were, out of its own consciousness, the satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of just and reasonable rates for all the various roads in the country. And if it had intended to grant the power to establish rates it would have said so in unmistakable terms. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the commission is not limited in its inquiry and action to cases in which a formal complaint has been made, but under section 13 it may institute an inquiry on its own motion in the same manner and to the same effect as though complaint had been made. Attention has also been called to the fact that the law grants no power even to fix a maximum or a minimum rate, and the conclusion is drawn that as "congress did not give the express power to the commission it did not intend to secure the same result indirectly by empowering that tribunal to determine what in reference to the past was reasonable and just, whether as maximum, minimum or absolute, and to enable it to obtain from the courts a peremptory order that in the future the rates thus determined should follow the rates thus determined to have been in the past reasonable and just."

Decisions of this character will hasten the day of government ownership as advocated by the populist party. In the only public monopoly owned and operated by the government, the postal system, the rates are reasonable and there is no need of a commission to prevent discrimination. Everyone is treated alike and pays the same charges. The same court that has passed on these two cases will pass upon the maximum rate case. Is there anyone who thinks it would be difficult to predict what the decision will be?

FOR THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Five families started from South 2nd street Wednesday noon, bound for Commonwealth Georgia. They are members, actual and prospective of the "Christian Commonwealth," a colony located on a 1000 acre tract of land 13 miles east of Columbus, Ga., going as they are in covered wagons, with fishing tackle etc. A pleasant journey is anticipated by all. The company is composed of 11 adults and 15 children. This colony at Commonwealth is the one worked up and located by George Howard Gibson and others.

CHARGES AGAINST MOORE.

County Attorney and Attorney General Prepare the Criminal Information.

The county attorney of Lancaster county and the attorney general have prepared the information in the criminal suit against ex-Auditor Eugene Moore. The charges are embezzlement and larceny of the state's funds, and cover the same grounds that were contained in the original complaint upon which Moore was bound over to the district court. The information will be filed soon, but trial will hardly be reached this term of court, as Moore's attorneys will have many motions for delay, to quash, etc., which must be disposed of. The judges of the district court in Lancaster county are all republicans and whether the case is tried soon will depend on the rulings of the judges upon these motions.

The witnesses indorsed on the information are D. G. Wing, George L. Meisner, S. H. Burnham, Norman Peters, H. M. Bushnell, G. M. Bartlett, E. E. Brown, J. F. Cornell, R. C. Babeock, E. H. Marshall, Joel Piper, W. F. Porter and N. McDowell.

RAILROADS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Charge Exorbitant Freight Rates and the Commerce Commission is Powerless.

The producers, shippers and taxpayers of North Dakota have the same trouble with the regulation of freight rates that exists in Nebraska. The board of transportation in that state ordered some reduction in freight charges. The Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Milwaukee roads applied for an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the order made by the board. Owing to the illness of Attorney General Cowan the hearing was postponed until June 7, but it is unofficially announced that Judge Amidon will grant the prayer of the petitioners and that the temporary injunction will be heard before a special master appointed by the court. This, if true, will nullify the present law so far as the present board is concerned, for at best no definite conclusion could be reached by the United States court under three years. The law under which the board proposes to reduce freight tariffs is almost an exact copy of the Iowa railroad law and was passed by the last legislature.

Heavy Rain in Places.

In the southeast corner of the state about four inches of rain fell last Wednesday night. At Tecumseh, Table Rock, Humboldt and Falls City the streams are all overflowing. Some damage to crops in the lower lands. All of the southeastern part of the state received a much needed and very refreshing rain. Most of the corn is planted and the rain is just in time to give it an excellent start.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Mr. Vest Opposes the Democratic—Mr. Cannon's Agricultural Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Vest of Missouri opened for the opposition to the tariff bill. He spoke of the futility of piling up taxes on an over-burdened people, when there was a balance of \$129,000,000 in the treasury. He criticized the schedule in detail, declaring that some of them were designed to be prohibitive. He severely attacked the increase in the lead duty, declaring it was for the benefit of the "cormorants" of monopoly and against the people.

In conclusion, Mr. Vest said there was no disposition to delay the consideration of the bill. There would be no factious opposition and no unnecessary objection.

Mr. Pettigrew presented the amendment of which he had heretofore given notice, that when articles are manufactured by a trust, articles of such character imported from abroad shall be free of duty. He said he would ask his consideration immediately after the committee amendments.

Mr. Cannon (silver Republican) of Utah introduced an amendment for a bounty on agricultural exports, and spoke briefly. He said the pending bill offered no protection to agricultural staples. The passage of the bill without any protection to the farmer would be a rank injustice and would be a violation of the pledge which the victorious party made in its platform to the voters last year. If the bill shall fall to give some measure of justice to the farmer, then he will overthrow it at the first opportunity, declared Mr. Cannon.

The amendment is the result of a conference of silver Republicans, Populists and some Democrats, and may be said to represent the sentiments of the element in the Senate which puts silver above all other subjects of legislation.

Early in the day Mr. Mallory, the new senator from Florida, was sworn in and took his seat. It was agreed at the outset of the consideration of the tariff bill that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with until it was considered by paragraphs, and then that committee amendments would be considered first, after which each paragraph would be open to general amendment.

Read the advertisement of Ridge and Morris Furniture Co., on page 8. Write for prices. Mention this paper.