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NO. 17.

STORY OF JONES' FARM

Its Managers, Their Business Management, Changes and Their Result.

A TRUE ROMANCE OF TODAY

How Jones Became Involved in Debt and Difficulties—How He is Getting Out.

A Tale of Western Life.

General fund state warrants issued by a republican auditor from Nov. 30, '94, to Sept. 1, '96..	\$2,166,211.17
General fund state warrants issued by a republican auditor from Nov. 30, '96, to Jan. 7, '97, and by a populist and r from Jan. 7, '97, to Sept. 1, 1898.....	1,734,616.31
Reduction in expenditures in 22 months by a reform administration.....	\$ 431,594.86
Total debt of Nebraska Nov. 30, 1896.....	2,463,709.95
Total debt of Neb. Sept. 1, 1898.....	1,691,909.42
Reduction of a reform administration.....	\$ 771,800.53
Gen'l fund warrants outstanding Nov. 30, '96.....	\$1,936,273.47
Gen'l fund warrants outstanding Sept. 1, '98.....	\$ 538,642.07
Reduction of reform administration.....	\$ 397,631.40

—Auditor Cornell's Statement.

"The populocrats lay great stress on their alleged reduction of the state debt. The facts are that McKinley prosperity and abundant crops have made it possible for people to pay up their delinquent taxes; consequently the calamities have money in the treasury to pay off debts. It is the most impudent effrontery in the world, this claim of the populocrats. The Dingley bill did it."—Republican State Papers.

Total tax levy in '97.....\$1,181,919.76
Total taxes paid in '97..... 1,173,232.17
Increase in delinquent taxes during 1897.....\$ 8,687.59
—Auditor Cornell's Statement.

Jeremiah Jones is the proprietor of a large farm, so large in fact that he is obliged to have a number of general managers, each in charge of a different department, and a host of superintendents and bosses over the various divisions of the different departments. For a great many years a large portion of his farm was unimproved, only a small portion in one corner being in a high state of cultivation; but as time rolled on he began extensive improvements, in order that every portion of his farm might become productive. Even to this day these improvements are being carried on as rapidly as his means will permit, but so vast is the Jones farm that many years yet will elapse before Jones can sit under the evergreens in his front lawn and feel satisfied that nothing further can be done to make his farm the best and most attractive in the whole neighborhood.

Notwithstanding his great love for improvement and change from poor conditions to better, Jones was averse to changing his general managers at the heads of different departments. His idea was for many years that when he found a man who seemingly did his work well, it would be folly to change. Hence, year after year found practically the same persons in charge of the Jones business. And Jones had such confidence in his servants that he paid but little attention to details, leaving substantially everything to them.

One thing puzzled Jones a good deal—the improvements he made were, of course, extensive and expensive, but with each improvement came additional income, apparently more than enough to counter-balance the additional expense; yet at the end of each year, when Jones was shown the trial balance, he found that he was a little deeper in debt. Jones had a peculiar method of paying his bills. He never paid out the cash directly, but gave a demand note for the amount; and these notes he insisted on paying in the order in which they were issued. If the holder of one of them demanded payment before Jones felt ready to pay, he would endorse the note "not paid for lack of funds," giving date, and from that time until called for payment the note drew interest.

Finally Jones discovered that the notes outstanding against him amounted to nearly two millions of dollars, and in addition thereto he owed about a half a million of dollars on a mortgage he had given many years before to clear up a lot of old outstanding demand notes. His treasurer had not made a call for notes in some six months, and Jones felt that something must be wrong.

Two years before Jones had employed a new general superintendent, who gave great satisfaction to the lesser luminaries on the Jones farm, but who was very much disliked by the heads of departments. They hit that the new man was not of their set. But Jones rather liked the way his new general superintendent had taken hold of affairs. So Jones cast about him to find other suitable men to place at the heads of departments. His repugnance to changing

servants had undergone considerable change in later years, especially when he found himself getting deeper into debt. And in November, 1896, Jones served notice on his old managers that their services would not be required on and after January 7, 1897.

The new men employed by Jones went to work with a will. They knew Jones would watch them closely and notice any little errors they might make tenfold more readily than he had done with his former servants. The discharged servants, too, and their friends, blamed Jones with being inconsistent, "wild-eyed" and visionary, and predicted all sorts of trouble Jones would have with "green hands" who knew nothing about managing a big farm. But the new men kept steadily at work and paid no attention to the calamity howls of their predecessors.

As time went on the new men discovered a great deal of crookedness wrought by the old managers. They discovered a shortage of one-half a million in the treasury; about \$24,000 in the auditors office, and many minor shortages in other institutions, in all amounting to \$934,194.35. Then, after they had run the farm a year and a half, they showed beyond a doubt that in addition to being dishonest, the old managers were incapable of conducting a big business in an economical way; that in the various institutions on the Jones farm, the old managers had been extravagant and had squandered \$316,930.32 in the last three years of their management, and that the new managers had saved \$369,165.59 in the same institutions in a little more than a year and a half.

Jones had for many years followed the plan of hiring his servants for two years at a time, but this hiring at first was a mere matter of form; the old employees continued to hold their positions. But now, that the new managers had made such a favorable record, the discharged servants and their friends began a great howl, saying it was not the good management of these new servants which brought about such a favorable showing; that the prices of farm products had gone up, because of the Dingley bill; and that in consequence the revenues of the Jones farm were larger than ever before. This, they insisted, accounted for the reduction of \$771,800.53 in the Jones debt during the first twenty months of the new management.

But the new auditor knew better. He took the old records and made some figures to show what was the real cause of the reduction of debt. These figures showed that the Jones income was little, if any, larger under the new administration; but that the Jones expenses were much lighter. This is what the figures showed:

That the total reduction in the Jones debt under the new management was \$771,800.53, of which \$397,631.40 was demonstrated on nine per cent interest, or the sum of \$35,786.83, which added to the face of the notes made about \$433,418.23 expended in the cancellation of the notes. A special fund was set aside each year to cancel the mortgage, so this need not be considered here.

The figures further showed that under the old management from November 30, 1894, to September 1, 1896, \$2,166,211.17 in demand notes had been issued; and that under the new management from November 30, 1896, to September 1, 1898, only \$1,734,616.31 had been issued, thus showing a decrease of \$431,594.86 in expenditures under the new management, or almost exactly the same as the reduction of the note debt.

Jones was astonished. His business was so large he could not say at first whether the reduction of his debt was due to increased receipts or decreased expenses. He studied over the matter for some time. These figures of the auditor convinced him that the receipts were about the same as in former years, but the expenses were very much lighter. Consequently, every dollar of decrease in expenses meant that much decrease of debt. Jones was delighted. He saw a way out of his difficulties. In November he served notice on his managers that they should consider themselves retained for another two years.

CHARLES Q. DEFRANCE,
Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 2, 1898.

BIG COUNTY FAIR.

The management of the county fair to be held at Lincoln September 27 to 30, are endeavoring to make the fair a big success this year. "School day," which will occur Wednesday, the 28th, promises to eclipse the day of last year. The prizes for best attendance and decorated wagons has been doubled, and reports from all the school districts are that some of the money so generously offered by the board of managers. A new feature of the fair this year will be eight money prizes aggregating \$200 for best precinct collective exhibit for farm products. Special attractions have been provided for each day, besides trotting and running races and bicycle races, track riding, etc. Write H. C. Young, secretary, for premium list and particulars.

Farmers and feeders who wish to purchase cattle and sheep to feed should correspond with the manager of the Lincoln stock yards, he can secure you anything in this line and save you freight. He also has arranged so farmers can secure money to lend, on time, at a low rate of interest, also see ad in this paper.

President McKinley and cabinet will visit the Omaha exposition October 12. He should and will be cordially welcomed by all Nebraska citizens without regard to party.

Mr. T. D. Perrine of Omaha had 1,000 head of cows and calves branded at the Lincoln stock yards Tuesday.

THE ROADERS SPLIT

Their Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, Breaks Into Two Factions.

BARKER AND DONNELLY WIN

Half of the Convention Oppose Nominations and Go Out.

Summary of Addresses.

For President..WHARTON BARKER
Vice President.....
.....IGNATIUS DONNELLY
Cincinnati, O., Sept. 6.—The middle-of-the-road populists today reorganized the people's party, reaffirmed its principles and nominated its national ticket for two years hence.

The object of this early action was to head off any such fusion as that of 1896. While the radicals controlled the convention, they could not carry out their program without a bolt from northern delegates. The western and southern delegates nominated Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly and declared the principles of the reorganized party. The eastern states were not represented.

It was the smallest national convention on record and it adopted the longest platform on record, one of over 7,000 words. Most of the usual rules of conventions were ignored, as most of the delegates came with constituted credentials, owing to confusion over the call. It was a very noisy convention and no connected report of the proceedings will ever be recorded. While the people's party was heretofore divided on the issue of fusion, it has now been found that even the anti-fusionists are badly divided, and the fighting among the middle-of-the-roads has just begun.

PUF IN A BUSY DAY.

The middle-of-the-road populists convened their second day's session at an early hour today when the temporary organization was made permanent and Chairman Ignatius Donnelly made a radical speech in denouncing fusion movements and strongly advocating the reorganization of the party, not only for an independent presidential ticket, but for an independent candidate for congress, state offices, etc.

A letter was read from ex-Governor David Waite of Colorado, in which he denounced Senator Butler as a treacherous chairman and false leader, and advocated the nomination of a straight populist ticket for president and other offices.

An elaborate address to the people of the United States was adopted. It reaffirms the previous platform of the populists and covers many additional questions, and in referring to the present situation, it says:

"The people's party vote in 1894 and 1895 rose to nearly 2,000,000 and everything indicated its speedy national triumph. In this emergency the democratic party saw that it had no recourse but to steal one of the principles of the despised populists. In the Chicago convention of 1896 in a pre-arranged theatrical scene of great uproar and enthusiasm, Bryan moved to the front as the devoted and life-long champion of that which he has always opposed. Senator Butler, who is the chairman of our national committee, preached disintegration and demoralization just as Benedict Arnold stipulated for the scattering of the American forces, that the British might the more readily overthrow the young republic.

"Mr. Butler taught our forces that the first duty of a soldier was to break ranks and go over to the enemy. All efforts to chain the boundless subtlety of this cunning man have been in vain. Our chief battle is not against the demoralization of one metal for the benefit of another but against the chaining of the world's progress to the car wheels of a pre-historic superstition in the shape of both metals. The whole world today is held in check by a system of gold barter, while enterprise languishes, industry suffers and the cemeteries are populous with the bodies of bankrupts and suicides. We will end the tricks of the office-seekers by putting a national ticket in the field at once. We believe the soul is bigger than the pocket-book. We have nothing but kind words for republicans and democrats individually. Our hearts go out to the wretched and oppressed of the whole world.

"While we demand just no further gold or silver is to be used as money, we insist that the best currency this country ever possessed was the full legal tender greenback of the civil war. And we look forward with hope to the day when gold shall be relegated to the diseased teeth of the people and the human family possess, free of tribute to bankers, a governmental, full legal tender measure of value made of paper that will expand side by side with the growth of wealth and population. We call attention to the public school system and the postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent state socialism and to similar institutions for the improvement of the conditions of people."

A bitter discussion then followed on

a motion to proceed with nominations for president and vice president. The Butler faction moved to amend by referring the whole matter to their national committee. This caused great disturbance, and the Butler men were knocked out.

Joseph Palmer of Illinois then called the Butler faction together in another part of the hall and it was announced that they would bolt and leave the hall if the motion to proceed with nominations prevailed. There was a scene of confusion and commotion, which was finally quelled by Mrs. Walker of Illinois taking the platform and addressing the convention in the interest of harmony.

The Butler faction, led by Mr. Palmer of Illinois, then left the hall and the other faction proceeded with the nominations. After numerous nominations and seconding speeches in presenting two names for presidential candidates a ballot was taken resulting as follows:

Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania, 128 4-5.
Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, 99 1-5.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly the nomination of Mr. Barker was made unanimous. Ignatius Donnelly was then nominated by acclamation for vice president.

Those who followed Palmer of Illinois out of the convention afterwards held a convention and appointed John A. Parker of Kentucky, James E. McBride of Michigan, James H. Ferris of Illinois and Horace Merritt of Tennessee, a committee to draft another address. This committee reported the following which was unanimously adopted by the bolters:

"To the People's Party of the United States: On behalf of our delegates who attended the meeting called at Cincinnati by some of the old members of the people's party we submit the following protest to the action of that body:

"We attended the convention for the purpose of preserving harmony among those who espoused the straight, pure and simple people's party doctrine. But those who controlled the convention were prompted by some purpose provoking them to override every effort made to promote the interests of the party.

The convention proceeded properly to establish a referendum system through which nominees of the party for the several offices could be selected by the members of the party voting in their respective precincts. When we sought to have the national central and organization committees put the program into effect within an hour they refused, disregarding the plan adopted by themselves and immediately proceeded to the nomination of president and vice president, and by their action we believe bolted regular organization of the people's party and created for themselves a new party. Thereupon quite one-half the delegates withdrew, preferring to remain loyal to the people's party declarations. We implore the populists of every state to pay no heed nor attach importance to this small sloughing off of party timber, but to maintain an aggressive warfare on the line hitherto followed in the building up and preserving of our state and local organizations, in accordance with the recommendations of the national executive committee as adopted at Nashville in 1897, and the subsequent agreement between our two national committees at Omaha June 15, 1898, relying on their patriotism and good judgment of men advocating both branches of party management to heal their differences before the time fixed for our regular national convention."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by delegates in whole or part from the states of Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee and Arkansas.

WANT TO COME HOME

Our Boys of the Third Nebraska Don't Want to go to Cuba for Garrison

Duty.

The boys of the Third Nebraska are getting restless under the tiresome routine of camp life, and don't enjoy the prospect of spending a year in garrison life on the island of Cuba, where it is expected they are to be sent. The following are samples of letters which have been coming to Nebraska from the camp in Florida. Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 1.—To the Editor of the Bee: We, the Third Nebraska volunteers, make a kick on being sent to Cuba to garrison. We came to fight, not to go over to the island and spend two years sitting around the city of Havana. All the officers are crazy to go. They get more money in one month than they ever saw before in a year at home. All we ask for is to give us our say. Go to Cuba or stay home. There are a few boys that want to go to Cuba, about 10 per cent. The rest want to go back to the grand state of Nebraska. If there was fighting going on in Cuba we all would go; nothing would hold us, but for garrison, there is where we stop.

The Nebraska people cannot begin to think how the boys are treated. When the boys go to the hospital the doctors give them a pill and make them go on duty.

About 40 per cent of the boys are sick, 10 per cent have the fever. We lost one boy and we have a good many more that will not last long.

good many of them kicked the last time. One of the Missouri boys fell on the paved streets of Jacksonville and died before they could pick him up. The Nebraska people cannot imagine what the boys will suffer if they go to the island. I met a Cuban in the city and he said if the northern boys go to Cuba there will be about 40 per cent will live to come home.

A PRIVATE.
Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 1.—To the Editor of the Bee: The review of the Seventh army corps in this city was held yesterday and twenty-three regiments, besides the medical staff and signal corps, were in line. Now it would be useless for me to give a full report of this trip, because I am aware you have already published the review, but to give you a little more insight in regard to this review let me say that the Florida Times-Union was, in my estimation, absurd in its report. It stated that very few became exhausted and stood it well. The facts in the case were that nearly 1,500 fell out and several were reported dead, and the following is the list of those that fainted from exhaustion:

Company A, Bigelow; company E, Tranner; company L, Martin; Dave Fischer; company M, John Hardy, Collins, Fox, S. Swick; company K, Palmer, first sergeant, and John Houser. Besides this about sixty fell by the way and could not go another step.

This morning it was reported that there were over 200 on the sick list. Company F reported alone twenty-two on the sick list and seven in the division hospital.

Now I send this to you and you can put it just as worded, or you can change it to suit yourself, but be sure you get the correct details. This is a fact and it seems to me it is a shame that the boys should be treated thus. And if Uncle Sam thinks anything of his boys it is time something is being done to relieve them from this suffering. I believe that this, the Seventh army corps, has fulfilled its country's call and do not think it is justice to humanity to keep them in this Godforsaken country.

I dare say if a vote of the privates and officers were taken it would be a very few that would not say this statement is correct. Now I hope that this letter will have a great bearing upon the high officials who are responsible for this absurdity.

A PRIVATE.

CAMPAIGN DATES.

The following appointments have been made by the peoples independent state committee.

SENATOR ALLEN.
Omaha, Saturday, Sept. 10th.
Blair, Monday, Sept. 12th.
Omaha, Tuesday, Sept. 13th.
Fremont, Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8 p. m.
Lincoln, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Candidate for congress, James Mannan will be with Senator Allen at these places.

Pawnee City, Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Falls City, Friday, Sept. 16th.
Humboldt, Saturday, Sept. 17th 2 p. m.
Stella, Saturday, Sept. 17th, 8 p. m.

Secretary of State, W. F. Porter will be with Senator Allen at these places:
Nebraska City, Monday, Sept. 19th.
Omaha, Tuesday, Sept. 20th.
Crete, Wednesday, Sept. 21st.
Wilder, Wednesday, Sept. 21st, 8 p. m.
Clay Center, Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Geneva, Friday, Sept. 23d, 2 p. m.
Exeter, Friday, Sept. 23d, 8 p. m.
York, Saturday, Sept. 24th, 2 p. m.
Aurora, Saturday, Sept. 24th, 8 p. m.

Auditor John F. Cornell will be with the senator at the following places:
Red Cloud, Monday, Sept. 26th.
Berkman, Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Trenton, Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Arapahoe, Thursday, Sept. 29th, 2 p. m.
McCook, Friday, Sept. 30th, 2 p. m.
Blue Hill, Saturday, Oct. 1st, 2 p. m.
Hastings, Oct. 1st, 8 p. m.

ROX, W. A. POYNTER.
Omaha, Saturday, Sept. 10.
POYNTER AND ROBINSON.
Oakland, Monday, Sept. 12th.
Wisner, Tuesday, Sept. 13th.
Stanton, Wednesday, Sept. 14th.
Wayne, Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Columbus, Saturday, Sept. 17th.

HOLCUMB AND SUTHERLAND.
Stockville, Sept. 15th 2 p. m.
Elwood, Sept. 16th 2 p. m.
Minden, Sept. 17th 2 p. m.

JOINT DEBATES.

Congressman W. L. Greene and Norris Brown, his republican opponent, will meet in a series of joint debates in the Sixth district. The latter sent a letter to Congressman Greene, challenging him to a series of meetings, which was promptly accepted. The full list of meetings will be out in a few days, and will cover every part of the big Sixth district. Norris Brown is a lawyer in Kearney, and one of the best republican speakers in the state. Congressman Greene needs no introduction to Nebraska people as a stump speaker. The series of debates to follow will be full of interest and ginger.

The Independent again calls attention to the fact that a vote for Senator Allen is not the sole qualification for a populist nomination to the legislature. If populists do not remember this now, they will have occasion to remember it next winter.

THIEVING, NOT DROUGHT

The Reason Why the School Year was Shortened and the Teachers Were Not Paid.

TIBBLES TELLS THE FACTS

Republicans Stole the Money—Rosewater's Prospective Suicide.

Reform Nominations.

The republican press all over the state is undertaking to lay the enormous stealing from the school fund to the dry weather of 1894, '95 and '96 and the election of Cleveland. That game will hardly work. The "country yokels" clod hoppers and farm hands may be pretty green, but they are not green enough to believe such a story as that. The truth is that instead of distributing the school fund to the children, it was distributed to the workers for the republican party all over the state through the process of letting them have the school lands for years free of rent.

When Russell went out of office I looked over the books and found the names of hundreds of men who had had these lands for over five years—some of them ten years, without paying one cent. Every one of them were republican workers. Jack McCall, their last candidate for governor, had held thousands of acres for years without paying and he owed the state when Uncle Jake Wolfe took charge for rent and interest, \$4,250.16. Was that on account of the election of Cleveland? State Senator John T. Bressler, one of the old time workers was holding 6,600 acres of school land which he had had for years and when Russell walked out, Bressler was found to be owing the school children of Nebraska \$4,328.36. Was that on account of the tariff, the dry weather or because Cleveland was elected?

In the little book published one year ago entitled "Nebraska Redeemed" there is a list of republicans covering seven pages, all of whom had held school lands five years and over without paying a cent of rent. That was about one-tenth of the list that I had taken from the books and could not print for want of space. The reason that the school children of Nebraska did not receive their money was not on account of the election of Cleveland, the passage of the Wilson bill or the dry weather, but because the revenue of the school lands went into the pockets of the workers of the republican party.

Neither did Cleveland nor the dry weather cause state warrants to go to a discount. Republican office holders stole nearly two million of dollars made up of fourteen items, ranging from Bartley's steal of \$565,790.66 to an item on the interest account of \$14,771.14. They stole from the state until it did not have the money to pay its bills. This is the reason that state warrants were at a discount. Now these same thieves want the people to put them back in office so they can steal some more. Oh! but they did live high during those times and they would like another chance. They won't get it. The "yokels," "clodhoppers," and the "pigs in a parlor" may be somewhat green, but they are not green enough to do a thing like that.

All the reform congressmen are now nominated. The next delegation in congress from Nebraska will be as follows: First district, James Mannan; Second district, G. M. Hitecock; Third district, John R. Robinson; Fourth district, W. L. Stark; Sixth district, W. L. Greene.

The nomination of Mr. G. M. Hitecock for congress as the opponent of Dave Mercer was a surprise to everybody, but the most surprised man of all was Mr. Hitecock himself. The nomination was made by acclamation by all three conventions and without Mr. Hitecock's knowledge or consent. There will be lots of fun in the Second district when Rosewater gets home. Mr. Hitecock will be elected. After that Rosewater will commit suicide.

If the reform forces remain in power two or three years more, the state of Nebraska will be entirely free of debt and the only state in the union that will be. During the last month Mercer has paid off \$33,011.54 of the old republican debts. The interest on the bonds and warrants paid averaged a little over 7 1/2 per cent. That makes a saving to the taxpayers of over two thousand dollars a year in interest and by so much hastens the time when the last old republican debt will be paid. The republican cry is: "Turn the rascals out." Mercer is one of the rascals that the republicans want turned out. He don't do business after their fashion at all.

T. H. TIBBLES.

Every duty laid upon the populist state officers in connection with the army has been well performed. Within a week after the first call for troops, two regiments were ready to march. While many republican governors were draining up recruits, Nebraska had already brushed 150 more men than her quota. Now comes the official report of Inspector General Baynton, who says that the hospital built and managed by the Gillen at Cheekamanga is the best and most skillfully managed in the whole army. Both in war and in peace populism has proved its insuperable superiority over corporation republican methods.