January

"LINCOLN INDEPENDENT."

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It has been a long time since the State Journal has said, "stand up for Nebraska's credit."

Vote to keep the state's credit goodvote the populist ticket just as often as you get an opportunity.

The most enterprising of business men advertise. A careful buyer will read the advertisements and profit by purchasing his goods direct from large dealers. In ordering always mention the name of the paper in which you saw the advertisement.

Mr. Bryan was nominated at the Chiengo Convention in 1896 without the aid or consent of the delegation from the state of New York. The present indications are that the same act will be repeated again in 1900, Mr. Van Wyck and his Tammany friends to the contrary notwithstanding.

The state's credit has steadily improved under populist rule. The republicans went out of power, leaving the state's warrants selling at from 5 to 7 per cent discount. In a year's time the populists have so Improved the credit, that the warrants are now selling at ONE PER CENT PREMIUM.

If you are in need of clothing send an order to the Armstrong Clothing Co. in Lincoln. This is a responsible firm and they are selling goods at prices advertised. See full page advertisements in this issue. Do not fail to state in your | order that you saw the advertisement in the Independent.

In another column is given a statement showing the present indebte dness of the state. The first item is state funding bonds \$261,267.35. These bonds have been due since last April. was first lost in the failure of the Capital drawing interest. National Bank in Lincoln. The legis-Bank. This was embezzled by Treasurer Bartley. The next appropriation to pay these bonds will undoubtedly pass through populist hands, and the bonds will be paid.

Mr. Vanderbilt and several other New York millionaires have recently given large sums of money to the Salvation Army. Referring to the matter the Twentieth Century very properly remarks:

"It is grotesque to the wage earner that the Goulds and their kind should feel so much solicitude regarding the condition of the poor in the next world when they care nothing regarding the state of the poor in this world. Mr. Vanderbilt is apparently willing to give lots of money to insure the happiness of the toiler in Heaven. But he is not willing to contribute to the advancement of the laborer during the short period that he spends on earth."

It is estimated that at least 100,000 men will start for the Klondike region in Alaska next spring. The impressive of these gold-seekers, but is the economic would now be without an organ to deis the immediate duty of every man who silver at the ration of 16 to 1. In a closowe the real value of money. ing paragraph be says that "Bryanism

STATEMENT FOR PISCAL YEAR. Two weeks ago we published a statement reductions have been as follows: Fund.

Floating debt (gen. fund)....

Temporary university.....

Feeble minded.... Total reduction ..... 748,015.84 Auditor Cornell has just prepared a statement covering the receipts and disbursements for THE FISCAL YEAR ending November 30, 1897. This period includes one month and eight days of re-

481,861 58

Amount

2,989.92

41.626,78

in the statement which we made up from the Trensure's records two weeks The Auditor's report shows that dur

ing the fiscal year, ending November 30, 1897, there have been adjusted in the Auditing department of this office 11,-917 claims amounting to \$1,791,636.63 divided as follows:

State library fund

Normal school library

No. Claims.

82....

14 .....

١	Normal interest fund	2,000,00		
V	Hospital for insane fund 34	8,750.00		
ŋ	Temporary school fund 180	594,184.83		
	Penitentiary special labor 39	10,879.09		
	University funds 1788	186,073,77		
	General fund 9830	1040,046,90		
		1,791,136.68		
	Warrants have been paid during	the fiscal		
1	year ending November 30, 1897, as follows:			
	Institute for feeble minded youth	15,086,96		
	State library fund	2,884.28		
	Normal school library fund	1,647.62		
1	Normal interest fund	8,080,00		
1	Hospital for insane fund	3,750,00		
1	Penitentiary special labor fund	10,867.58		
ı	University funds	151,248,66		
ı		1,350,725,60		
	Temporary school fund	595,772,76		

.. \$ 2,135,013.46 Making a reduction of \$343,376.83 in the outstanding warrants during the year

A	The present indebtedness of the sta	tels as fol-
j	lows:	
Ü	State funding bonds	261,267.85
	General fond warrante	1,576,063.52
ij	Temporary university fund wa'r'nts	12,027.27
	Institute feeble minded f'd. wa'r'nts	16,476,54
I	State library fund warrants	105.45
	Peniten, special labor f'd, warrants	11.51
	College of agriculture mechanic arts	
1	fund warrants	181.65
ĺ	University cash fund warrants	60.72
۱		

Net onistanding ..... \$1,784,251,01 Reduction in state debt during the fiscal year ending Nov. 20, 1897: l'eduction in outstanding warants, \$343,376.83 Reduction in bonded indebtedness,

During the fiscal year a total of \$550,376.83 The Treasurer's books show a reduction in the amount of warrants register-The money with which these bonds ed and drawing interest of \$416,403.60 should have been paid, has twice been showing that there was affoat \$73,026, paid by the taxpayers of Nebraska. It 77, which had not been registered and

An examination of the above figures lature, at its next session, appropriated shows that during December, 1896, and grave, while on the other hand we wit-\$181,000 from the general fund to re- the first eight days of January, 1897, the loss in the Capital National the republican treasurer was running Ro the state in debt at a rapid rate, about \$100,000 a month. The total reduction made by Treasurer Meserve has been \$748,015.34, less the \$73,026.77 of warrants issued by the auditor and still floating, having never been presented at the Treasurer's office for registration. This would indicate that Treasurer Meserve's actual reduction of the bonded and floating debt has been \$674,988.57. while the reduction for the year has been \$550,376.83. The difference between these two, \$124,611.74, is the amount that the republican administration run the state in debt during December, 1896 and eight days in January

From January 8, 1897, to November 30, 1897, a period of 326 days, Treasurer Meserve's daily reduction of the public debt, averaged \$2,070.51, including Sundays and holidays. The average reduction for each working day has been \$2,453.05.

# MR. BRYAN AND THE NEW YORK

JOURNAL. Many of the republican papers of the side of this statement is not the moral- state have been diligently spreading a tring one of disappointed hopes and am- statement that the New York Journal bitions that will be the fate of so many had "deserted Mr. Bryan" and that he one that any of them should go to that fend him in the great metropolis of frozen region to wash over its sands and America. The statement has no foun- article in your paper of the 10th inst. tear down its rocks for a few pecks of dation in fact. Mr. Bryan is stronger in yellow dirt that the world does not need. New York than ever before. The New Amid the waste of war and other wicked- York Journal has not contained a line ness, this pilgrimage of 100,000 abie- of editorial matter, condemning Mr. bodied men to the wilds of Alaska, Bryan or his cause. In its issue of Junstands out as a monumental piece of wary 12, there was published a communi- pe as creditable to him. stupendous economic folly faisted upon cation from Mr. Arthur M'Ewen, Mr. the people by a combination of law and M'Ewen claimed in his article, to be a superstition. Every man knows that Bryan democrat. Before he gets half the lives and labor of these men is prac- way through, he proves that he is a tically wasted so far as any real eco- Tammany democrat. He refers to the nomic service to the world is concerned. Inflowers of the late Henry George as There is need for every one of these men "rebels," and severely criticises Mr. at home, in building better roads, in Bryan for not culisting under the Tamplanting trees, in making homes, in many banner in the late election in New rendering real service to the state and to York City. In this, Mr. M'Ewen deserts their believe. What is the reason they a democratic principle as old as the are not doing these things? Simply be party itself, vis: local self-government. come superstition has enacted into law The citizens of New York City had the that 95.8 grains of gold shall be a doc right and should be allowed to make by when stamped at the mint with the their own selections of local officers authority of the people of the United without the advice, aid or consent of a intes and of other natious and decreed man from Nebruska. Mr. Bryan acted bee mint privileges. As a result of this, wisely, and in accordance with the prinue 15.8 grains of gold purchase every- ciples of the party to which he belongs. me slee to the world, and mon risk when he refused to sugage in a purely ree and wasty their labor in wash- local contest. Mr. M'Ewen even charges down mountains for them. To that Mr. Bryan is wedded to a single car and destroy this superstition principle, the free coinngs of gold and

is bigger than Mr. Bryan" and appeals to his followers to "challenge the trusts showing the amount that the state's in- and all the beneficiaries and upholders debtedness had been reduced since of the system of favoriteism in legisla-TREASURER MESERVE TOOK CHARGE OF tion of which the trusts are a necessary THE OFFICE, a period of eleven months and illustrative fruit to a life and death and twenty-two days. Mr. Meserve's conflict." "That" he says "is the duty that was haited by his adherents as the and heart's wish of the new democracy."

Such nonsense. In the above, Mr. M'Ewen would have his readers believe that Mr. Bryan is not hostile to the trusts and other beneficiaries of the present system of favoritism in legislation. dead, ever denounced trusts and other er language than he has. As a result, publican rule, which were not included every banking corporation, every trust about Mr. Bryan's overthrow. The American people know this, and their opinions will not be changed by the vile

insinuations of M'Ewen. Mr. M'Ewen's communication was ad-Journal, as many of the republican 1,647.62 papers have been insinuating. In the next issue of the New York Journal (which are a later index as to the Journal's position), appeared two other com-munications which the republican press has entirely ignored. If Mr. M'Ewen's communication is to be taken as indi-cating that the New York Journal was unfriendly to Mr. Bryan, the two com-munications published the next day would seem to indicate that the Journal had experienced a very great change of heart in about twenty-four hours time.

The communications were as follows: VAN WYCK OR BRYAN, WHICH? To the editor of the Journal:

As another Bryan Democrat, I make bold to take issue with your article of the 11th inst.

"The hand of compromise never ye gained a battle or ran up the flag of vic tory." We propose to fight the battle on the lines laid down in the Chicago platform, even for a generation, and, if necessary, it will be handed down from sire to son. We refuse to build or speculate upon the shifting and treacherous sands of political expediency, or so-called

We have listened for twelve long, weary years to those professional har-monizers, who have held the words of p omise to the ear, only to brake them to the hope. We have listened to sonor-ous platitudes and declamations for like period, and the people have been sold into bondage; we have trusted, and we have been betrayed; we have hoped, and the doors of mercy have been shut upon mankind; we have entreated, and we have been mocked; and now we rise up and dely them, and tell them that the time for harmony and compromise has passed away, and that we will only conider and accept unconditional surren-

We see on all sides of us labor walking the streets of our cities vainly seeking employment: want and wretchedness stalking through the highways and byways of our fair land, with no refuge from starvation but the river or the ness a degree of semibarbaric splendor and luxury that would shame ancient Rome when it was in the hey-dey of its oppression and persecution. witnessed an unparalleled exhibition of coercion, villification, prosecution, op-pression and corruption raising its hide-ous head has held high holiday, and the harmonizers and the saviours of society have said that it is well.

And to that matchless leader of the Democracy, William Jennings Bryan, eight million American freemen "Our bounty is as boundless as the sea our love as deep.

"Our hopes, our bearts, our prayers our tears Our faith triumphant o'er our fears; Are all with thee, all with thee."

And through darkness is now on high, peering through the sullen lowering clouds and looking beyond the vista of years to come. I see him holding a sanctuary in the bearts of the people. I see a mighty free, enlightened people, whose hearts swell with love and devotion, slowly and reverently wending their way to his faroff inland city, carrying with them hallowed memories, bearing the blossoms and garlands from Mt Vernon and Monticello, laying the wreaths and flowers of immortality upon his last abiding place, saying with words that rise struggling from the heart, that are too deep to utter, too strong to be suppressed:

"While the withered trunk of Freedom's tree, Nends forth a single leaf, even for thy grave, A garland let it be."

CORNELIUS O'CONNOR.

Another Voice Against Van Wyck's Aspir atins.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I was glad, very glad to see in your issue of the 11th inst. an answer to an very able article of the 11th inst., per mit me to suggest to "Democrat" Robert Van Wyck has not yet finished his term as Mayor of Greater New York, and it he continues as he has begun as creditable to him as my enthusiastic friend "Democrat" may now think

In the first place, compare Van Wyck' course in regard to the trolley death loops. Van Wyck has shown himself lamentably weak at a crucial moment.

I am quite sure if William Jennings
Bryan had been in Van Wyck's place he
would first have stopped the loops and
then dismissed Mr. Shea, and he would

not have waited until morning to do it. either-that is if his judgment would have erred enough to have permitted m to have appointed such a man to Bryan polled six million votes almos

alone and unaided, only the glorious Journal supporting him in the East. Van Wyck was elected Mayor of (freat-or New York, but by his own unaided el-No. Mr. Democrat, by Tammany

Itali and the Journal. I would like to shake hands with "Real and with him say: "Bryan cuident in 1900."

A PHILADELPHIAN. anuary 12, 1898. Let the republican press of the course be bonest and state that the New York Journal is merely attempting something something the benefit of its "OPENING THE MILLS."

world," was one of the campaign utterances of Presideat McKinley in 1896 height of statesmanship.

The telegraph wires this week, bring startling news, not only to the diciples of McKinley who voted in favor of "opening the mills," but to Americans generally interested in the welfare of Those who have read Mr. Bryan's their common country. As a result of speeches, know that no man living or sweeping reductions in wages in cotton mills throughout New England, a strike illegal combinations of capital in strong- has begun which has already closed thirty large mills, employing about 15,-000 hands and realy involves the welor other capitalistic combinations [are of 125,000 operations working in have been contributing money to bring 150 mills. The reductions made, are from 10 to 12 per cent. In conferences of the wage workers, it was determined to confine the strike to two or three cities. The operations elsewhere have gone to work at the reduced wages and dressed "To the editor of the New York will aid their striking brethren in the Journal," thus showing that it was not struggle which involves the wages of all. written by the editor of the New York It is evident from dispatches from over contraction. He has chosen the side of things needful will be done New England, that the situation is very the gold standard. With it he must rise close to a general strike, and that noth- or fall. The American people will not ing but the impoverished condition of longer be satisfied with taffy-with mere thousands of operatives who have no promises. Actions, and actions only means of facing a shut down in the dead of winter, has prevented a universal walkout.

> The reasons for the reduction of wages act with intelligent conscience on question is absolutely necessary to meet the the output of gold and silver. The rest competition, not of the pauper labor of of the "almanac" is filled with quota-Continental, Europe or of the starved tions proclaiming the beauties of "peace" operatives of Lancashire-but of Southern American mills. The opening of the manufacturing era is the South, so long predicted, has at last come. Thousands of cotton mill spindles are now running in sight of the growing cotton throughout the South. These mills get their labor cheaper than those of New England, and are able to undersell them in the market. The New Engand mill owners say it is a case of cut down wages, or shut down mills. If the m II were shut down, the southern producers would get possession of the

The employes very cogently point out that if they accept this reduction of wages, it would be only a question of time until competition of unorganized southern labor will force another reduction, that mill owners there will use the argument of produced wages in New England, to enforce the acceptance of a and that thus competiting with one anhistory for proof.

The statements on both sides of the case prevent powerfully the real intry. They destroy the political palaver country by taxing or excluding foreign goods. They mop from the map the McKinley moonshine about "opening white flag first. the mills" by means or the gold standard, which irradiated the campaign of 1896. They demonstrate also the fallacy of free silver as a panacea for the diseases of modern industry and ought to point the way of all honest students of economic problems to the real necessities of the case-organization of industry and substitution of co-operation for competition.

The Nebraska Stock breeders association has been in session in this city during the week. President W. G. Whitmore, of Valley, in his annual address, made the following statement: "It is a cause for congratulation that competition has finally led the South Omaha latter, conducting their campaign in stock yards company to reduce their charges along lines where attempted legislation had failed." Mr. Whitmore, it is true, is a republican politician, but and indigeant public.—Hon. William J. when he stands upon the platform as president of the Nebraska stock breeders association, he ought to know enough to tell the truth. The truth is that it was legislation and courts in sympathy with the people that made the reduction in stock yards charges and nothing else. The Kansas and Nebraska legislatures of 1897, both passed laws reducing stock yards charges. Both laws were taken by the companies into the federal courts. The Nebraska federal court tied up the law. The Kansas federal court promptly sustained the law. The Kansas City stock yards appealed to the federal circuit court which also sustained the law. Then the Kansas City stock yards reduced their charges and the South Omaha stock make. We believe that Mr. Beyon does yards were obliged to follow or lose trade. These are the incontratable facts. If president Whitmore doesn't know them, he doesn't know enough to he president of the stock breeder's as sociation of this state, and if he does Mr. Bryan made statements that indiknow them and wilfully misrepresents them as he did in his annual address, he ought not to be president anyway.

MORE TAFFY.

efforts to obtain bimetallism through "I would rather open the mills of international agreement should be hon-America to American workingmen than estly continued." How many Americans to open the mints to the silver of the will believe that the president is sincere in that declaration? In his message to congress he recommended the retirement of the greenbacks and has stood steadfastly by his secretary of the treasury in his determination to "more firmly establish the gold standard." He recommended to congress that a commission be authorized to formulate plans for "currency reform" and for devising ways and means to retire the greenbacks and permanently establish the gold standard. No honest man conversant with the facts will contend that President Mc-Kinley has made an honest effort to secure bimetallism by international agree ment. It is a mere subterfuge by means of which he hopes to hold the rapidly disintegrating republican party together. Mr. McKinley's environments are such that he cannot favor bi-metallism. He owes his election to the gold power. He would be ungrateful to his masters if he should refuse to defend and protect them in their nefarious scheme of will change their opinion.

### PLEADING FOR PEACE.

We are in receipt of "The United and the entire situation deserves study States Patriotic Almanac" the latest by every American who is anxious to publication of the Sound Money league, The almanae part forms less than a tions of the hour and not waste his quarter of the volume of the pamphlet. time chasing humbugs The proprietors It contains the constitution of the of the New England mill say the reduc- United States and some statistics as to such as:

> Peace rules the day, where reason rules the mind.—Collins. Let us have peace.—U. S. Grant, ac-cepting a nomination for the presidency, May 29, 1868.

> There never was a good war or a bad peace.-Benjamin Franklin. Letter to

> Josiah Quincy, 1775. Peace hath her victories, No less renowned than war.-Milton. Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.—Charles Cotesworth Pickney, when ambassador to the French republic, 1796.

There are others such as: A national debt, if it is not excessive, will be to us a national blessing.—Alex-

ander Hamilton "There can be but two parties in this country.-Patriots and Traitors."-

Stephen A. Douglas. This is the kind of literature the Sound Money league is sending out. Great flow of reason! Full of argument!

It reminds us of the days of Jefferson Davis and the slave owners of the south. still lower wage schedule in the south They had a rich scheme-were making millions of money out of slave labor. other wages will be reduced to the bare They were in favor of "peace"-anything point of existence for the laborer. That for peace as long as they were not dis- stead of logs. this is no dream they point to recent turbed in their great money making, human life taking, industries.

should be calling for peace. Their supdustrial crisis now coming in this coun- ply of argument is exhausted. The people will no longer be fooled and deceived that living wages can be secured in this by their pretenses in favor of "international bimetallism." Is it peace the gold men want-they must show the

> The statement that Mr. Bryan is not sufficiently antagonistic to trusts and other capitalistic combinations certainly comes with very bad grace from a democrat from New York City, the greatest trust ridden spot on earth. When the democracy of New York has swallowed the Chicago platform it will be time enough for them to ask for a larger dose. We predict that Mr. Bryan will have the dose fully prepared for them as soon as they are ready to receive it.

It seems that every generation presents a combat between the producers of wealth and the money changers. The secrecy, fasten themselves upon the body politic and prey upon industry until their hold is broken by an awakened Bryan. states.

Where will it end? State warrants have taken another rise in price. They now command ONE PER CENT PREMIUM.

# MR. BRYAN WILL BE FAIR.

There has been some doubt among populists as to whether Mr. Bryan lavors the nomination of a populist candidate, the same. We have not got down to for Vice President in the event of his gold standard prices yet the working nomination as the democratic candidate for President in 1900. There has been no statement from him bearing directly upon the subject. Such a statement at this time, would be unwise. It would be on assumption of authority that Mr. Bryan nor any other man has a right to not desire a repetition of the Watson-Sewall entanglement, and that to does election of senators, by vote of the whele and will favor the nomination of a populist candidate for Vice President in 1900. At the Chicago Jackson day banquet, cate clearly that he favore a triplealtiance. He favors union, and of course must lavor it upon a fair and honorable basis. He stated that he prefers to have the democratic party go into the contest President McKinley is making another with the populists on one side and the edort to hed the American people tally. silver republicans on the other. That He is reported as saying to Senator being the case, be can hardly deny the that will not cont so much as a legisla-Chandler in a recent interview that "so populists the right to make their own ar as he was personally concerned the selection of their representative to

We will sell you anything in our Immense stock of Shoes Sanderson=Schureman St. "stand on one side," in other words, to

name the vice president.

Mr. Bryan's exact words were as fol-

"I have so much confidence in the earnestness and intelligence of those who are enlisted under the banner of independent bimetallism that I am sure all

It may be we will be strong enough to win the next national election without outside help. But nevertheless I prefer to win with the populists on one side and and the free silver republicans on the other. And we must not forget when the victory is won that in the campaign of last year it took more courage on the part of the free silver republicans to desert their old party and more self-sacrifice on the part of the populists to go outside of their organization for a presidential candidate, because he agreed with them on the paramount issue, than it did for the democrats to support the ticket which was nominated by their own national convention."

This shows a disposition on Mr. Bryan's part to be fair and honorable in his treatment of the populist party. It is additional evidence of the noble character of the man.

## HARDY'S COLUMN.

Nominee timber-Canadian protection-Let criminals build railroads-Inheritance tax for the university-Kansas disgrace-High protected cotton workers-Ohio nobility.

Mark Hanna for president and Joe Bartley for vice president. Two of the greatest financiers in the country. They will take care of the money in good republican shape,

The Ontario, Canada, legislature, at its last session, passed two retalvatory laws. One was that no subject of any other government should be employed on their railroads. And the other was that no saw logs should be exported from their country. Yankees have been buying their logs; shipping them to this country free and sawing them into lumber here. After this Canadians will saw their own logs and sell their lumber in-

to that railroad from Bi mark to Galveston, the penitentiary prisoners along the way would build it complete in five years. The government would need only to furnish rails and rollng stock. We say make the prisoners build the road. Several states make them build wagon roads and bridges. They take gangs of them all over the country to do jobs.

We are in favor of an inheritance tax for the better support of our state university. The person who receives an inperitance can afford to pay a per cent of t for the support of education, better than he who is compelled to earn every dollar by the sweat of his brow.

When the amendment to the constitution of Kansas had been adopted and the people began to see the good results of diminishing pauperism and crime they came together and planted temperance trees around the state house. The trees grew though neglected by the republicans in power. But when Ex-Governor St. John declared against the plutocrat gold begs of the east every St. John tree was dug up by the roots. This incident only parallels the one when then same party changed the name of St. John county and let Jefferson Davis county stand as an honor to one and a disgrace to the other. But the prohibitory constitution stands in Kansas as it has in Ohio for many years and in other

The high protected cotton workers in New England are now on a strike to the tune of one hundred thousand or more. The reason given for the strike is reduction of wages ten or twelve per cent. That is the way the Mckinley gold bugs raise wages as they promised before election. It is republican prosperity all men will find. Burn the greenbacks and melt up the silver dollars and we will be gin to see what gold standard means.

The diagrace and crimes perpetrated spon the American people, at Columbus, thio, by law makers should not be allowed to pass as an idle tale. the whole people, excepting the rich fellows who want to buy their way to the caste, would stand up and demand the people of the state. But there is the rule, the millionaire mante will not let an amendment go through for adoption in the several state legislatures. They know they cannot buy the whole people.

There is no use in electing or calling together another legislature. All we need to do is to ask the lawyer and judges what they want and write that peace or county judge will want the law

(Continued on 7th Page.)