

## Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of  
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Those writers who are wondering what all the soldiers will do for a living when this cruel war is over, have overlooked the probability that they will each and every one, run for an office as soon as they get home.

It is reported that Colonel Bryan and his regiment will serve under General Lee in Cuba. It is now in order for our nervous brethren to become alarmed lest Mr. Bryan be sent into danger for political reasons.

State Treasurer Meserve called in the last of the old outstanding warrants issued by the republican administration this week. This stops interest on the last of the republican debt, but leaves that big hole in the state school fund still yawning. Over \$200,000 general fund warrants have been called in this month.

The exposition grounds are open on Sundays but most of the buildings are not opened until 1 o'clock. The government building remains closed all day. Concerts are usually given in the afternoon and evening, and at night the grounds and buildings are brilliantly illuminated. No liquors of any kind are sold on Sunday.

The State Journal talks about a "forced loan"—the greenbacks. Why not a "forced enlistment"—the volunteers? As though there were not more people in this country willing to accept the government greenback in exchange for their property and their labor necessary to carry on the war than there are volunteers to go to the front.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was tested a few days ago at Santiago by having her fire three charges of gun cotton. One shot struck the land and tore up a lot of dust and as the other charges seemed to fall in the bay and no report was heard, the war correspondents at once concluded that the damage must have been enormous. This vessel was to use dynamite and revolutionize modern warfare but up to date it has been about as effective as a pop gun.

The bombardment of cities and forts is a good thing for the powder and projectile manufacturer. Nobody else gets anything out of it, except what incidental benefit it is to the gunners on board ship as target practice. Take the case of Charleston, South Carolina during the late war. For four years we had ships and batteries of heavy guns blazing away at the defenses of that city. All they did was to burn up several million dollars of Uncle Sam's money. When the city was taken it was by Sherman's army in the rear. Bombardments have grown a great deal more expensive since then and are just as useless, but as the bond issue is made and the government has money to burn we may expect them with regularity to the end of the war.

The report that Omaha hotel and restaurant men were robbing visitors to the exposition, proves to be unfounded. Good rooms and clean, wholesome meals can be secured at scores of places in Omaha as cheaply as in other cities. It will not cost any more to visit the big show than it usually does to visit a state fair, and nearly every body in Nebraska knows what that means. The reduced railroad rates will enable people to come from any part of the state and visit the exposition several days for a few dollars; in fact it will not cost to exceed \$2.50 per day for each person while in Omaha. Of course if people want to spend money foolishly there will be plenty of opportunities.

## INiquity REVEALED.

The astounding proofs of corporate corruption in Nebraska politics revealed in the Pacific Express company cases at Omaha ought to open the eyes of thousands of honest republican voters in the state. The mask which covered the operations of the republicans machine in this state is little by little being lifted so that the people may see the whited sepulchre beneath.

The Reel and the Sudborough revolutions are only a taste of what we may expect when the cover is lifted clear off and we know the entire story of corporate politics in Nebraska. If the Pacific Express alone spent thousands of dollars in controlling the politics of the state

with the comparatively small interest it had, what may we expect to hear when we know the history of the stock yards corporation, the street car corporation, the telephone and telegraph corporations, the banking corporations and finally the railroad corporations in the politics of this state.

We now see clearly the corporation method of control. When the railroad companies and whisky trust wanted a governor of Nebraska they dictated the nomination of Gov. Boyd and then furnished the money to elect—No to count him in. When the stockyards corporation wanted a man in the Nebraska senate it dictated the nomination of Senator Paddock and furnished the money to put him there. When the Pacific Express company wanted its man on the Omaha city council it dictated the nomination of Budborough and furnished the money to send him—and nothing but the revolt of Omaha working-men who risked their jobs in order to cast a vote for government by the people two years ago prevented their sending him there.

As the republican party was the dominant party in the state the corporations generally worked through its organization and furnished the funds for its campaigns. But it was always a part of their program to have friends on both sides and the records of Nebraska legislatures for the last twenty years will show that there was never a time when they did not have friends on the democratic side. The corporations are in politics for themselves. They aim to have friends in all parties, but to control the ruling party. Their control of the republican party in this state was so absolute that they were always able to prevent anti-corporation legislation so long as that party was in power and since it has gone out of power they have always been able to cast nearly every republican vote in the legislature in favor of themselves.

The revelation of their methods and their control of the republican machine in this state ought to open the eyes of all honest voters to the true nature of that machine.

## STOP OVER IN LINCOLN.

Railroads of the South Platte country have decided to allow stop over privileges at Lincoln to all visitors to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. This stop over should be utilized to visit the capitol of the state. Outside of the exposition, Lincoln offers more of interest to Nebraskans than Omaha. The capitol building, the state officials, the Insane Asylum, the Penitentiary, the State University, Burlington Beach and many other places are well worth a visit. Several conventions of more than passing interest will be held in Lincoln this summer besides the Epworth assembly, the state reunion and other events. But over and above these attractions the business men of the city will offer extra inducements in the way of special sales in all lines of merchandise. It will pay to trade in the capital city this summer. Omaha stores will be crowded and prices will probably be high enough but these conditions will not prevail in Lincoln. See the exposition by all means and then stop in the most beautiful city in Nebraska, visit her citizens and your friends, see her places of interest, her parks and pleasure resorts, her cool drives, her shady walks, go through the big stores for bargains, and then go home rested, refreshed and satisfied.

## AFTER THE WAR.

When the last war ended a million men were turned back from the camp and battlefield to the walks of peace. They overflowed every industry, but there was an outlet for the overflow. The great prairie states of Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota were a buffalo range; the mountain states beyond were a wilderness; Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Texas were only half settled. Then began the great immigration, the greatest in history. For fifteen years the tramp of ex-soldiers westward was as continuous and unbroken as their previous march in the south. European writers and statesmen have declared that the greatest wonder of the American civil war was not the magnitude of the marches, the desperate courage exhibited on both sides in the battle, the military genius evolved from the everyday citizen but the peaceful celerity with which over a million men were mustered out of the ranks of war and disappeared in the vocations of civil life.

The close of every other great modern war has been marked by distress, agitation and riot. The return of thousands of men to peaceful occupations has been accompanied by anything but peace.

They found the workshops filled and the earth pre-empted. In England at the close of the Napoleonic wars, the return of the soldiers and the contraction of the currency combined to produce a distress so appalling as to threaten the very existence of the government.

When the present war ends and 200,000 or more come marching home we shall find a more anxious question than the government of Cuba or the Philippines asking an answer. With the available free homestead land nearly gone and what remains in many cases unavailable without great irrigation works the reinstatement of that force in the callings of civil life in a country where the land is taken up, where industry is monopolized, and new machines

daily turning men out of their jobs will not be accomplished without distress, agitation and social unrest.

The old Romans had a solution of the troubles that followed war. Their plan was to kill off and enslave the people in the conquered territory and divide the land among the soldiers. No wonder the prophets and leaders who are traveling in the track of Rome want to annex Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Caroline islands as a result of this war.

## NEED OF UNION.

The Missouri World, one of the strongest and most aggressive populist papers in the south, clips the article in this paper two weeks ago regarding the Oregon election with approval and says:

Notice the conclusion of the INDEPENDENT's article: "There is one valuable lesson in the Oregon returns—the need of uniting in ONE political party all Americans opposed to this un-American policy." That is just what we have favored all along. That was just what was being rapidly accomplished when in '96 the INDEPENDENT, as the leading populist paper in Nebraska, joined with others in calling a halt to the uniting of reformers in one party, and practically told democrats not to come to the people's party—practically told reformers not to unite in one party. We hope the INDEPENDENT and all other populist papers and all populists will from now on endeavor to unite all reformers in one party—in the Peoples party.

The statement made by the INDEPENDENT it stands by—the need of "uniting in one political party all Americans opposed to the un-American policy" of bonded debt and corporation rule is the greatest need of the hour.

The World says unite them in the people's party. We say unite them in any party—and that is the kernel of our comment upon the result of the Oregon election. It is plain to any student of politics that the reform voters cannot be united in either of the old parties. It has been the hope of the founders of the peoples party that they might be united in its organization. In that direction the populists of Nebraska and Kansas made greater progress than those of any other states in the union. Leaving the free silver republicans and free silver democrats out of the count a larger per cent of the voters in those states are members of the peoples party than anywhere else. In that respect our brethren in Missouri or anywhere have no advantage over us.

So far as principles go there is no reason why real reformers should not all unite in the peoples party. But suppose they won't. Suppose antagonisms and prejudices have arisen that prevent the joining of all progressive elements under our banner. What then? The need of union, of accomplishing our purposes, is stronger than the need of any party. If no party is in the field that can unite all reformers it is the immediate duty of all reformers to take steps toward the organization of one. This paper does not say that such is the case but it does say that circumstances point strongly in that direction. The result in Oregon points in that direction.

Let populists in Missouri and elsewhere take notice. The great body of populists in Nebraska will never again become democrats or republicans. They will try to accomplish results in their own state, to finish the work of redeeming Nebraska from the ring of robbers whom they found in power two years ago, to restore the school children their money and the people their rights.

They will stand true to the action of the peoples' party nationally, so long as it stands by its present principles. But beyond the claims of any and every party organization they hold the attainment of their principles and if it shall be found that the people's party cannot unite the forces necessary for victory they stand ready to join with honest men of all parties in securing the greatest need of the political hour—"a union in one political party of all Americans opposed to the present un-American policy."

The war department announces itself as well pleased with the progress of the war so far and patting itself on the back for the tremendous results accomplished. The fact remains, however, that outside of Dewey's victory, nothing has been done. Volunteers have been mobilized and after a long delay relief has been started to Dewey. Other troops have started to Cuba and it is reported that a few Spanish vessels are cooped up in Santiago harbor, but the blockade of other Cuban ports has been a howling farce. Cuba is being better fortified every day and the Spanish are not being driven out. Dewey's splendid victory was a complete surprise to the war department and the battle of Manila bay was fought and won on his own judgment and without orders from any one. The INDEPENDENT has no desire to criticize the department of windy war at Washington but it fails to see any good cause for all this self praise and personal laudation.

## Campaign Expenses.

The populist state committee has issued a little pamphlet giving a detailed report of the receipts and expenses of the organization the past year, in some states this is required by law. In Nebraska the law does not require it, but Chairman Edmisten and Secretary Howe have done a commendable act by making the financial business of the party public. Where there is nothing to conceal there is every rea-

son why the people should have just such a report. Where there is something to conceal the people are still more entitled to it.

The report shows receipts of \$4,673.62, and expenditures of \$4,394, leaving a balance on hand of \$279.62. Of the entire amount \$3,584.88 was contributed by different persons holding office under the state administration, \$479.33 was paid by counties under the county assessments, and the balance contributed by individuals.

By far the larger part of the money was paid out for speakers' expenses, literature, and postage coming next. The report of J. C. Dahlman, chairman of the silver democratic state committee, is annexed, showing \$745 receipts and \$837.59 paid out.

The publication of this open report is a challenge to the republican state committee to do likewise. Let that committee publish a statement of its receipts and expenses the last two campaigns in Nebraska, or admit that it dare not do so. It has been charged for years that corporations furnished republican campaign expenses in this state. The corporations themselves are giving proof of the fact now. Let the republican campaign committee make its financial transactions public or admit that it dare not.

## HARDY'S COLUMN.

Where the Writer Will Be—The Length of Days—R. R. Commission—Nebraska Boy's Grit—Two Colonels for Governor—Not McKinley or Tariff—Government Bonds—Exposition—Reform Nominations—Criminals Go Free—Cuba and Spanish Meanness.

While this column will be read the writer will be tramping over the country where he was born. He expects to visit the very spot where the log cabin stood in which he first opened his eyes. He expects to fish for trout in the same brooks where he fished sixty years ago, shoot woodchucks in the same clover fields and black squirrels in the same woods. He expects to visit the old school house where for more than a dozen years he attended school winters, and where he taught his first school. The hillside down which he coasted, the pond on which he skated, the wild cherry tree on which he swung, the tamarack swamp where he gathered gnomes, the wintergreen swamp, the shag bark hickory and chestnut trees, Squire Price's sweet apple trees will all pass in review. In fact we expect to do almost everything we did when a boy, except, perhaps, going home with the girls from spelling school.

We are now getting the longest days of the whole year, and they are splendid for corn and wheat. The sun does not set on Uncle Sam's farms these days. The gold diggers have to sleep daytimes or not at all on the Klondike. At the same time the Texas day is much shorter than ours in Nebraska. A few more days, such as the week commenced with and one of the best crops of wheat will be matured that the west ever saw.

The railroad commission is another foolish, republican state machine, costing many thousand dollars of the taxpayers' money, without effecting very much good to anybody. It is a republican invention without the least constitutional warrant. They can simply look the ground over, take evidence and advise. One man could hear all the complaints, take all the evidence offered, with a quill pen, give all the needed advice and save the expense of two commissions—a type writer and all their frills.

It is reported that a Nebraska soldier boy at Chattanooga was reprimanded for not blacking the heels of his shoes as thoroughly as the toes. "The Spaniards are not going to see my heels," was the excuse.

Colonel Bills and Colonel Bryan, the two nominees for governor. But Bills won't let the republican party. He is a prob and would allow no "ile" room under the dome. No, the republicans must have a different man or their party will go to pieces. The old machine must have "ile" or it won't run.

The Journal last week admitted editorially that it was Leiter and not McKinley, Dingley tariff or republican prosperity that raised the price of wheat to a dollar. It was a corner, and no supply or demand, even.

The 3 per cent government bonds and no taxes to pay or banks to break is a medicine not bad to take. They will always bring their face and undoubtedly a premium. They will be almost interest bearing greenbacks. They can't be registered; then neither thief or fire can get them away from you. Go in.

The Omaha exposition is not a howling success, but rather a back number. And yet Dr. Vyman Abbott told us the other day that more drunk eness could be seen in London or Paris in one day than in New York or Boston in a month. But a large number of Nebraska people do not like drunkenness and will not support the factory that turns out drunks.

Should our reform nominations preclude all changes at the state house our campaign would be lifeless. The few appointments made by the governor would add zest. We are not a civil service unchanged, but believe new blood should be called in at least every four years. The republicans are going to fight for an entire change and a thousand of their number will expect an appointment and will work hard for it before election as well as after. We should re-elect the other state officers as they have done, then in two years more their offices should be cleared from top to bottom shelf.

Eugene Moore goes clear with his twenty-three thousand dollars stolen tax money. There's nothing like

pleading guilty if you want to get clear now days. Joe Bartley has not seen the pen yet, and he will go clear after a little. The lawyers of the courts will find an I that was not dotted or a T that was not crossed, and he will be told to go in peace and keep on stealing. Don't it beat all how much republicans can do for each other. Remember Eugene Moore and Joe will be the republican war cry this fall. A few more such court and jury decisions and Judge Lynch will take the bench and hold it during life. We are more and more convinced that it would be better to wipe out all written law and every court decision that has ever been made and establish courts of justice in place of courts of law. Justice and law are very different things today.

Cuba is the largest of the West India islands and lies about 100 miles south of Florida. The Caribbean sea washes the south shore and the Gulf of Mexico the north. The island is over 700 miles long and from 30 to 100 wide. In form it resembles a sleeping infant, lying upon his left side, head to the east. In area it is about the size of Pennsylvania with one-third the population. Its capital city is Havana, located on the north shore about 150 miles from the west end and is southwest of Florida. The whole island lies within the torrid zone and abounds in tropical fruits and vegetation. Much of the native timber is valuable, cedar, mahogany and rosewood. The island has been under Spanish rule ever since its discovery, and it has been ruled in cruelty and injustice. The abolishment of slavery was commenced in 1871 and completed in 1886. In 1840 Cuban slaves numbered a half million. Creoles from the Philippine islands to the number of forty thousand have also been added to her population. One of her most infamous acts of government cruelty was the punishment of her university students in 1871. Some pointed statements had been written on the tomb of a Spanish nabob. Forty-three students were arrested for the mischief, eight were shot, the balance were confined in prison or banished. The Virginians, sailing under the stars and stripes, was arrested at Santiago, tried and condemned as outlaws. Fifty-three of the 155 men were shot. A British man-of-war happened to be in the harbor stopped further execution. Spain paid \$80,000 indemnity to our government for the families of the executed men. These cases are fair samples of Spanish cruelty. Her rule must be wiped from the face of this hemisphere if it takes all summer.

## A Loyal Cowgirl.

I just can't tell how bad I've felt Since Broncho Billy went To live of Tody Hoony yelt And his wild regiment. Seems like the day is six weeks long, The nights more longer yet, An' when I try to sing the song He used to like, why, if I just jodels in my throat, An' won't ring out a single note.

There's lots o' boys been shyin' round Since Broncho went away, But they all poot pronto found That I am his to stay. I tol' him when he said good-bye He had no roped for keeps, An' he could bet his legins I would wait a thousand sleeps For his return and then I'd be His sungen for eternity.

Dix Texas Tom was here last night, And said now Broncho was gone He sorter kinder 'lowd he might Succeed in ketchin' on. He said that 'war'n't a sal on earth Was half as slick as me, An' I was no' too double worth To weight in gold, an' he Would treat me square and right if I Would be his buckeberry pie.

He said he'd waited patiently A year to get a throw, But Broncho stuck so close to me He never had no show. He said now Broncho was nigh He'd swing the rope nigh And if I stand and wouldn't taly He'd try to yank me in, An' if I'd wear his brand I might Find him a feller out o' sight.

But all his chawin' of the rag We had a waste of talk, Far Broncho's s-follerin' the flag Jus like a fightin' cock. An' I tol' Tex he needn't come around the ranch no more, And called him coward stay-at-home, Too cussed-skored to go. An' when he left I heard him say: "Goodbye then, Spanish any day!" —James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

## EDITORS' IDEAS.

## BUILDING UP BUSINESS.

A Pennsylvania rope factory is to be removed to Kentucky. We have all along been confident that the lynch ing business in that state would sooner or later attract outside enterprise and capital.—Allen News.

## A NEW FANGLED REMEDY.

Col. L. S. Welch has left at this office the following remedy for a snake bite, the formula being prepared by Dr. Cornell. Take one tablespoonful of gun powder and salt, the yellow of an egg, and mix as so to make a plaster, place on a cloth and apply to the wound, letting it extend an inch on all sides of the wound. As the poison is drawn the plaster will lose its sticking qualities, and when full well fall off. Apply a new plaster until it sticks, which is a sure evidence that the poison is all out. This will cure a snake bite on human being or beast. Cut this out and save it.—Palladium Times.

## BOARD OF TRADE FARMERS.

The board of trade farmers are just beginning to put in their wheat crops. Some of the plow and reaper may think their Wall street brethren won't raise a crop this year. But they are mistaken. The Wall street farmers don't sow and plant—they just reap. In accordance with their time-honored custom, wheat is beginning to drop. About the time harvest is in full blast wheat will be away down. The railroads just about now raise the rates on wheat. Then the millions of farmers, who have to sell to pay the taxes, interest or rent, put their wheat on the market. When most of the crop is in the elevators, which are owned by a few men, the railroads lower the rates, and wheat begins to advance for the benefit of the consumers. The speculators work this game year after year. They set the price they will pay the producer until the crop is in their hands, and then raise the price the consumer must pay. Both the producer and consumer seem to like the system.—The Coming Nation.

## TWO EXTREMES.

Pingree, governor of Michigan, owns a shoe factory and equipped the Michigan troops with new shoes, free, just before they went away to the war. Mark Hanna, senator for cash in advance, from Ohio, owns coal mines and furnishes the government with forty thousand tons at ten dollars per ton and a contract for more. You can't lose Marcus.—York Democrat.

## HAS MADE MISTAKES.

What ails Tom Watson. His editorial on the war has hurt the peoples party in this country very much. Tom is a good populist but he has made some bad mistakes. Tom feels sore over the past; we all feel sore and bad. Let us not slop over. We have a war and that is enough for any American.—Humboldt (Mo.) Call.

## ALGER AND BRYAN.

Secretary of War Alger has weakened on his scheme to keep William J. Bryan out of the army.

Clever Secretary of War Alger. It was stupid politics and worse patriotism for him to persecute the man who received 6,500,000 votes for president of the United States. McKinley, with a narrowness characteristic of the man, ignored Bryan's offer of services, and when Bryan began to raise a regiment of soldiers Alger thought it would be smart to prevent the acceptance of that regiment.

All the anti-democratic newspapers were filled with spiteful glover Alger's shrewd trick. But, it seems, a new light has dawned on the secretary of war. He has discovered that he had made a monumental mistake when Missouri offered Bryan a regiment, and so he has changed his plan.

Now he proposes to accept Bryan's regiment and to send it "to guard outlying islands at the Philippines." The Ladrone or Marina islands have been suggested. This banishment of Bryan to the other side of the world is really a brilliant idea. The only wonder is that it did not occur to Alger and McKinley sooner.

How anxious Alger and Hanna and McKinley are to be fair with the late democratic candidate for president.—Chicago Dispatch.

## PASSES.

Did you notice we are growing up an aristocracy of franks and passes? The man who gets his messages or packages through with a rush, has a frank. The man who has the finest seat in the opera house, the man who occupies the state room in the palace car and the man who rides on the hurricane deck of a steamer, is the man with a pass. Some officials who have tried it say they do not feel at home when they pay their way. They don't seem to be treated with that consideration by conductors, policemen, ushers and chief officials, as they were when they accepted passes.

The newspaper man is an exception, for though he has an abundance of passes as a rule he pays a good round price for them and feels it.

The governor of Wisconsin just now heads the list. He belongs to the very first families of the pass aristocracy. He sends milk cows and his family potatoes by express on a frank, and it is with our United States Express company too. At first the governor in his modesty denied the honor. But his friends raked up the way bills showing that Governor Scofield has a perfect right to that distinction. Then his enemies circulated the story that other members of the family really had those aristocratic traits and that, in truth the frank had been returned, but in a few days another supply of provisions went through on pass 2,169, and the governor when confronted with evidence of his blue blood, actually blushed.—Joliet, (Ill.) News.

## WORTH A HUNDRED OF THEM.

It appears that Mr. Bryan may get his regiment after all. We hope he will. He comes forward at his country's call, anxious to serve it in any useful way, and has devoted himself to the creation and organization of a Nebraska regiment. He has not vaunted himself. He has displayed no spirit of vanity or ostentation. While hordes of popinays—favorite sons, proteges of great men, curled darlings of society—clamored for staff positions or big commands, William J. Bryan, with more ability than any hundred of them put together, has gone to work modestly and without self-seeking. He recruited a force and it was taken from him. He persisted and got another force. The newspapers have made fun of him, his enemies have sought to cover him with ridicule and derision. He has taken no notice and has pursued his purpose. Now there is another Nebraska regiment and both the soldiers and the governor want Bryan to command it. We trust it may be so. Mr. Bryan is young, he is patriotic, he has courage, nerve, brains, initiative, equilibrium. There is nothing incredible in his ambition to lead a regiment of his fellow citizens in this emergency. We do not know where Bourke Cockran, Billy Brum, and the rest of the spluttering brutes who deserted the democratic party two years ago, are at present exhibiting their prowess. We do know, however, that Mr. Bryan is trying to do his part, and we believe that he is worth more to the country and deserves more at its hands than any of them.—Washington Post (Rep.)

## Was Never Well

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Has Given Her Permanent Health.

"I was a pale, puny, sickly woman, weighing less than 80 pounds. I was never well. I had female troubles and a bad throat trouble. I came across an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and had faith in the medicine at once. I began taking it and soon felt better. I kept on until I was cured. I now weigh 100 pounds, and never have any sickness. Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure. My blood is pure, complexion good and free from eruptions." Mrs. LUNA FARM, Box 118, Hillsgrove, Rhode Island.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier.  
Hood's Pills are likewise sold, effective. All Druggists, etc.