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TROOPS ON THE WAY

Expedition of 15,000 Men Leave Tampa for Invasion of Cuba.

LAND BATTLE AT SANTIAGO

3,500 Men Start For Manila From San Francisco to Relieve Dewey.

War News of the Week.

The army of invasion under General Shafter for Cuba sailed from Tampa Tuesday morning at daybreak.

It numbered a total of 15,000 men of all classes, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and is expected to reach the southern coast of Cuba by Wednesday evening at the latest.

The transports numbered 32 vessels in all and they were conveyed by an exceptionally strong force of war ships.

The expedition was made up of nearly 20 regiments of regular infantry from 500 to 550 men each. There were also two regiments of volunteer infantry, about 2,000 men altogether, the Second regiment of cavalry from Mobile, 500 men, and two squadrons each from the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry, about 2,000 men; eight troops of volunteer cavalry taken from Roosevelt's rough riders, 500 men; four batteries of light artillery, 300 men and sixteen guns; two batteries of heavy artillery, 200 men and sixteen guns; the battalion of engineers 200 men; signal corps and hospital corps, etc., about 300 men.

SAMPSON WAITS FOR SHAFTER.

On Board the Associated Press Boat Wanda, off Santiago, June 9, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 11.—The navy now awaits the army.

The fighting ships of Sampson and Schley have battered down and rendered useless all the defenses of south-eastern Cuba.

They have sealed up Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago by sinking the collier Merrimac in the narrow channel entrance, a disturbance of which by the Spanish, is guarded against by the American fleets.

An American scout boat, running under the shadows of El Morro, has cut the Haytian cable and the American fleet now control absolutely 35 miles of the coast east of Santiago de Cuba, including the important town of Guantanamo, captured and held by American forces since this dispatch left.

Under the cover of the guns of the two fleets all of Eastern Cuba could now be easily invaded by the forces of the United States.

Cervera's fleet could be annihilated and the entire province, its harbors and towns seized and held by the Americans after a very short campaign.

Guantanamo is an important place and it has six miles of excellent harbor which would be of great value to the United States as an army and navy supply station. Before this dispatch left Kingston Guantanamo had already been seized by the Americans, as told in dispatches of Friday, and made the supply station for the army and navy.

The town is also an important coaling depot and a cable station for the French service, temporarily disabled now.

Advices from the fleet, believed to be official, report that the harbor fortifications of Santiago de Cuba were again shelled for several hours yesterday, practically reducing the defenses of Spain.

No details of this engagement have been received, excepting the statement that the bombardment would be renewed today.

A cablegram received from Madrid this morning says the bombardment yesterday did not inflict any great amount of damage to the forts. The Spanish also claim they repulsed the attempt of the Americans to effect a landing.

New York, June 11.—British Consul Ramsden, at Santiago de Cuba has cabled the world that Lieutenant Hobson and the six American sailors with him, all held as prisoners by the Spanish, are well, as he had seen and talked with all of them.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 11.—The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Paul was seen off Morant Point, last evening. She reported having captured a Spanish merchantman at out of Kingston with a full cargo for Spain.

Four of our men were killed and our wounded. The advance pickets, under Lieutenant Neville and Shaw, are accounted for.

THE LIST OF DEAD ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, son of Major Gibbs of the regular army, who fell in the earlier stages. His home was at Richmond, Va. SERGEANT CHARLES H. SMITH of Massachusetts. PRIVATE WILLIAM DUNPHY of Cambridge, Mass. PRIVATE JAMES M. MORGAN of Cambridge, Mass. Corporal Adams was accidentally wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was considerable. The Spanish of blood found at daylight at the positions occupied by the Spaniards in disarray, but their commander carried off the killed and wounded.

AT THE EXPOSITION

Nebraska Day Draws a Big Crowd From Over the Country to Omaha.

WM. J. BRYAN'S ADDRESS

He Tells What War Means to a People and to Nations.

An Elaborate Program.

Omaha, Neb., June 14. This is Nebraska day at the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

Today the White City is the Mecca of thousands of Nebraska citizens, who are justly proud of the part which their state has taken in the triumph of this latter part of the century.

Above the din of battle, foreign complications for the time obscured, Nebraska today rejoices in being the seat of an exposition of Trans-Mississippi resources that now constitute the center of attraction for this mundane sphere.

Nebraska day program is replete with good things that will make it a day memorable in the history of the great exposition, and will reflect credit upon the magnificent prairie commonwealth.

LEADING NEBRASKANS THERE. Among the thousands of citizens who have turned their faces toward the exposition city are those who are well known throughout the state, the nation, and the world. Governor Elias A. Holcomb, the best governor Nebraska ever had, his staff, and many citizens of Lincoln, are in Omaha to participate in the mammoth festivities.

The Nebraska day program was all that the sanguinary expectations of Nebraskaans promised. The widely known Omaha military band furnished music. Judge Neville delivered the dedication speech. The response was by Governor Holcomb, and President Wattles, in an appropriate address, followed with a speech of acceptance.

After an original poem by Mrs. J. L. McKeever came the address by Hon. W. J. Bryan, an oration by Hon. W. F. Gurley and an address by Attorney General C. J. Smyth. An immense throng filled the exposition grounds and the anxiety upon the part of practically all to hear and participate in Nebraska's festivities only demonstrated anew the finiteness of the human voice for those great events in human history which challenge the interest and attention of multitudes.

Mr. Bryan was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and his address, which is given in part below, elicited enthusiastic responses.

W. J. BRYAN'S ADDRESS. After discussing the resources of Nebraska Mr. Bryan made the following reference to the war and its results:

"Nebraska is ready to do her part in time of war as well as in time of peace. Her citizens were among the first to give expression to their sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and her representatives in the senate and house took a prominent part in the advocacy of armed intervention by the United States. When the president issued a call for volunteers, Nebraska's quota was promptly furnished and she is prepared to respond to the second and subsequent calls.

"Nebraska's attitude upon this subject does not, however, indicate that the state is inhabited by a contentious or warlike people. It simply proves that our people understand both the rights conferred and the obligations imposed by proximity to Cuba. Understanding these rights and obligations, they do not shrink from any consequences which may follow the performance of a national duty.

WHAT WAR MEANS. "War is harsh; it is attended by hardship and suffering; it means a vast expenditure of men and money. We may well pray for the coming of the time, promised in Holy Writ, when the spears shall be beaten into plowshares and the swords into sickles; but universal peace cannot come until justice is enthroned throughout the world. Jehovah deals with nations as He deals with men, and for both it is clear that the wages of sin is death. Until the right has triumphed in every land and love reigns in every heart, governments must, as a last resort, appeal to force. As long as the oppressor is deaf to the voice of reason, so long must the citizen assume his shoulder to the musket and his hand to the saber.

"The nation exhausted diplomatically, the efforts to secure a peaceable solution of the Cuban question, and only took up arms when it was compelled by circumstances which would result in a permanent and just solution. It has been a tragedy, in the history of the world."

INDICATION IN HISTORY. "History will vindicate the position taken by the United States in the war with Spain. In saying this I assume that the principles which were invoked in the inauguration of the war will be observed in the prosecution and conclusion. If a contest undertaken for the sake of humanity degenerates into a war of conquest, we shall find it difficult to meet the charge of having added hypocrisy to greed. Is our national character so weak that we cannot withstand the temptation to appropriate the first piece of land that comes within our reach? To inflict upon the enemy all possible harm is legitimate warfare, but shall we contemplate a scheme for the coloniza-

THE BOND BILL PASSED

Provides for the Coinage of the Seignorage.—Vote Forty-Five to Thirty-One.

CORPORATION TAX DOWNED

Senator Butler's Proposition to Substitute Postal Savings Bank Was Killed.

General Party News.

Peoples Press Bureau, St. Louis, Mo., June 16. Congressman Jerry Botkin has been recently preaching to the soldier boys encamped near Washington City. Mr. Botkin is said to be as good a preacher as he is a legislator, and the boys in blue were kept awake and benefitted.

Workmen employed on dock work at Key West, Florida, have struck because they were being worked overtime. Pay was allowed for the extra hours and then they struck again because some of their favorite bosses were removed for having countenanced the first strike.

Populist Nebraska seems to be a hot place for Pinkerton men. Several of these worthies have been dealt with summarily by Chief of Police Gallagher of Omaha.

A big scandal is regarded to the failure to secure legislation in Nebraska unfavorable to the big express companies is coming to the surface. A hoodlum fund is said to have been dispensed with a lavish hand during the last two sessions of the legislature, blocking all efforts to regulate and limit charges of these rapacious monopolies.

The recent split in the populist ranks, in Illinois, as exemplified in the state convention, has been repeated in many county meetings throughout that state.

The employees of the Singer sewing machine works at South Bend, Ind., are striking for a return to the scale of wages of 1892. Over 1,000 workers are out.

Senator Butler's amendment to the war revenue bill, providing for a substitution of a postal savings bank system for the proposed bond issue, was defeated.

The senate has passed the republican amendment to the war revenue bill which provides for the issue of \$400,000,000 of bonds. The vote was 45 to 31. The bond amendment was really a substitute for the legal note feature. All of the republicans and seven democrats and one populist voted for it. The democrats were Caffery, Mitchell and Murphy. Kyle was the populist.

Senator Pettigrew's amendment to the war revenue bill, which was intended to repeal the law of 1875 under which the secretary of the treasury issues bonds without the authority of congress was defeated by a vote of 43 to 31.

A bill passed by the senate provides that service in the war with Spain on the part of homesteaders, shall be considered as residence and work upon the land and that by enlistment the claim shall not be forfeited.

Ex-Senator Peffer has accepted the prohibition nomination as candidate for governor of Kansas with the understanding that financial discussions are to be eliminated from the state campaign. It is generally understood that Mr. Peffer still holds a grudge against the populists of Kansas because they saw fit to retire him to private life.

The election in Oregon resulted in a victory for the republicans, which fact is

WAR REVENUE BILL.

Measure to Raise Money Cuts the Bond Issue to \$400,000,000.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—As stated in these dispatches yesterday the war revenue measure has been agreed to by the senate and house conferees.

A compromise was reached over the provision for silver coinage. Instead of coining \$4,000,000 a month as the senate bill provided, the bill, in its present shape provides for the coinage of only \$1,500,000 a month. A compromise has also been effected in the bond bill. The amount to be issued now was reduced to \$400,000,000 instead of \$500,000,000, as in the former bill.

Among the senate provisions accepted by the house was the striking cut of the special tax on the retail tobacco dealers, it also agreed to the tax of 1 cent on each sleeping and parlor car ticket sold and a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the gross receipts amounting to over \$250,000 on any corporations refining sugar or petroleum. The house receded from the tonnage tax.

MENTIONED FOR GOVERNOR. The name of R. D. Sutherland, the brilliant young congressman from the fifth district, has been mentioned for the nomination of governor on the reform ticket this fall, and he could probably have the support of Seward county without asking for it. Mr. Sutherland spoke at Beaver Crossing and Seward during the campaign last fall and every one who heard him would be glad to support him for higher honors than those which have been conferred upon him by the people of his district.—Seward Independent Democrat.

THE CRUISER CHARLESTON

Showing Decrease of State Debt For the Six Months Ending May 31, 1898.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

The apparent increase in outstanding warrants in the following is caused largely by the warrants for the state school apportionment being issued May 17th; \$119,894.31 of which had not reached the state treasurer for payment before June 1st; also the payment of the quarterly salaries of the State University the last days of May, of which \$24,258.42 had not reached the state treasurer by June 1st. The general fund warrants are the only ones that draw interest, all others are paid on presentation to the state treasurer; and the outstanding warrants in the general fund less available cash in the state treasury for the payment of the same is \$7,080.05 less than they were November 30, 1897.

SIX MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30, 1897. Warrants outstanding.....\$1,603,214 00 State funding bonds outstanding..... 261,267 85 Total.....\$1,864,481 44 Less available cash in treasury..... 72,345 69 Net debt.....\$1,792,135 75 SIX MONTHS ENDING MAY 31, 1898. Warrants outstanding..... 1,819,066 32 State funding bonds outstanding..... 198,267 85 Total.....\$2,017,334 67 Less available cash in treasury..... 287,902 12 Net.....\$1,729,432 55 Net debt Nov. 30, 1897.....\$1,792,135 75 Feb debt May 31, 1898..... 1,729,432 55 Decrease in state debt \$ 62,704 20

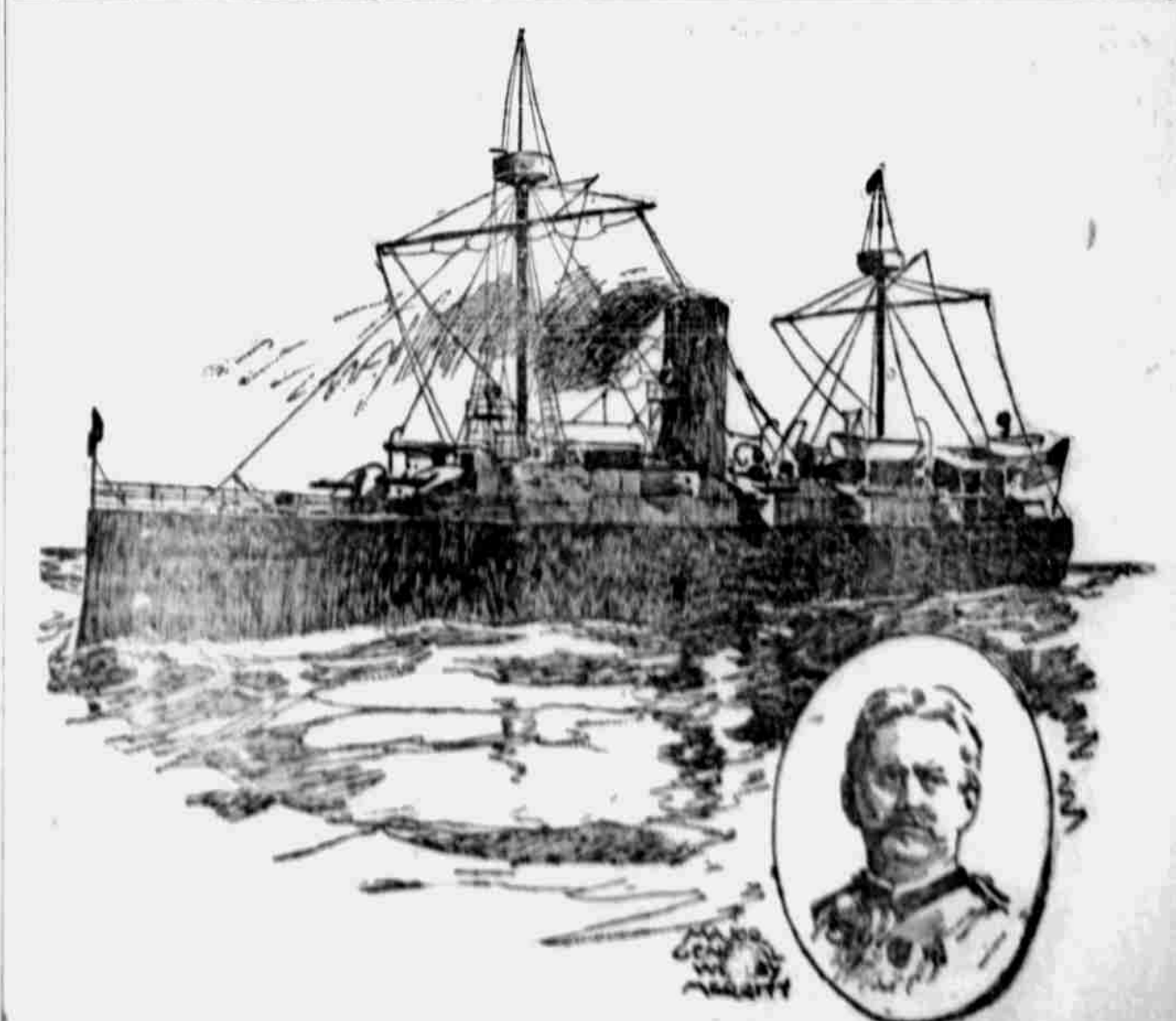
Crop Report for the Week. The past week has been cool and cloudy, with very heavy showers in the eastern and southern counties. The average daily temperature deficiency ranged from 1 degree in the eastern portion of the state to 4 degrees in the western. The maximum temperatures for the week were slightly below 80 degrees, and the minimum were between 50 degrees and 55 degrees.

The rainfall has been about or slightly below normal in a few counties; generally, however, it has been above normal, and in the eastern counties, has been heavy, ranging from one and a half to four inches.

The heavy rain of the past week following, the excessive rain of the preceding week, has been rather unfavorable for the advancement of crops. In the eastern counties, winter wheat has lodged considerably and rusted slightly. Oats are beginning to lodge in a few counties. Rye continues in excellent condition. Grass is making a rank growth. Some alfalfa and clover have been cut, and more would have been cut had the weather been more favorable. Potatoes are in excellent condition.

The continued heavy rains have kept the ground so wet that very little work in the fields has been possible during the week. Corn cultivation has been retarded, and the crop is generally exceedingly weedy. Corn has grown fairly well, but is small for the season of the year, and needs sunshine and warm weather.

Trimmed hats at half price for six days. All the late shapes in sailors. Mrs. Gosper, 1201 O St.



THE CRUISER CHARLESTON. The cruiser Charleston, which left San Francisco to join Admiral Dewey at Manila, has a speed of 16 knots an hour, and her armament consists of two 8 inch guns, four 6 pounders and ten others of smaller size.