

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT

Consolidation of "THE WEALTH MAKERS" and "LINCOLN INDEPENDENT."

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY The Independent Publishing Co., 1120 N STREET, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. TELEPHONE, 538.

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Address all communications to, and make all drafts, money orders, etc., payable to THE INDEPENDENT PUB. CO., LINCOLN, NEB.

The power of money—ask Mark Hanna about it.

Presidential pie properly peddled puts plutocrats in the Senate.

The republican party in Ohio, has failed in its effort to "purify" itself in Ohio.

The republicans in Ohio did not have virtue and independence enough to retire Mark Hanna from the United States Senate.

The populist party is a party of originality. It is a party of principles and will not be content until those principles are enacted into law.

The efforts of the gold men to increase the obligations of contracts have made it all but impossible for the debtors to fulfill their contracts.—Chicago Tribune, January 14, 1878.

Auditor Cornell's latest rule concerning the fees of sheriffs is an honest construction to put upon the law. It is in accordance with the intent of the legislature that passed the law. Mr. Cornell's ruling will save the taxpayers of the state about \$5,000 per year.

Superintendent H. E. Dawes, of the school for the deaf and dumb at Omaha has made many splendid improvements in the conduct of that institution. He has shown himself capable and entirely worthy of the confidence of those who appointed him to the position he now fills so ably.

The honor of electing Mark Hanna, that great friend of the common people, to a seat in the United States senate, belongs entirely to the republican party. Let the republicans wear the crown and be responsible for the brave and noble stand he will take, and the votes he will cast in defense of the American people. He is McKinley's own son—a typical representative of the present administration.

State Superintendent Jackson is busy preparing for the state educational exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The teachers of the state are and should heartily co-operate with him in this work. Eastern visitors should be shown that Nebraska schools are the equal of any in the United States. Every enterprising school and enthusiastic teacher will have an exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

It is the intention of Senator Henry M. Teller to re-introduce the Matthew's resolution which was passed in 1878 declaring that all government obligations are payable in silver or gold at the option of the government. This will force the pretending bi-metallicists to show their hand—to come out from their hiding and expose their real position to the gaze of their constituents. Mr. McKinley voted for the Matthew's resolution in 1878. Do you think he would recommend that such a resolution be passed by Congress at the present time? Do you think that he would approve and sign such a resolution—exactly what he voted for in 1878—if it should be passed by the present congress? If not, who are those that have deserted the principles of the republican party? Who are they that have "changed" in recent years, republicans or silver republicans?

Senator Wolcott occupies an important position at the present time. He is one of those who have stoutly maintained that President McKinley was in favor of bimetalism by international agreement. While the senator was in Europe negotiating for a conference to bring about an international agreement to coin silver, he was betrayed by the president who appointed him. While Great Britain was deliberating upon her answer to France and the United States, President McKinley sent a message to congress suggesting the appointment of a commission to formulate plans for putting the Indianapolis gold standard scheme into operation. This had the effect of discrediting Senator Wolcott abroad, and putting him in the ridiculous attitude of asking for something his own country did not want. Does Senator Wolcott still believe that Mr. McKinley is honestly in favor of bimetalism by international agreement? If not will he continue to support such a hypocritical administration? The American people are interested. It is time for Senator Wolcott to announce his position, either for independent bimetalism or for the gold standard. There is no longer any half way ground.

GOOD WHERE THE FLAG FLOATS.

It makes very little difference to Americans, what kind of money is used in Europe. United States coins either gold or silver, do not pass current in European countries. They are weighed and sold, the same as any other American product. What difference to Americans whether an American dollar is equal to eight English shillings or to four English shillings. When Americans want to buy English or other European goods it is necessary for them to trade some commodity to the Englishman or European which he prefers to the goods which he already has. It may be Nebraska grown corn or steers; or it may be an American hearse, depending entirely upon the tastes of the European desiring to make the trade. The converse is true. Englishmen or Europeans cannot get American products until they have something to offer in exchange which better suits the tastes of the American purchaser. What the American people need is a dollar good wherever the American flag floats—it cannot be better than that; as soon as it passes from under the Protection of the American flag the American stamp is valueless. It then becomes a commodity, not money. What the people want is a dollar which will buy as much today as it will tomorrow, and a sufficient number of dollars to keep prices stable. Gold is a balloon dollar, constantly rising in purchasing power, while property, which it measures, is falling, to conform to the shrinking volume of money. Give the masses plenty of money good in the United States, and let business prosper and employers seek labor instead of labor seeking employers, and we will again have a country which will be worthy of the great aim of the fathers who rescued it from foreign rule.

TO TAMMANY'S CREDIT.

There has been much written and said about the corruption of Tammany, the great democratic organization of New York City. A large part of the criticisms are deserved, but as is frequently the case when put in print the crimes of this organization have been greatly magnified and exaggerated. The spirit and foundation of the organization is purely selfish. It is organized and operated by selfish men with selfish motives. Their aim is to thoroughly organize and win elections in New York City in order that they may harvest the fruits of victory. When Tammany is in power, every public official who owes his election to the influence of the organization must pay tribute to the Tammany treasury to help to defray the expenses of the magnificent organization and political equipments which it maintains. No officer is too great and none too small to escape the Tammany assessments. The assessments are graded however, those receiving the larger salaries pay a greater per cent than those receiving smaller salaries. Men and corporations who enjoy special privileges, granted by law are also required to contribute liberally to the support of the Tammany organization. Tammany's principle is "to the victors belong the spoils" and every officer put in power by any other organization is removed from power at the earliest opportunity and a Tammany man is appointed as his successor. It is a bitter foe to civil service reform. The organization is charitable and every year contributes large sums of its "ill gotten gain" to relieve the suffering poor of New York City. It does not tax those who are unable to pay. It contributes liberally to those in need.

That is not all. It must be said to Tammany's credit that a Tammany official never "defaulted" when handling public funds.

In a speech in congress General Governor in defending his civil service bill took occasion to severely denounce the Tammany organization, in very general terms without pointing out specifically any of the corrupt acts the organization had been guilty of. This brought Congressman Amos Cummings to a defence of the record of Tammany Hall. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Tammany Hall corrupt, eh! I appeal to the record, and I challenge the assertion. The very reform administration that has just gone out of power in New York, through the courtesy of a republican legislature, spent \$250,000 investigating the accounts of the administration that was elected by Tammany Hall, and what was the result? They spent \$250,000 in investigating, and they actually ascertained that Tammany Hall was corrupt. There was a deficiency of two cents in the register's office. "These are facts that cannot be challenged. Mr. Chairman. There was the Laxow investigation committee—a committee sent to New York by a republican legislature to create a storm and throw up the sand and to fill the eyes of the people with dust so that this reform administration might creep into power; and I need not speak of some of the features which led to this revolution, where a minister of the gospel frequented bagnios and played leap frog with their inmates, and not only acknowledged it, but actually defended the Laxow committee and \$250,000 spent by the commissioners of accounts in investigating Tammany Hall, they were compelled to give her a clean bill of health."

Perhaps the citizens of New York City had reasons for supporting Mr. Van Wyck, the candidate of Tammany Hall for mayor. We who are so far away should not judge too harshly of the organization until the evidence has something more substantial to it than mere rumor or the reports of the Associated Press.

"STRANGE NEWS" FROM NEBRASKA.

One of our subscribers at Bloomfield, sends us a clipping from the American Farmer, published at Indianapolis, that is indeed "strange news" to some of us Nebraskans. Below we give it:

This is strange news that comes from Nebraska, one of the States that has complained so loudly of hard times during late years. The State has produced this year 230,000,000 bushels of corn and it is announced that of this 200,000,000 bushels will be stored for sale next year when prices are better. The reason given for this is that the farmers of the state are not forced to sell in order to obtain ready cash this year. Astonishing as it may seem, they have more money than they can conveniently invest! It has even reached the point in that lately woe-begone State where the country banks have quit soliciting deposits. Having more money in their vaults than they can find borrowers for, they cannot afford to pay even a small per cent, on deposits. Most of the banks it is said, have 65 per cent of their deposits in their vaults. The State Bank of Davenport closed its doors and wound up its business on the ground that it could find no borrowers for its surplus cash. The great question with the farmers in the State at present is as to the investment of their surplus cash. This is pleasant news to hear from Nebraska, and it is hoped that the dreadful days of the last four years may never return again.

As Josh Billings truly said, "it is better not to know so many things than to know so many things that ain't so." Our subscriber desires us to "answer" the clipping. It needs no answer in Nebraska, and hardly needs answer for our subscribers anywhere. Conditions are about the same over the entire country. The statement that the "great question" with the farmers anywhere in the United States is "as to the investment" of their surplus cash, is too ball-headed a lie to try to scap. The reason why farmers are refusing to sell their corn is that the price is below the cost of production, and most of them have reached the conclusion that there is no use trying to pay debts, selling their products at or below cost. There was a good profit in Nebraska's wheat crop and most of that has been sold.

The State Bank of Davenport quit business because there were two banks in one small town, which was one too many. Dr. Hall, Secretary of the State banking board, a banker himself, and a thorough student of banking from the standpoint of both—experience and theory—aptly explains the present situation of the banks in this state, by saying there are two reasons for it. The first one is that the people are afraid to borrow and the second is that the banks are afraid to lend. Most of the people who have gone into business enterprises and borrowed money of the banks during the past ten years, have lost money or gone broke entirely. As a result very few men will take the risk to go into enterprises now. In other words the profits from productive industry (when there were any) have been away below the current rates of interest. The banks also have ceased to loan money to a class of men who were perfectly good a few years ago, and many of whom are good now, because they do not feel sure that they could get the money back promptly in sixty days if they required it.

One of the remarkable facts about the condition of Nebraska banks, as pointed out by Dr. Hall, is that the item "redcounts" has almost entirely disappeared from their statements. Ten years ago the banks would loan out all the money they had and then send the notes they had to Omaha, Chicago, or further east, to be rediscounted. When the crisis came, a good many of these banks broke while others were so badly pinched that they do not want to repeat the experience.

Nebraska and Kansas were two fortunate states last year in having a large crop of wheat, which brought a good price on account of a world's shortage. Their people are energetic and enterprising. Their soil is fertile. Their outlook is more hopeful than than almost any other part of the world. But there is stern economy in most of their households today, and in many of them more than that, instead of money that they know not what to do with.

WILL SAVE THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A new rule just announced by Auditor John F. Cornell will result in saving several thousand dollars for the taxpayers of Nebraska. Last week Sheriff Dow of Harlan county brought Ex-county Treasurer E. S. Whitney and Banker B. D. Mills to Lincoln to the penitentiary. He presented the usual and customary bill to the state auditor for the expenses for the trip and the board of the prisoners during the time he had them confined in the Harlan county jail. He had figured the charge for board at 75 cents per day, the same rate that has been allowed under all preceding administrations. Auditor Cornell has discovered that this is contrary to law. He holds that under the law sheriffs are entitled to charge the state at the 75 cents per day rate where prisoners are kept six days before being brought to the penitentiary. Where they are kept longer than that the sheriff is only entitled to charge at the rate of \$3.50 per week, or just two-thirds of the old rate.

The total sum cut off from sheriff's receipts can be estimated when it is recalled that the practice has been almost universal for sheriffs to keep their prisoners the full limit of time and that the number sent to the penitentiary from all

the counties of the state has run as high as 400 and 500 in a year. If there are 400 kept thirty days at the additional expense of 75 cents per day each, the total amount paid out by the state under the old rule would be \$9,000 and under the new rule it would be something over \$6,000, or a saving to the state and loss to the sheriffs of nearly \$3,000 per year.

Another credit mark has been earned by Hon. John F. Cornell, the farmer auditor.

A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

There has been a considerable demand for space in the columns of the INDEPENDENT, by individuals desiring to express their preferences for candidates for governor at the next election. So far, we have rejected all communications bearing directly upon this subject, for the reason that we believed it was too early to begin the public discussion of the qualifications of probable candidates. Free speech and open discussion of every public question, has always been one of the principal tenets of the populist party. It is better for the party, better for the state, better for the candidate, that the public should know the good qualities and bad qualities of a man before he is nominated, than to proceed to a nomination and take chances in finding out his character and qualifications afterwards. Open discussion will injure the chances of no worthy candidate. It may prevent the nomination of an unworthy candidate if there be any. The public has a right to know. Their only way of knowing, is by public discussion. When thoroughly acquainted with the facts, the people can be trusted to do right.

Communications upon this matter will be published in a separate department. They should not be long and in every instance must be signed by the author. Any article abusive and purely slanderous, written for spiteful purposes, will not be published. The public is interested in facts, not mere story telling. What is the best policy for the good of the party? Should there be co-operation between the three parties as there was last fall? If so, should the candidate for governor, be a populist, democrat, or silver republican? Should he come from the city or from the country? What other qualifications should he possess? Who is the man that comes nearest meeting all the requirements? These are questions in which the people of Nebraska are greatly interested. Their open discussion is invited.

Andrew Jackson's Memory.

There may have been greater men in American politics than Andrew Jackson, but none more patriotic, none more courageous. There was never a president who was closer to the people, both in theories and in acts. He was a strong partisan, for political feeling ran high in his day, and the Democratic party has always celebrated his birthday, and held the name of "Old Hickory" as one of its patron saints.

The observance of Jackson day is particularly appropriate at this time. The stand taken by the party which claims him in its last national convention was so nearly in accord with Jackson's acts that it can gather inspiration and encouragement from recalling his memory and dwelling upon that period of national history in which he was a prominent actor. The great fight of Jackson's life was against the money power, as then concentrated in the United States bank. Jackson saw the power of the bank and its dangers and resolved to destroy it. He arrayed against him all the money power of the country, small then to what it is now, both in the millions it possessed and in the ramifications of its influence. The question turned on the rechartering of the bank. When Mr. Biddle, president of the bank, called on Jackson and asked for a pledge to sign the charter bill, Jackson declined. "Then we will defeat you for re-election," said Biddle. "If you have the power to control a presidential election," replied Jackson, "it is time the United States bank went out of existence."

Jackson won the fight and the money power went down in defeat. But his predictions that it would again attempt to enslave the people have come true, and the nation is again in the midst of a struggle even more gigantic and not less intense than that of 1830-36. Not Democrats alone, but the entire people can profit by imitating the splendid heroism and patriotism and determination of the man who first throttled the money power and relegated it to a place subservient to the will of the nation and made it a factor in our progress and not a ruler of our destinies.—Rock Mountain News.

One Good Deed.

"Buy a flower?" the sweet voice trembled. Blue eyes filled with sudden tears. Darkness slowly settled 'round her. "Then increase all her love." "Buy a flower?" she could refuse her. Who could coldly pass her by? Standing, shivering on the curbside. All discouraged near her cry. "Buy a flower?" of course I'll buy one. What's the price of this bouquet? Lifting up a bunch of blossoms. "That is the sweetest I could lay." "That—oh, sir, give me a penny. Just enough to buy some bread." "Then kind sir, take all my flowers." "Is that the little flower girl said."

"I have tried since early morning. Tried to sell these flowers here. Buy an one loves kind's pretty blossoms. No one loves them, but you. I listened to the child's sweet prattle. Bought her flowers, every one. Next but on her way rejoicing. Thankful one good deed I'd done.—Ks.

Lawyers in Congress.

Of the 80 members of the United States Senate, 60 are lawyers, while of the 355 new members of the House of Representatives 243 are lawyers. The lawyers, it will be seen, form more than two-thirds of the membership of each branch of our national legislature. None of the parliaments of Europe has so large a proportion of lawyers among its membership.

HARDY'S COLUMN.

Simpler Spelling—Cotton Factories in The South—New Wheat—Talking Currency Reform—A Split Party—Creamery—No Treasurer's Bonds—Unconstitutional Appropriations Not Legal—Our University.

We are not at all sorry that the orthography of many of our awkwardly spelled words is being simplified. Wagon was once spelled wagoon, plow spelled plough and lots of words ended in ct that now end with e. Evolution evolves very slowly even where there is a necessity to hurry.

There are several things to be taken into account in connection with the cut of wages in the cotton mills of New England. As a rule, their operatives are not Yankees. Beer guzzling foreigners have been imported and the Yankees have been pushed out. The colored people of the South are much more nimble and turn off more work and are glad to work for a dollar a day. They can afford to live in the South, the way the colored people do. House, fuel and clothing will not cost a bit over half as much as in New England. We expect to see many factored goods made by our colored people in the South, sold in Lowell and Manchester.

New Argentine wheat has begun to appear on the European market. It is good, and they have a big crop. Now let Australia speak, and American wheat will go down on a counter to goldstandard prices.

They are still talking about currency reform. It means nothing less than putting the common people more completely into the hands of the wealthy class. The whole people are saving too much interest on the six hundred millions of government paper now circulating as money. The bankers want to issue that paper themselves and pocket that interest. Then too, they want things so in their power that they can control the money market and so control every thing. The only safety for the people, is in letting the government coin all the gold and silver and issue all the paper money and in making no money redeemable in any other money. Government money and no other is what we have got to come to, and the quicker the better.

The republicans are still badly torn up in Ohio. The silver and gold bug factions will never pull together again whether Hanna gets there or not. Silver after silver flies, and soon nothing but a black spot will be left of the once grand old party.

The cream separator is about to revolutionize butter making. The cream can be separated from the milk, stored in cans and need not be sent to the factory oftener than once in two or three days. It has to stand awhile anyway before churning. The milk can be fed to calves or hogs, and the butter-milk can be brought home in the cream cans. One butter factory in Lincoln could gather in cream for fifty miles around the several railroads; good butter can be made and a good price received.

We begin to think there is a better way than requiring treasurers to give bonds. Bonds are seldom ever paid, no matter how much money is stolen and voters vote for men they otherwise would not, thinking that bonds will make them honest. Build a burglar proof vault and require all the money to be kept there until it is paid out on debts. Then let the opposite party from the one in power, appoint men to examine the books and count the money whenever they choose to drop in. Let these examiners have power to call a halt if things appear crooked. Then make embezzlement of any sum, punishable in the penitentiary for life without reprieve or pardon. Uncle Sam keeps his money in a vault until he wants to use it to pay debts. It is claimed that it would be better to loan the money and let it go back into circulation. No great amount should be tied up. Stop taxing would be a safe remedy. There is no need of but two funds, the school fund and expense fund. All debts are of equal binding force. There is no need of a sinking fund. All debts hereafter should be made payable in installments, then thousands of dollars would not lay idle. Any bond holder will take pay on bonds if you will pay interest up to the time the bond is due together with the principal. Better do that than have it lay in the treasury to be stolen.

The republicans have just discovered that our governor has taken his house rent money that the legislature appropriated for that purpose, just as the republican governors have done for years and years. We do not believe the governor has any constitutional right to take from the state treasury any more than twenty-five hundred, the amount specified in the constitution. The legislature making the appropriation, does not over ride the constitution. But the republicans are not the ones to kick about it, for they started it and kept it up. Much less consistent is it for the Journal to kick. We remember a few years ago, the Journal company stuffed a printing bill beyond the stipulations of the contract. The Auditor refused to issue the warrant. The amount was six or eight thousand dollars. The company applied to the supreme court for a mandamus compelling the auditor to issue a warrant. The court, after hearing the matter, decided the company had been paid in full. A bill was afterwards introduced in the next legislature, the appropriation made, then the auditor issued the warrant which he should have refused to do. All those gratitudes are wholly unconstitutional and the court has so decided whenever it has had an opportunity. The sugar beet bounty should be refused by the auditor until the court decides, even if there is an appropriation made.

We are more and more proud of our State University. We are proud that the dead languages are fast giving place to the live sciences. Life is too short to

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spend much of it in learning to talk and write as the people did in the dark ages. There is ten times more satisfaction and utility in knowing a robbin from a blue bird, or a rose from a pluk than in knowing Greek or Latin. We are proud that so many of our girls are planning for self support. The day has gone bye for girls to curl up and wait for some man to come and marry them, and the first one who comes, accepted. The standard of girlhood will surely raise the standard of boyhood. The young man with a whisky breath, will stand a slim chance among college girls, because forsooth, they are capable of self support and if it is the last chance, it don't worry them. New avenues of employment are being opened to her and she is qualifying herself to walk in them. When she returns from college, it is now just as much expected she will do something as that her brother will. It is all right to learn telegraphy, book-keeping and short hand, but it is more important that a greater number learn farming. We will be glad when twenty-five cows are kept on the state farm and our boys and girls are taught to make butter and cheese that are fit to eat. Poultry is one of the most profitable departments of farming, yet but few know how to handle hens. Not less than a hundred hens should be kept on the state farm and the profits recorded. A chicken is prime for market at the end of four months. Not so with pork or beef. Bee keeping should be taught and twenty stands of bees should be kept. Bees provide themselves with pasture and with winter food so all the increase of numbers and of stores, is clear profit. It has always seemed to us that a herd of hogs could be steered clear of cholera. We never heard of the disease back in York state, where we fed boiled potatoes, beets, turnips, squash and pumpkins with a little provender mixed. We can grow beets, turnips and squashes to mix with corn. Then we would like to see a thousand loads of stable manure put onto the state farm that is now thrown away, in the city of Lincoln.

SMALL HAPPENINGS.

The knitters and other hands employed at G. H. Tilton's hosiery mill at Tilton, N. H. are on a strike against a 12 per cent reduction in wages. Notices have been posted in the cotton mills of the York corporations at Saco, Maine that a reduction of 10 per cent will be made in the wages of all employes, to take effect January 17. This corporation employes about 1500 people. Notices have been posted in the cotton mills of the Fisherville Manufacturing company at Fisherville, announcing that the wages of the 500 employes will be reduced on January 7. The cut will be about 10 per cent. January 12 the house committee on banking and currency listened to the arguments by the self constituted monetary commission in favor of the proposed plan of currency reform. Joseph J. Williams, independent democrat was elected mayor of the city of Memphis, Tenn., at the election held last Thursday. President McKinley has named C. H. Morrill of Lincoln to be surveyor of customs and collector of the port of Lincoln. The deficit in the national treasurer for six months ending December 31 is \$44,365,000. If the sale of the Union Pacific would be counted, there would be a surplus of \$95,554, but we do not have a railroad to sell every six months. A pea-shelling machine has been put into a big churning factory at Franklinville, N. Y. By the new process three machines, operated by five to eight persons "shell as many bushels of peas as a hundred hands used to." The new labor displacer works automatically and will be operated by one person after a few improvements have been made. The Farmers and Merchants Insurance Company of Lincoln are making a record for prompt payment of losses that is truly commendable in any insurance company. They endeavor to avoid all litigation. The governor of Missouri, as a Thanksgiving offering, called Henry Jackson, a negro convict, before him and offered him his liberty. The negro surprised him by saying he did not desire a pardon. He had no home or friends, and he was afraid that if he had to leave the prison now he would freeze to death this winter. He beseeched the executive not to pardon him before the fourth of next July, and to this the governor meekly gave his promise. According to the New York Herald, which has recently investigated the matter, Manhattan Island is owned by an astonishingly small number of persons. One-half of the land is owned by 170 families, with, says the Herald, "a very few owning the other half." Out of 2,000,000 residents, 1,800,000 have no interest whatever in the island except as renters. State Superintendent Jackson has returned from a trip to Hart and Dixon counties, where he addressed the farmers' institute meetings at Craig and Allen. The superintendent reports largely attended meetings, and a very successful program at each place. Those meetings result in much good by awakening a greater interest in agricultural pursuits and stimulating original experiments and investigations. A scheme to establish free circulating libraries in every township in the state is the latest Kansas feat. The books are all to be along political and economic lines. The enterprise is said to be backed by both the populist and democratic State committees.