

Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of THE WEALTH MAKERS and LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.

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THE WINNING TICKET.

- For Governor— WILLIAM A. POYNTER of Boone. Lieutenant Governor— E. A. GILBERT of York. Secretary of State— WILLIAM F. PORTER of Merrick. Auditor of Public Accounts— JOHN F. CORNELL of Richardson. Treasurer— JOHN B. MESERVE of Red Willow. Supt. of Public Instruction— WILLIAM R. JACKSON of Holt. Land Commissioner— JACOB B. WOLFE of Lancaster. Attorney General— CONSTANTINE J. SMYTH of Douglas.

The Dawn of Peace

Put off, put off your mail, O King, And beat your hands to dust! Your hands must learn a surer grasp, Your hearts a better trust. O, bend back the lance's point, And break the helmet's bar, A note is in the morning wind, But not the note of war. Upon the grassy mountain paths The glittering hosts increase, They come! They come! How fair their feet! They come who publish peace. And victory, fair victory, Our enemies are ours! For all the clouds are chased in light And all the earth with flowers, Aye, still depressed and dim with dew, But wait a little while, And with the radiant dew-drops rose The withered shall smile. And every tender, living thing Shall feed by streams of rest, Nor lamb shall from the rock be lost, Nor wailing from the nest. JOHN RUSKIN.

The last two years of republican state government in Nebraska increased the interest-bearing debt of the state \$1,275,134. The past 18 months of populism decreased it by \$700,542.

At the republican county convention in Fillmore county last week the presiding officer, John Barsby put the situation squarely before the party by saying: "There is no use of nominating candidates who do not expect to spend money to secure their election. One call may be necessary and perhaps a second and a third, but whoever accepts a nomination at the hands of this convention must do so with the expectation of putting up the necessary funds to secure his election."

Elsewhere is printed an article by Lady Cook, formerly Miss Tennis C. Cliffin of New York City, advocating an American alliance with Great Britain. The article is printed because it contains interesting facts, not because it expresses the sentiment of this paper. The INDEPENDENT believes America is strong enough to protect herself against any and all enemies. If she acts with justice she will never be isolated. Her motto should be "liberty and enlightenment for all—no entangling alliances with old world monarchies."

The populist state board of equalization in South Dakota has just completed its work for the present year, having raised the assessment on corporation property in the state \$238,000. The total increase on the railroads of the state is \$194,120, an average of a little over 2 per cent. The Milwaukee and Northwestern systems were given an average raise of \$100 per mile the former being increased to an average value of \$3,520 per mile and the latter to \$3,476. The lines of the Milwaukee are valued from \$4,500 on the main lines down to \$2,100 on branches; the Northwestern from \$4,100 on main lines down to \$2,700 on branches.

PRICE OF STATE WARRANTS.

In some places over the state republicans have been denying the facts in regard to the discount on state warrants under the last state administration and the premium under the present administration. Letters of inquiry have been coming in asking for publication of the facts. In response to a letter of inquiry Mr. C. H. Imhoff, of this city, who has been purchasing state warrants for a number of years sends the following reply:

Lincoln, Aug. 16, 1898.

Independent Pub. Co.—In December 1896, I was paying for state warrants 95 cents for those of \$100 and under and 98 cents for those over. Practically those prices held through January, 1897, except that I raised the price of the smaller ones to 97 cents.

Very Truly,

C. H. IMHOFF.

It only needs to be added that Mr. Imhoff is paying 1 1/2 cents premium on state warrants today.

BAKER AND BARTLEY.

Judge Ben Baker was a candidate for governor in the late republican state convention. His platform was "let no guilty man escape," and his campaign record was the trial and sentence at his hands of J. S. Bartley to a twenty year's term in the penitentiary for robbing the Nebraska state treasury.

Outside his own county of Douglas, which cast for him a complimentary vote, Judge Baker received in the entire republican convention of nearly a thousand delegates just 68 votes for governor. From the counties of Lancaster and Gage (the two counties in the state where the republican organization is the strongest) he did not get a single vote. Now, no one need deny that Judge Baker is a republican of the most ardent stamp. No one will deny his ability. No one will deny that he did his duty in the Bartley trial. No one will deny that his long and conspicuous public service has fitted him for the office of governor. Why was it that he only received 68 votes for governor outside his own county? Let the republicans of this state answer that question upon the stump and through their press.

The republican organization of Nebraska has failed in its duty to the people and betrayed its trust. It goes into this campaign promising the people that if restored to power it will correct its wrong-doing and give them good government. And the first guarantee of good faith it gives the people is to turn down the man who had the courage to sentence one of his own party leaders to twenty years imprisonment.

Why? If this were the first time such a thing had happened in the history of the republican party in this state some ordinary excuse might pass muster. It will require something stronger now. Call the roll of republicans who in the last fifteen years have dared condemn the wrong-doing in their own party or object to the rule of corporations—Judge Maxwell, Judge Reese, Senator Keeckley of York, Representative Davies of Cass, Governor Crounse, Senator Clark of Douglas county—the list might be extended indefinitely. Every one of these men have been turned down or defeated by their own party.

And now Judge Baker takes his turn. If the republican party of this state has reformed isn't it time it brought forth fruits meet for repentance? Isn't it time it cease turning down the men who expose or punish rascality? Isn't it time that it stand up for Baker instead of Bartley?

A REPUBLICAN OPINION.

A day or two ago the writer of this paragraph talked with a man who is one of the best known republicans in Nebraska. He has been active as a leader of the better element in the party. He is not now in office and is not looking for office. He has about reached the conclusion that the fight to recover control of the republican party in Nebraska from the corporations and corrupt element in it is lost. He attended the republican state convention at Lincoln last week and said that he found the same old element in control. The old gang that had stood in with the corporations—the friends of Joe Bartley and Charley Mosher—were upon all the important committees and in charge of the machinery. This was discouraging. But the plans for the campaign as talked about the lobbies were still more so. It was openly talked that the success of the republican ticket this fall depended upon the floating vote in Omaha and plans were made to swell that vote to a large figure and handle it for the republican ticket. It made our informant sick to hear such talk. He could remember when the republican party's reliance for victories was upon the intelligence of the prairies—when they used to watch for the returns from such counties as Antelope, Hamilton, Phelps, Buffalo, York and Custer to roll up republican majorities and wipe out the democratic figures that came in from the lower wards of Omaha and a few other cities in the state. Now the fight had entirely changed. The republican party had lost the country and shaped its campaigns so as to catch the slim vote in the cities. This republican had lost hope of the better element of republicanism regaining control of the party. He had no faith in the democratic party, for though it contains many good men, the old corruption element was still strong, and so much of its strength lay in the cities that it was likely to be captured by that element at any time. He was sorry the populists had fused with them. He hoped for the formation of a new party that would include the populists, the liberty party, the best part of the democratic party, and thousands of republicans who were not so much in favor of free silver, but were tired of corporation rule. This man's name would be recognized all over Nebraska as a leading republican, but he refuses to allow his name to be used. He simply expresses, as he says, the sentiments of a growing crowd in the republican party."

OMAHA LABOR VOTE.

There appears to be some feeling in Omaha labor circles because carpenters came in from outside towns to work upon the Nebraska state building. They were paid the union scale of wages, but Omaha carpenters complain because the work was not given to Omaha men. The Western Laborer, which is an able

edited labor paper published at Omaha, and which is supporting Senator Allen and part of the populist state ticket for re-election voices the complaint of these Omaha workmen and promises their support for Judge Hayward for governor because W. A. Poynter as a member of the Nebraska state commission did not secure the employment of Omaha mechanics instead of those who came in from other points in the state.

This paper does not pretend to direct or promise the labor vote of Douglas county. It does not understand the logic that leads Omaha workmen to support a railroad republican lawyer for governor because said Omaha workmen did not get jobs on the Nebraska state building.

In the first place there was the regular Trans-Mississippi directory which is overwhelmingly republican in its membership. This organization had the handling of nearly two million dollars in the construction and operation of the exposition. Why didn't it furnish employment for the Omaha workmen? If with all this vast sum of money to handle it did not employ idle Omaha labor how could the Nebraska state commission which only had \$30,000 or \$40,000 to spend for buildings be expected to furnish them employment? And if the populist party with only \$30,000 or so to spend is to be charged politically with failure to furnish work for idle Omaha men why should not the republican party be charged politically with the same offense? And in whose favor would the balance stand if the charges were entered upon the Omaha working man's ledger?

In the second place THERE ISN'T AN IDLE MAN IN OMAHA WHO WANTS TO WORK.

The authority for this statement is the very highest—none other than M. L. Hayward, republican candidate for governor, and John M. Thurston, republican United States senator. The statement was made by both of them in Lincoln last week in the presence of more than a thousand witnesses and taken down in shorthand for this paper. There was no qualification or quibbling by either. It was a sweeping statement. Either both these distinguished gentlemen are liars and unworthy the support of any workman in Omaha or elsewhere or the laboring men of Douglas county have no complaint against anyone so far as work is concerned. They are all employed at good wages.

It should be said that no member of the Nebraska state commission has been consulted in preparation of this article. The charges have been plainly given and the facts to meet them. If there is any reason why Omaha workmen should vote for anyone on the corporation otherwise known as the republican ticket we should be glad to print it.

YOUNG MEN LEAD.

Editor Waite of the Exeter Enterprise, calls attention in a forcible way to a political fact which has been noticed by more than one person the past two years.

He says: The writer has attended a number of conventions of different political parties in Nebraska lately and the most noticeable feature of them has been the change that has taken place in the personnel of the different bodies in the last few years. The republican conventions used to be composed of young men in the prime of life and occasionally a gray beard. The populist convention used to show up a great majority of bald heads and gray beards—long ones. Now the conditions are exactly reversed. The delegates to the recent republican state convention at Lincoln averaged fifteen years older than those to the populist convention a week before. The young men of Nebraska are coming to the populist party and this fact is full of inspiration and hope for the future. And those who do not come to the populists find homes in the democratic and free silver republican camps. A party which fails to attract the young men is standing with one foot in the grave.

Cliff Frank, the clever editor of the York Teller (himself a silver republican) tells the following pat story regarding the annual reiteration by republican conventions in this state that the populist party is dead and they are going out to bury it this fall: "An old darkey in Harrison county, Indiana, went barefooted and never washed his feet. He sat dozing by the fire place one winter day and woke up and said 'Liza Jane I smell sum'n in burnin'." He dashed again and woke to say "I declare to goodness dar am sum'n a burnin', I done smell him. Now go long and find it. Smells like a ole boss hoof." The old woman went to the fire to look for the trouble. She found it and exclaimed, "Why you ole fool it aw your own foot. You smell sum'n a burnin'—course you does, but you ole hide an so tough you have no feelin'." Of course republicans smell something dead. It is the republican foot in the fire. Smells awful.

Mr. H. E. Newbranch, of this city, propounds a question to the State Journal elsewhere in this issue which needs answer.

The present republican state platform demands "control" of corporations in this state. Several such bills were before the 1897 legislature—notably those extending the powers of the state board of transportation over certain corporations. Out of twenty-eight republicans in the House just two voted for these bills. The rest not only voted against them but fought them viciously at every step. See the House Journal.

W. F. WRIGHT'S BOOK.

Mr. W. F. Wright, formerly state lecturer of the Farmers Alliance and one of the well known populists of this state has written a book. What is of more interest to the reading public he has published the book in a neat cloth bound, illustrated edition of 340 pages and offers it to said public.

The title of the new book is "The Universe as it is." It is a surprise. Most of us who have known Brother Wright for a number of years have seen him lampooned and ridiculed as "Rainmaker Wright" by Bizby, and have listened, sometimes with weariness to his theories on rain production will be more than surprised at this book.

It is a strong and in great part original discussion of the great problems of the universe—the creation of the world, the origin of man, the nature of disease, physical laws of the universe, the destiny of life.

Mr. Wright's fundamental idea is vibration of matter. He thinks that musical tones control these vibrations and through them worlds are formed and nature manifests herself. This leads him to some curious and original conclusions. Among them is the formation of rain by certain spiral vibrations in the atmosphere, converting oxygen and hydrogen into water. Another is that seed germs of different kinds exist throughout the universe and that plants of a particular kind have power by means of a certain vibration to draw to themselves the germs and develop them as seeds. He accounts thus for the well known fact observed by thousands of Nebraska farmers that when prairie is broken up thousands of weeds spring up that were unknown before in the region.

The book is full of original thought and acute observation—the results of independent research and investigation. It is an interesting contribution to modern science and will be read with interest by all who are concerned with the progress of humanity.

SAME OLD LIE.

"You may be surprised at what I tell you, but I know several large concerns in the east that are about to invest large sums in Nebraska enterprises if the state goes republican this fall."—Speech of Chairman Dave Mercer to republican state convention.

How many times is the intelligence of this state to be insulted by this stale old lie that has been trotted around the Nebraska circuit at every fall meeting since 1890?

When Joe Edgerton ran for the supreme court in 1891 the old gang promised millions of dollars for investment if Joe was beaten.

When Van Wyck ran in 1892 the same story was told.

When Holcomb ran for supreme judge it was the same and when he ran first for governor the old gang piled up glittering millions before the voters of Nebraska—just as the devil did upon the pinnacle of the temple—and promised them for republican success on one hand and bottomless depths of destruction for everybody in Nebraska if Holcomb was elected on the other.

In 1896 the promises and the threats were multiplied twenty fold—and the people having had an experience of what there was in it—chucked the whole outfit over-board—and every honest man in the state is glad of it.

Here it is A. D. 1898 and Cracker Dave from Washington, opens the campaign with the same old lie.

And yet some republican managers wonder why the people don't believe them when they say they have reformed.

"WANTED—Ten thousand democratic votes"—is the first motto to go up on the walls of the republican state committee room.

The Omaha Bee is out of powder when it seeks to delude its readers into the idea that the stock yards or any other corporation has control of the populist party. The record on stock yard legislation in the last legislature as well as other corporation measures is printed in book form. The Bee should study it.

Editor Baird of the Cedar Rapids Outlook favors state ownership of stock yards and the establishment of a twin factory at the Nebraska State Penitentiary to make binding twine for Nebraska farmers and avoid purchasing from the twine trust. Such a factory is operated at the Minnesota state prison.

James Manahan the populist candidate for congress in the First district, was born thirty-two years ago in Chatfield, Minnesota. He came to Lincoln 4 years ago and at once took a prominent place among Lincoln lawyers. The past two years he has had charge of the affairs of the John Fitzgerald estate. He is a man of good character and personal habits, a strong and witty speaker and full of energy in the good cause which has summoned him for a color bearer. Best of all Mr. Manahan is not a mere free silver advocate, but a thorough believer in other important reforms now pending.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue office at Omaha district comprising Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota, has sold in the two months since the war revenue law has been in effect to date documentary and proprietary stamps to a little over \$140,000. Heavy orders had come to Mr. Houtz the first months for stamping goods in stock and blanks and it is not expected that this gait will be kept up.

HARDY'S COLUMN.

The Nominations—Mortgage Sales—Niagara and Pleasure.

We are pleased with the state nominations. For once a farmer heads the ticket. Now we expect every tiller of the soil will do his duty. A hard handed practical farmer for governor is a stake driven the right place. More of our candidates should be called from the plow handles. New blood is needed in politics. We have already too much of a state house ring. Let the ring be broken by the new governor appointing his own, new, clean men. Two years hence we must elect a new set of other state officers and they in turn must appoint new men and then give us a clear sweep every four years. Such a course will preserve our political health.

One of the best farms of Monroe county near Rochester, was sold last week, on a forty thousand dollar mortgage. It brought twenty-two thousand and the mortgage holder preferred to let it go, at that, rather than bid it in at a higher figure. And yet that twenty-two thousand dollars will buy, just about as much of anything today as the forty thousand would ten years ago, when the mortgage was given. So really the man has lost nothing. It is the increased value of gold that made it impossible for the farmer to pay the mortgage. The farm could not be made to produce enough by which to buy the high priced gold. The cause that has raised the value of gold was the law striking down silver, thereby doubling the demand for gold without increasing the supply. Had the supply of gold been doubled to fill the place of slaughtered silver the farmer could have paid the mortgage but when it took twice the produce to buy a dollar it was impossible changing the money standard and applying the change to contracts already made is the most unjust repudiation. The constitution provides against annulling contracts by law. It seems to be easy for eastern people to conclude that all kinds of property has declined, in value, and gold alone stood still; but it is hard for them to conclude that gold has risen in value and all kinds of property stood still. The adoption of the gold standard and its effect upon trade is one of the most deceiving wrongs ever perpetrated upon a confiding people. Instead of knocking the foundation from under them it lowered the foundation without warning.

We can't pass Niagara without noticing some of its improved facilities for taking in the sights. There are four bridges across the river; one above the fall and three below. The old suspension bridge, (of which there were two, one following the other in the same place), has been torn down and an iron arch bridge substituted in its place. There is another arch bridge near the falls. The cantilever bridge is between. There is something in an arch bridge that inspires more confidence than a suspension bridge. To ride over a deep chasm, the water tumbling and foaming below one needs his confidence stimulated a little. But since we visited Niagra last they have laid an electric, double track road from the falls to Lewistown. It runs along under the bank close down by the side of the water and is known as the gorge road. There is also an electric road on the Canadian side running from the falls down to Queenstown. The thing to do is to cross the river just below the falls, take a car for Queenstown, stop over one car and look at the Brock monument, then cross the river from Queenstown to Lewistown and take the gorge road back to the place of starting. One dollar will pay the round trip and you see all there is of Niagra. The rapids and the whirlpool are almost as much of a wonder as the falls. Then if you would have a more lovely ride than in a Pullman take one of the floating palaces from Buffalo to Detroit. No dust, no rattle, all social and jolly as a marriage march. Don't forget the gorge or the lake.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

A Remarkable Document Repudiating the National Utterances—Reasons for Its Adoption.

The INDEPENDENT'S account of the republican state convention last week closed with the list of nominees. The platform, its authors and adoption, demand a separate chapter by themselves.

In the first place the membership of the platform committee was determined beforehand by council of the "inner circle" of republican managers in this state. The most important matter from the standpoint of a republican party manager is the campaign fund. For the past seven years the republican campaign in this state has been well supplied from three sources—the office holders, the corporations and eastern investors. All three of these sources of revenue are sadly crippled this year. The republican office holders are wiped out, the eastern investors have learned what a lie it was that populism meant repudiation of debts and the corporations are afraid of burning their fingers by running political affairs.

It is necessary this year to get money from the national republican committee in order to carry on an active campaign. Now, the republican national committee is looking just now to the banking syndicates for most liberal contributions which come to its treasury. The consolidated bank interests of this country look confidently for the destruction of all national paper currency and the substitution of bank notes in its stead. This is the big stake they are playing for—worth to them hundreds of millions of dollars—and they are willing to pay for it. In order to prepare the way for it it is absolutely essential to commit the nation to the gold standard and to banish all idea of a further use of silver or silver certificates in the currency.

This is the pros of banking corporation support in the present and future republican campaigns. In order to make sure that the platform in Nebraska should throw overboard every suggestion of bimetalism even by international agreement the list of members of the committee on platform was made up in secret caucus to include such names as Brad Slaughter, L. D. Richardson, Orlando Telford and A. M. Post. Rosewater was added because the party requires the help of the Bee. It was the little Bee

editor who wrote and secured the adoption of the plank pledging legislation for "state control" of public corporations. Rosewater insisted that there had to be something of the kind in the platform to talk about and that the rest of the committee finally agreed that as the plank was delightfully indefinite it might as well go in.

The platform as finally created is given below in full:

"We, the republicans of Nebraska in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the state upon the fulfillment of the pledges made at the national republican convention at St. Louis. Our industries have revived, our finances have been maintained, our national credit is restored and every dollar issued by the government is on a par with gold.

"Our laborers are employed, our manufacturing establishments have resumed operation, our mines are being worked to their full capacity, the masses of the people are prosperous and are consuming once more to the extent of their needs the products of the farm and the factory.

"We reaffirm unwavering allegiance to the principles enunciated in the republican national platform of 1896. We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard and unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"We favor the payment of our soldiers and sailors in the same money as is paid the bondholders.

"We congratulate the nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States with the loyal support of brave volunteers on both land and sea.

"We emphasize our hearty approval of the wise foreign policy of President McKinley and also of the terms demanded of Spain as the conditions of restored peace.

"We pledge, if restored to control of the state government, an honest and economical administration of public affairs and the introduction of strict business methods into all state institutions.

"We pledge the abolition of all unnecessary or sinecure state offices.

"We pledge a comprehensive revision of the revenue laws of the state with a view to a more equitable distribution of the tax burdens.

"We pledge legislation for state control and regulation of public corporations in the interest of all the people.

"We pledge the necessary steps toward a revision of the state constitution.

"We call attention to the sham reforms of the triple allied fusion parties who have secured victory at the polls under false pretensions and whose pledges are proved by experience to be unreliable and utterly worthless.

"We invite the co-operation and support of not only all who believe in republican principles, but also of all who wish better government, to the end that Nebraska may be no longer discredited by being classed among the states in subjection to populism.

After the platform had been read A. E. Cady, of St. Paul, rose to ask why the committee had virtually repudiated the 1896 platform on which McKinley was elected. Brad Slaughter replied that the financial plank of the platform was just the same as that adopted by the republicans in Oregon and on which they had carried that state. There were impatient cries of "vote." Mr. Cady sat down and the platform was adopted.

The populist party—the child of illicit and unholy union, was born in this state. It was nursed and cradled on our soil. The people of this great nation will sing a glad requiem over the remains, of this unnatural and unAmerican monstrosity. The only trouble about burying it is that we shall be reluctant to deposit its rotten carcass in Nebraska soil.—Speech of Temporary Chairman Conklin at republican state convention, August 10, 1898.

Theodore Mahn of the secretary of state's office, has gone to the mountains to find relief for the asthma, which has been causing him considerable trouble lately.

Benton Maret, Governor Holcomb's secretary, returned this morning from Omaha where he attended the reception given by the Jacksonian club to Hon. W. A. Poynter last evening. Mr. Maret says that it was a great meeting and that the enthusiasm displayed for the reform ticket was unbounded. Mr. Poynter's address was one of the finest ever heard in Omaha and made him hundreds of votes. Mr. Maret expresses the belief that the reform vote in Omaha and Douglas county this fall will be larger than ever.

Faith in Hood's

The Great Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla Are Indeed Marvelous.

"My husband suffered with stomach trouble so bad at times he could not work. He has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is helping him wonderfully. He also had a carious humor but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured this and he has had no trouble with it since. My little boy, too, has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given him a good appetite. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. H. EDWARDS, 25 E. 11th St., Rochester, New York. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per bottle.