

# The Nebraska Independent.

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## J. J. SULLIVAN THE MAN

Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans Make Him Candidate for Supreme Judge.

## AN EXCELLENT NOMINATION

The Contest Long and Intense But No Bitter Feeling Remains.

## Judge Wheeler for Regent.

After deliberations lasting a full day and night the populists, democrats and silver republicans agreed upon the nomination of John J. Sullivan of Columbus, Neb., as their candidate for supreme judge. Everyone is well satisfied with the result. Mr. Sullivan is undoubtedly as strong a candidate as could have been named. The populists fought long and hard to secure the nomination of Judge Wm. Neville. The democrats were just as energetic in their demands that W. H. Thompson should be the candidate while the silver republicans voted repeatedly for Judge Cunningham R. Scott. It was the understanding in each of the conventions that as soon as one man could secure the nomination of two conventions the third would nominate him. None of the three leading candidates could secure a majority in two of the conventions. The democrats withdrew from W. H. Thompson and presented the name of Judge John J. Sullivan. Their vote for him was unanimous. They presented the report of their action to the silver republicans and populists. While the matter of nominating Sullivan was being favorably considered by the populists in their convention in case they could not secure Neville's nomination, the news was brought to them that the silver republicans had unanimously named Mr. Sullivan as their choice for candidate. This gave him the necessary two conventions, and the populists promptly and unanimously made him their nominee. He will make an active campaign and will win. In his own county which is also the home of Judge Post, the republican nominee, Mr. Sullivan will have a large plurality and will receive many republican votes. The populists named E. von Forrell of Kearney as the populist nominee for regent. Under the terms of division as reported by the conference committee the silver republicans get the other candidate for regent. At the hour of going to press he had not been named.

## State Convention.

There has never been a state convention of the People's Independent party in Nebraska where the interest manifested was so great as at the convention held in Lincoln Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday. It was the longest convention in the history of the party in this state. Early on Tuesday delegates, candidates and their friends began to arrive in the city. They were all anxious to be on the ground early in order that they would not fail to hear the great leaders of the party in the United States at the convention. Among the speakers were General J. B. Weaver, Hon. Chas. A. Towne, "Cyclone" Davis, Hon. Jerry Simpson, Senator Allen, Governor Holcomb, and Mr. Bryan. There were many others not so well known. There were two very large meetings Tuesday evening. One was held at the Lansing theatre and was addressed by Mr. Towne and "Cyclone" Davis. The other was held in the large Bohanan hall and was addressed by Jerry Simpson and others. During Wednesday forenoon little was done except to organize the county delegations, distribute the admission tickets and get acquainted. There were several conferences of minor importance, in the interests of particular candidates. From the beginning it was plain to be seen that the almost universal sentiment among the delegates was in favor of co-operation by the three parties and the nomination of only one set of candidates. The important and difficult question was as to which of the three parties should choose the candidate for judgeship. Each party claimed the position. There was much discussion around the hotels and opinion seemed to be divided about equally.

The convention was called to order promptly at 2 p. m. by Chairman J. H. Edmisten. The call was read and Mr. Edmisten asked for nominations for temporary chairman. Hon. Richard Dobson of Fillmore county named J. H. Powers for the place. There were no other nominations and on motion of Mr. Sprecher of Colfax county Mr. Powers was elected by acclamation. B. F. Allen of Cass county was chosen for temporary secretary. On motion of Jerome Shamp of Lancaster county a committee of five was appointed on credentials, consisting of Jerome Shamp, S. B. Groat, A. Point, John McKay, H. J. McGraw, James Stockham. The committee examined the credentials presented, found no contests, reported that the list handed to the secretary was correct and the report was promptly adopted by the convention. The convention then proceeded to elect its permanent organization. Mr. Goodell of Lancaster county named W. A. Poynter for perma-

nent chairman. Congressman Greene was also placed in nomination but he declined to be a candidate for the place. Mr. Poynter was then elected by acclamation. Mr. B. R. B. Weber, B. F. Allen, and Warwick Saunders were elected for secretaries of the convention. Motions followed authorizing the chairman to appoint a committee of seven on conference of which he was to be chairman, and a committee of twelve on platform and resolutions.

Chairman Poynter appointed the following: Conference, First district, George W. Blake; Second, C. A. Whitford; Third, J. N. Campbell; Fourth, J. N. Gaffin; Fifth, L. A. Sheridan; Sixth, Otto Mutz; Chairman, W. A. Poynter.

Platform, First district, J. A. Edgerman; William Leese; Second, F. E. McGuckin and V. O. Strickler; Third, W. M. McGann and W. V. Allen; Fourth, Richard Dobson and George L. Barr; Fifth, John R. Thompson and R. D. Sutherland; Sixth, Roy Rhone and H. G. Stewart.

The committees retired and began deliberations. The committee on conference met like committees from the democrats and silver republicans and were in session until after 1 o'clock in the morning. The committee on platform were out for several hours when they brought in the following platform and resolutions which were unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

## PLATFORM.

The people's independent party of Nebraska reaffirms the principles of our national platform adopted at St. Louis. We stand upon every one of the grand truths therein enunciated and specifically reiterate our loyalty to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

We pledge the people that there shall be no faltering until private corporations are stripped of the privilege of issuing money and until all our currency, whether coin or paper, shall be issued by the government and shall all be standard money of the United States.

We congratulate William J. Bryan, who, though defeated, yet triumphant, who having neither rank nor riches, is still the most popular citizen of the republic.

We congratulate Senator Allen on the splendid work he has done for Nebraska and the nation.

We commend the position taken by our congressional delegation, Congressmen Maxwell, Stark, Sutherland and Greene, and we appreciate the efforts of all who in any way contributed to the success of the trans-Mississippi exposition or other measures for the benefit of our state.

We are thankful to Providence rather than to any man for the measure of prosperity with which our state has been blessed and we attribute the rise in the price of wheat to foreign scarcity rather than to suppose it to be the result of dear sugar or an increased tariff on straw.

We are unalterably and unequivocally in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic, and we condemn the republican party for having failed to carry out the specific pledges of their national platform on this question.

We view with alarm the settled policy of the present national administration to retire our greenback currency, and issue gold interest bearing bonds in place thereof, and we denounce such a course as a change in the settled policy of our government and a betrayal of the interests of our people.

We commend the striking coal miners of the east for the orderly and law-abiding manner in which they have carried on their great battle for bread, and we condemn the fresh examples of "government by injunction" by which these men have been deprived of rights which the constitution guarantees to every American citizen, namely, freedom of assembly and freedom of speech.

We congratulate Nebraska on her splendid crops; on the great exposition soon to be held within her borders; on the re-establishment of her credit, and on her redemption from political misrule. That the populist victory which was said to mean ruin, has meant her salvation; that a new era is opening before her; that new industries have come; new capital has sought her for investment; that today she seems the most prosperous state in the union, and all these beneficent changes have come about under populist control.

We commend the safe, sound and sensible administration of Governor Holcomb and of the state government in all its branches. Under it we gladly notice that revenues are flowing into the state treasury from many channels that before seemed clogged; that the floating debt is being reduced; that state warrants have gone up from 93 cents on the dollar to a premium; that the school lands are being leased as the law intended; that state defaulters are being vigorously prosecuted and promptly convicted; that state institutions are being run more economically than ever before, and that we will never again hear the campaign calamity cry that a populist administration will ruin the credit of the state.

In contradiction to the splendid records of our populist officials, we point to the profligate acts of their republican predecessors who have robbed Nebraska of a million dollars; filled her state institutions with corruption and scandal; taken the patrimony of her school children and farmed it out to "boobies" and small-bore politicians; practiced nepotism in all branches of her state government; placed a acknowledged defaulter as mayor of her chief city, and when finally driven from a thirty-year lease at the public crib, snote the hand that had fed it and sought to injure the credit of the state by dismal forebodings.

We commend the action of the late reform legislature in reducing appropriations a half million dollars; in regulating the charges of the stock yards; in placing telegraph, telephone and express corporations under state control; and

in many other acts for the people too numerous to mention here. We realize that while much has been done, much yet remains to do. One of the most important fields of future state legislation is reform in our system of assessments and taxation, which we pledge ourselves to bring about.

We regret that the maximum freight law passed by the populist legislature of 1893, has been held up in the federal courts so that the people could not secure its benefits, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to bring about a speedy and just reduction of local freight rates.

We pledge ourselves to renege the supreme court from partnership.

We denounce as un-American the attempts of organized wealth to banish able men from educational institutions because of their views on social and economic questions formed as a result of scientific thought and investigation.

We send greetings to the other great conventions held in this city at this time. We congratulate them on the union of reform forces effected last fall. We realize that the need of such union still continues, and for the nominees of this convention, whatever their former affiliations, we invite the support of every populist, every democrat, every silver republican and every friend of good government.

The democratic and free silver conventions were organized in practically the same manner. The platform adopted by the democrats proclaimed allegiance to the principles of the party as advocated by Jefferson and Jackson and endorsed the entire Chicago platform. It denounces the "marked attempt of the administration to secure the retirement of the greenbacks." It commends the course of W. J. Bryan, Senator Allen, the late legislature, and the present state officers, and expresses sympathy for the striking coal miners and struggling Cubans.

## A GOOD PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Populists of Lancaster County Last Week.

The following is the platform adopted by the populists of Lancaster county at their convention held in Lincoln last week.

The People's Independent party of Lancaster county reaffirms at this convention the principles of industrial freedom and political reform declared at Omaha in 1892 and St. Louis in 1896.

We are grateful to Divine Providence which has blessed our State with abundant crops but deplore the misery in half the world that is smitten with famine and clamors at our gates to buy bread.

Nebraska is justly proud of the public services of Senator Allen and Congressmen Maxwell, Sutherland, Stark and Greene, and we send them the hearty approval of the voters of this county.

We send greetings and the hope that victory will reward the efforts of the coal miners in their great struggle to secure their liberty from industrial slavery.

We denounce as un-American the attempt of organized wealth to banish able men from educational institutions because of their views on social and economic questions formed as a result of scientific thought and investigation.

We congratulate every citizen of the State of Nebraska upon her redemption from the rule of that political party which has robbed the state treasury of more than a million dollars, demoralized every state institution in its control, brought disgrace and shame on the fair name of the state, destroyed public and private credit, driven our warrants to Shylock's counter and shut the doors of school houses in the faces of little children.

We approve the course of the present state administration in restoring public credit and economy in public service, in bringing state warrants to a premium and state thieves behind prison bars.

We call the attention of the voters of Lancaster county to the long list of republican defaulters in this county, to the reckless violation of law by which thousands of dollars of sinking funds are now held for private gain instead of public service, and we invite all good citizens and all reform elements to join us in placing men in the court house who will expose these wrongs and obey the laws.

We condemn the unjust system of discrimination by which the wealth and corporate interests of this city avoid their just share of taxation for the support of government as evidenced in the tax lists of this county and pledge our nominees for assessors and county officers to place these interests on equal footing with the farming and industrial classes.

It is the sense of this convention that the delegates elected to the State Convention from Lancaster county shall support the nomination of a member of the People's Independent party for the office of Supreme Judge, using all honorable efforts to secure a cordial union of all elements opposed to corporation rule and State House robbery.

The potato crop will be short one and prices will be high. We have urged all along that farmers should grow their own potatoes in quantity sufficient to do them and with a few bushels to spare. To do this successfully this year has required no more skill than should be brought to bear in the matter every year. But a great many have fallen short of coming up to these requirements. The consequence is a shortage in the crop with prices now ranging from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per bushel, and with a prospect for higher prices later. It is better that the farmer should raise his own potatoes than to buy them at fifty cents to one dollar per bushel, and bother with the matter of hauling them home from town.—Nebraska Farmer.

## THEY WANT ANDREWS

The Corporation of Brown University Anxious for His Return.

## DID NOT ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION.

Directors Make a Long Statement Concerning the Controversy.

## Duties of Committee Appointed.

The directors of the corporation of Brown University met in Providence, R. I., September 1, and decided after a long discussion not to accept the resignation tendered by President Andrews. Public sentiment has grown so strongly against them that they found it imperative to retain Prof. Andrews if possible. The following is an extract from the lengthy resolution which the corporation prepared and sent to Prof. Andrews:

To the President of Brown University. The corporation has this day received with the greatest regret your resignation as president. It most earnestly desires that you will withdraw it. It concludes that it was written without full knowledge of the position of the corporation. With an earnest hope that a statement to you, bearing the formal sanction and approval of the governing body of the university as a whole may bring us again into hearty accord, the corporation desires to advise you that it is in no way sought the severance of our official relations, which, so far as it knows, have been the most cordial from the time of your acceptance of the presidency. The only vote and only expression of sentiment made by the corporation bearing upon the question at issue was at the last meeting, and consisted of the appointment of a committee to confer with you as to the interests of the university. The extent of the authority thus given its committee was that of conference, which it fully knows you would voluntarily admit was a legitimate and friendly exercise of its privilege, relating in the terms of the vote, to the interests of the university, which you have done as best you could.

## Entirely Different Views.

It is perfectly true that the vote in question was occasioned by the different views entertained on the one hand by you and on the other hand by most possibly all of the members of the corporation as to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, so far, at least, as affecting the interests of the university and the corporation that your views, if pressed, might, perhaps be assumed to be representative and not merely individual. It was not in our minds to prescribe the path in which you should tread, or to administer to you any official rebuke, or to restrain your freedom of opinion or "reasonable liberty of utterance," but simply to intimate that it would be the part of wisdom for you to take a less active part in existing partisan discussions and apply your energies more exclusively to the affairs of the college.

Having, as it believes removed the misapprehensions that your individual views of this question represent those of the corporation and the university, for which misapprehension you are not responsible, and which it knows you, too, would seek to dispel the corporation, affirming its rightful authority to conserve the interests of the university at all times by every honorable means, and especially desiring to avoid in the conduct of the university the imputation even of the consideration of even party questions or of the dominance of any class, but that in the language of its charter:

In this liberal and Catholic institution, where all members thereof shall enjoy full, free, absolute and uninterrupted liberty of conscience which includes freedom of thought and expression, it cannot feel that the divergence of views upon the silver question and the alliance upon the university between you and the members of the corporation is an adequate cause of separation between us, for the corporation is profoundly appreciative of the great services you have rendered to the university and of your great earnestness and love of it. It therefore renews its assurance of highest respect for you and expresses the confident hope that you will withdraw your resignation.

The final vote adopting the above resolution was almost unanimous in favor of its adoption. The meeting and proceedings were held behind closed doors. The action of the board is sufficient however to show that they admit that they had not hastily and unwisely in appointing a committee to instruct Prof. Andrews on the money question and prevail upon him to advocate the gold standard.

Twenty cents a hundred was added to the price of flour this week. "It's tough on the ones that buy, but a haven of bliss for the poor farmer who has been toiling so many years for a mere pittance."—Franklin Sentinel.

The French government has a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of matches. Its profit from this source last year was \$1,000,000. Wouldn't it be better if the \$3,319,791 profits that went into the pockets of the rubber magnates, were put into the United States treasury?—Western News.

If the Dingy bill really caused a failure of crops in Europe, just think what it might do if it were located in this direction!—Madison County Times.

## AN HONEST MILLION.

Some Interesting Figures Concerning Its Accumulation.

I have never been so impressed by a place where there was so little to see as by Nazareth, once the home of the one whose gentle life and wise teachings have so remarkably influenced the civilized world. The place is not particularly impressive, but one's thoughts are thronged with memories of teachings which began at mother's knee, then continued in the Sunday school, church, etc., and connected with every sacred relation, as christenings, weddings, and funerals. And here was his home! We are treading the very streets that he trod. The views that meet our eyes in every direction are scenes once familiar to Him. Yonder plain of Esdras, which we crossed to get here, was well known to Him. Yonder mountain is practically the same now as it was when it was a familiar figure in His daily landscape. I went to bed that night with an impressive realization that I was to sleep in the town which was once His home. And when leaving the next day I often turned my horse about to look again and again at the little town and its surrounding hills and valleys—scenes of His daily life.

In the last few years, during which the industrial question has assumed such great importance in our country, my mind has often gone back to those scenes in Galilee. I have thought of the principal actor, not as a teacher, but as a workman—the Carpenter of Galilee. Millionaires and multi-millionaires have become numerous in our country, bringing in their wake an army of unemployed, many of whom by force of conditions, degenerate into tramps and vagabonds. Both these classes, the millionaires and tramps, are a detriment to the best interests of our country. I have made a calculation bearing upon the honesty of these millions in private coffers, and to help us to realize what a sum a million dollars is and what it is to actually earn a million dollars. All will agree that when a working man can save \$1 every working day in the year he is doing well.

Our era begins with the birth of this Carpenter of Galilee. Let us suppose that he was able to begin work on the day of His birth and that each working day he was able to save \$1 above his living expenses. Let us suppose that he never loses a day by sickness or bad weather, and that His life and health and strength are miraculously prolonged until he shall earn one million dollars by saving \$1 for every working day. Then we will be able to realize what an honest million is.

We will trace our workman who began work on the day of his birth. At the historic time of his death, at the age of 33, what would he be worth? The calculation is easy: 365 days minus 52 Sundays equals 313 working days in each year. Multiply that by 33 years and we have 10,329 days; but we must add eight days for eight leap years. This would make it 10,337—and \$1 per day saved would equal as many dollars—\$10,337. Far from a million, yet labor began at birth, and never a holiday nor a day lost by sickness! Let us suppose that he had lived the allotted 70 years, then how would the account stand? Only \$21,674! Our workman has a long and weary task before him to earn so large an amount as a million dollars. Our hero must trudge along through summer's heat and winter's storms. Years and decades come and go until they grow into centuries, and still he works on for his task is only begun. He sees kingdoms and empires rise and fall, but still he labors on for the greater part of his task is yet before him.

Christians are persecuted in various countries, the Roman Empire disappears, the dark ages come and still he labors on, his task not yet completed. The crusades are fought, America is discovered, modern science awakens the world from its shroud of darkness and still he labors on. The stirring events of modern history transpire and bring us down to the present moment, and would you believe it?—our carpenter is still laboring on, not yet having saved a million dollars, yet not having missed a single working day from sickness or any other cause in all these centuries. Let us see how his task would stand at this time. We are not counting interest but purely the earnings of labor. We have seen that his savings would be \$313 per year; this would be \$31,300 per century, but adding 25 days for 25 leap years per century, it would be \$31,325 per century. To determine how this account would stand at the beginning of the present century, multiply \$31,325 by 18 and the result is \$561,850 and add \$20,048 for the 96 years of the present century and the amount is \$581,898. So the task at the present time would be only a little more than half done.

Let us in imagination bring him before us. Here he comes, time-worn, storm-scarred, labor-scarred. We ask him questions. He tells us interesting stories of how he has built homes for princes and peasants in many countries, of how he worked on the Colosseum, the Alhambra and St. Peter's. He mentions familiarly such masters as Michael Angelo. He praises his good fortune in having steady employment during all these centuries, and that his wages were always promptly paid and that he was allowed to make up the time lost by going from one job to another by night work—but suddenly he says: "I must not tarry, I am the drudge of the ages, with the task of earning a million dollars. I must get it honestly, therefore I must earn it. My task will require many, many years, even centuries yet, so adieu." With this he leaves us. But does he not leave many reflections con-

cerning our millionaires and their millions? What shall we say to those who obtain not only one million, but many millions in the few years of the adult period of a single life?

It is plain that no man can earn a million dollars in a brief human life, however hard he may work. But many have become millionaires, and while it is impossible to do so honestly, in a strictly ethical sense, we will admit that some have done so legally. This shows that these men have been enabled to do this only by the many advantages of the institutions of this country and aided by the protection of the law. Then, do these men owe nothing to the country and to the law? Indeed, they owe much. But as a rule they systematically "dodge" taxes during life and at death are permitted to make any disposition of their vast possessions that they may desire to order in their will, without any contribution to the government that made possible the accumulation of their vast fortunes. Is it not just and fair that a percentage should go to the government? The people of other countries think so, but we, as usual, are behind.—Dr. C. F. Taylor in the Medical World.

## Parable of Present Prosperity.

The animals of a certain country journeyed together and needing a leader selected the elephant on account of his size, but this same size caused him not only to consume the greater part of the provender but to trample upon the small and helpless ones. Then the animals decided to take a new leader, and since he could brag louder and look swiftest they chose the donkey. Now the donkey fed on no one and could live on hard and scanty fare but those of his fellows who refused weeds and thistles for food and hated assinine slowness rebelled and again the elephant was made leader, and so it went on. Now in the land they journeyed through there was enough for all and to spare, but with the suffering and cruelty and greediness of the elephant and the slow dull ways of the donkey, much suffering followed. Bye and bye the rule of the donkey found the travelers in a barren country where the head donkey chose to hold them, averring with many wise brays, that thistles were good enough for the average animals and that they needed an "object lesson anyhow." Then the horse came forward and begged to be permitted to lead, but the animals, all but a few, declared that the horse had too much hair and that they detected a wild look in his eye and so they again put the elephant up as leader. Now the animals had suffered much and cried out for food and water, so the elephant was sore perplexed, but it chanced that in their wanderings they had come to a river of which the elephant knew not but when they reached its fresh waters and grassy banks that wily animal cried out with much trumpeting, "See what I have done. This is the promised prosperity." And all the monkeys and parrots believed him, but the horses and some of the donkeys knew better and together laid a plan for hitching the elephant up to pull heavy loads rather than pose as the maker of prosperity, but thinking better of that decided to drown him in the river he falsely claimed to have made. And they did so and lived happy ever afterwards.

## Candidate for Commissioner.

Hon. A. E. Sutherland, the populist, democratic, and silver republican nominee for county commissioner in Lancaster county, was born in Illinois, where he lived on a farm until he was 20 years of age when he came to Nebraska. He has been 14 years a resident of this state and the greater part of that time he has been a resident of Lancaster county. His farm is located in the northern part of the county and while it consists of but 80 acres is one of the best kept in the county. Mr. Sutherland is well known in all parts of the county and he has many friends in the city. He was a member of the Farmer's Alliance before its organization in this state having joined in 1883 under a charter sent out from Georgia. Since the time of its organization he has affiliated with the populist party and has been one of its most active supporters in the part of the county where he resides. He is sober, industrious, honest and a capable man that the taxpayers of the county can fully trust and depend upon to properly look after the business of the county in the capacity of county commissioner. Mr. Sutherland is 34 years of age, a married man, having married Miss Minnie Olson of Colton, Nebraska, in 1890. He will make a thorough canvass of the county during the campaign and notwithstanding the usual republican majority in this county has a good chance of election.

The beer trust is larger than first supposed; it will reach \$200,000,000. Its output of beer will be twice as much as the big English syndicate which annually amounts to 6,000,000 barrels. If the Pabst Company of Milwaukee and the Anheuser-Busch of St. Louis go into it, this American trust will, it is said, embrace all outside of the English syndicate.—Arapahoe Pioneer.

Mr. F. M. Denman of Fillmore county and Z. B. Walker of Thayer county were among those who called at this office during the convention. They report every thing politically in first-class shape in those two counties.

The emblem to be placed at the head of the ballot adopted by the populist party is the cottage home. It was suggested by J. C. Sprecher and on his motion was adopted by the state convention.

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