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NO. 19.

OUR SOLDIER ACCOUNTS sion as to the law of our state touching the expenditure for the national guard.

The Attempt of Annin, to Discredit Nebraska, Killed by Congressman Stark.

TRUTH FOR THOSE WHO READ

Nebraska's Military Accounts First Filed and Prepared According to Law.

End of Anninias

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1888. Gen. P. H. Barry, Lincoln, Neb.

My Dear General:-I have the honor signature of W. E. Annin, in the State work of the Lincoln office and amounts to a judgment rendered as to the official acts of the governor, adjutant-general and military representative of the state without their ever being heard.

The first headline, "Bills in bad shape:' All of the bills sent to me were made on uniform vouchers as provided by section 5061 G. S. of Nebraska edition of 1897, and were printed on blue paper as provided by section 5060 same statute. Each one bears the approval cision. of the governor signed by his own band and nearly all the affidavits were made attested by an impress of the "great seal of the state of Nebraska."

Accompanying the bills was an elaborate abstract addressed to the secretary of war with the following caption:

Abstract of expenses incurred in mobilizing and maintaining the first and Second regiments, Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and Troop "K" Third regi-ment, U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, for muster into the service of the United States, as per bills hereto attached, and marked exhibits as follows, to-wit:

Every bill was indorsed by the letter abstract. Under the head of quartermaster stores, all supplies were set out in abstract form and at the law of the state of Nebraska does not provide for a paymaster general, the per diem for jection to the form of the certificate. His officers and men of both regiments appear under the head of quartermaster stores which is entirely proper. The exhibits are "A" to "A-1" inclusive and amounts to \$18,726.10.

All bills for subsistence appear under the head of commissary and subsistence stores, the exhibits are "A" to "M" inclusive and amount to \$3,573.94.

All bills for medical and hospital sup plies appear under that title, the exhibits are "Exhibit A" to "Exhibit B," inclusive and amount to \$1,112 65. The Annin's communication I take it that grand total of all of said claims being he failed to find the two letters of trans-\$23,412.69. Appended is the following mittal with papers attached but probcertificate:

"I hereby certify that the foregoin quartermaster's commissary and subsistence, and medical and hospital ance from any official authorized S stores were necessary and furnished for the use and maintenance of the above mentioned troops, while awaiting muster into the United States service. Approved:

P. H. BARRY. Adjutant General of Nebraska.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor of Nebaaska. Attached to the abstract in the form of an official communication to Major John N. Stotzenberg, 1st Regiment, Nebraska Volunteer Inlantry, Camp Merritt, San Francisco, California, the abstract is again set out item for item and figure for figure with a request that it be red by the auditor of the war departapproved and returned at once that it might be attached to the original voucher forwarded to the war department for adjustment. Indorsed upon the same is, "Approved: Jose at the same is a officer," In addition to the same is a Officer," In addition to the same is a Barry, a copy of special order No. 35, of the adjutant generals office and a letter of transmittal to the secretary of war signed by myosil as colonel and aide of the Nebraska National Guard. All of the papers are securely tacked together except the bills. The letter of transmittal bears an endorsement from the adjutant The blue state claims commission. vouchers are in a pasteboard box with indorsements on every side except the bottom, of which is contained therein. The vonchers and abstracts I received by express sometime in the month of July but was told by the war office that I was no use to file them until the auditor of the war department had sound a circular in the matter which would be out on August 10th. I thought I was showing due diligance when I appeared at the war office at B octock he forenoon, which is the exact time it opens, August 10, 1898, with my box of roughers and lettered transmittal. After getting the necessary endorsement on the letter of transmitted at the adjutant general's office I refused the offer of a nessenger to carry them to the state fain commission and took all the papers there in person and was there inormed that I was the first man who had appeared there with his papers offifirst hearing before that commission which was had on August and was examined at great

the expenditure for the national guard. I was told by them that the whole mat-ter was in most excellent shape, but that there had been a delay in the issuance of the auditor's circular, and would have to await an order based on that circu lar. On August 16th I received circular No. 154, and the letter of transmittal which is hereto attached advised me that a copy of the same circular had been sent to the governor of the state of Nebraska. A few days after that I was informed by the state claims commission that all of the papers would be referred to the auditor for the war department the next day, that they were all in the form of law as required by the state of Nebraska, and all that would be necessary would be an auditing to determine if the charges were correct, the certificate required by the circular and a decision by the auditor if he would pay that part of the claim which showed to have been paid before vouchers for payment were filed for the whole claim. Being advised that the circular had gone forward to the governor, and knowing the painstaking care and promptness in to state that my attention has been transaction of public business by the called to an article published over the governor and the adjutant general in military matters, I waited two days, and sure enough here came the certifi-Journal issued August 31st, 1898. I cate required by the circular as to the assume that all of the headlines are the payment of the two regiments, Dr. Giffen's and Mr. Mumford's claims, I immediately went before the auditor for the war department, filed the certificate, with the letter of transmittal, and he kindly sent for the papers and I made an argument to the effect that if he would allow us what we had already paid we would at once pay all the other claims in cash and the state of Nebraska would wait for its money. He told me that would involve the making of a precedent, and that he would refer the same to the comptroller of the treasury and would promptly advise me as to his de-

At this time, viz., September 3d, 1888, 3:40 p. m., eastern time, I have not made before the secretary of state and have been frequently told for a week last past by officials in the auditor's department that no decision has been made by the comptroller in paying a part of a state's claim.

me, I forwarded to the governor an

amendment to the account, which to my mind at that time fully met all of the requirements of circular No. 154. The original is now with the governor of the state of Nebraska, of the Hon. W. W. Brown, auditor for the war department, who made no oboffice is in the Winder building, corner of D. C. An elevator will take you to the end that if the State Journal force at Lincoln, Nebraska, or its Washington representative desire to see any of the ably found the pay rolls in the process of being checked with the rolls in the department. I have never neard an utterspeak in the matter that anything about the Nebraska accounts would have to be returned for correction. And believing that the officers in the auditor's department mean to do the right thing though they have had two great crops since obstructed somewhat by red tape regulations and having confidence that their word imparts varacity I shall continue to believe that none of the accounts of the state will have to be returned to Ne brasks, the State Journal to the con trary notwithstanding. I suppose that Mr. Annin in the exercise of all due diligence lound that the state claims arising from the war with Spain were referment to the review division of which Hon, W. C. Eldridge is chief. He bears the reputation of being one of the most able, accurate and active dispensers of "Approved: John M. Stot- public business in the treasury departmeet but for some reason unknown to me he has been assigned to work on the can you account for the difference? bond passe and it may be that states will have to wait for their money until the bond holder is taken care of. If Mr. Annin mentioned that fact in his article it was not in the particular State Jour-

pal that came to me. I deem it proper to add that owing to the extremely hot and depressing weather I would not like to impose too general's office referring the same to the great a task on a diligent Washington correspondent but I think the readers of the State Journal would greatly approciate an acticle from Mr. Annin explain ing in detail the methods of the republic can administration of the state of Hisnois that claims \$300,000.00 for eight regiments that were held filteen days or an average of \$37,500.00 per regiment, contrasted with the claim of the state of Nebraska that held two regimente fourteen days and a troop of carairy for a few dags and presents a toll of \$33,412.00 of which \$11,205.00 was paid to the soldiers.

And again appreciating the depressing effect of the intense heat of the city I call attention to the article under the head "Claim from Dissols" flest column, tourth plage, Naturday, August 27, 1808, issue Washington Post as to number of regiments, days held, and amount claimed by the governor of the state of lilinois. Very respectfully, W L. STARS.

NOTICE -- Do not pay any money to A. L. Brown for the Nunnauga Indupuslength by the mumbers of the com nis- payr as he is no longer our agent.

THE FACTS AND FIGURES

Regard Apportionment.

STATEMENT

Rural Districts Receive Comparatively Greater Benefits of Increased Apportionments Than the City Districts--Superintendent Jackson Explains How 'Tis Done.

[By CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE.]

three apportionments of the tempora- treasurer. ry school fund, made by reform state officers in 1897 and 1898, by far exceed in amount ANY three similar apportionments made by republican officials. Republican papers and republican politicians over the state are moving heaven and earth in their efforts to mystify honest republican voters over Nebraska, who know full well that The one-fourth part is divided equally the apportionments have been greatly increased, but who do not fully understand what has caused the increase. All sorts of flimsy excuses are made by the squirming politicians and papers, heard, nor been advised by letter, and but the fact still is self-evident that after accounting for short crops, Wilson bills, McKinley bills, McKinley "prosperity," and all that, the busicials, more than all else, accounts for roll of but twenty pupils, receives just On August 19th, 1898, which was three days after circular No. 154 reached | the great increase.

the last three apportionments made three hundred or a thousand. under a republican administration 1897 and 1898. But they cannot admit divided equally among 4,086 children, that a difference of 3461,584.44 in three gives each \$0.5457. 17th and F streets N. W. Washington, apportionments can be explained fully by crying short crops and hard times. floor upon which the office is located, The three apportionments made under room. I go into all these details to the last three made by the republicans

amounted to only \$708,703.47. The issue in this school apportionment controversy is, after eliminating the factors of schort crops, financial stringencies, McKinley "prosperity," etc., whether the present state officers their respective duties, and whether former republicans were remiss. The issue is not prosperity, as our republican brethren would have us believe. We can readily admit that the people of Nebraska are more prosperous this year than they were in 1894 and 1895terms: call it "McKinley prosperity" if you like, just as you used to talk about "Harrison prosperity" in 1890, '91 and '92. I am willing to compare Harrison prosperity with McKinley prosperity. You ought to be. The three school apportionments made by republican state officers in May and December, 1891, and May, 1892, amount to \$830,397.39, or \$339,890.52 LESS than the three made by the present state administration. There was just as much "prosperity" in 1891 and 1893 as there is today, perhaps more. How Only by admitting that the present state officers have done their full duty. were either incompetent or dishonest.

busily engaged checking up annual reports of county superintendents. In edited than the larger ones. conversation with him regarding the large increase of school apportionmants over former years, and the effect

to which each county is entitled is doermiund, and a certified statement of this county distribution is made to the state auditor, and each county superintendent is notified of the amount apportioned to his county. The audi-

It is an undisputed fact that the amount and remits it to the county

"It will be noticed that the state superintendent distributes this money to the different counties according to the school population of each. But when the county superintendent distributes it to the various school districts in his county, a different method prevails: It is divided into two parts, viz.: one-fourth and three-fourths. among all the school districts of the county, and the remaining threefourths is apportioned according to school population. Thus, a school district's share of the state apportionment is made up of two parts-its share of the one-fourth, regardless of its school population, and its share of the three-fourths apportioned to its nesslike administration of reform offi- pupils. A rural district, with a census as much of the one-fourth share as the All fairminded people admit that city district, with a school census of

"Let an average county be taken as (November, 1895, and May and Novem- an illustration, having a school census ber, 1896,) would necessarily be less of 4,086 pupils and 80 districts; and than those made under the reform ad- whose share of the state apportiona copy is in my letter press than those made under the reform ad- whose share of the state apportion-book in my office, 810 North Carolina ministration in May and December ment as certified by the state superin-Ave., S. E. Washington, D. C., which is 1897, and May, 1898. They admit that tendent, is \$2,973.15, or 74 cents per of its proper exhibit as set forth in the only a block and a half from the Metro- the crop failure of 1894 and the rather [pupil. One fourth of this amount, politan street car line. A copy was last light crop of 1895 made tax collections divided equally among 80 districts, week delivered by myself into the hands and collections of interest and rentals gives a trifle over \$9.29 per district. of school lands more difficult than in The remaining three-fourths, \$2,229.86,

> "Now let two districts of this county be taken for a comparison. Let one be a rural district having a school and an accommodating messenger will a reform administration amount to census of 15, and the other a city disupou application, escort you to the the grand total of \$1,170,287.91: the trict with a school census of 250. In the apportionment under discussion, the 15 pupils in the rural district would be entitled to \$8.18, which, added to the district's part of the onefourth share, \$9.29, would make the district's total share of the state apportionment \$17.47. The amount of have been faithful in the discharge of the city district's part of the threefourths share for its 250 children would be \$146.42, which, added to its part of the one-fourth share, \$9.29, would make its total apportionment 8155.71.

"Let us take this same county in June, 1898. Then the rate per child was \$1.21. The county's share for its then. I do not care to quibble over 4,086 children would be \$4,944.06. Onefourth of this amount, \$1,236.01, divided equally among its 80 districts, would give each \$15.45. The remaining three-fourths, divided equally among the 4,086 children would give each \$0.9075.

> "The rural district's share of the one-fourth, \$15.45, plus \$13.61 for its 15 children, gave it a total of \$29.06 The city district's one-fourth share, \$15.45, plus \$226.87 for its 250 children, gave it a total of \$343.33.

"It will be observed that this method of distribution gives the rural districts an advantage over the city districts; but the latter, on the other hand, receive benefits from licenses and that former republican officials and fines which more than evens up matters. While every increase in the I called on State Superintendent state achool apportionment benefits Jackson the other day and found him all school districts, yet the small rural districts are proportionately more ben-

"In December, 1805, Douglas county with its 60 school districts and 56.351 school children, received \$22,339.25. upon the schools of Nebraska, he said: Each district's part of the one-fourth Not a great many are fully in share was \$03.08. District 50 of this formed as to the manner in which the county, with is pupils, received a total state school apportionment is distrib- apportionment of \$101.47, or over \$3.43 uted. First, the state treasurer asser per pupil. In June, 1898, Douglas tains the amount of money received county, with 18,783 children and \$1 from the different sources and souds a districts, received \$40,454.06 from the certified statement of the amount in state. Each district's part of the one-June and December of each year to the fourth share was \$100.18. District 50 state superintendent. The superin had then only 13 pupils and received toudent divides the total amount, car \$502.31, or a little over \$15.55 per pupil. tified by the treasurer, by the total Eleven districts of Douglas county number of children in the state, as this year voted no key for next year shown by the school centus taken in for school purposes. Must of these are June of each year, thus ascertaining small roral districts, and the amount the amount to which each pupil in received from state apportionments is the state is entitled. Then the amount ample to maintain school without additional tax. This condition prevails in many rural districts of the state. I believe it is only a question of time. and not a very long time, either, when the income derived from Nebraska's magnificent endowment for her achood children will pay alterponnes of maintor lasues a state warrant for the talning the common schools.

Tit For Tat. Editor Independent:

Speaking of the average rural pennyliner, Horace Greeley once said that it was one of the mysteries of divine provi to the State School

Third congressional district are poundJohn L. Robinson because Dr. J. H. Mackay is his chairman of compiler. him who invokes equity do equity; in other words, come into court with clean hands, without saying a word in defense of Dr. Mackay, who, by the way, is abundantly able to take care of himself —it may be said that the friends of Judge Norris are in no position to criti-

In the year 1887 William F. Norris of Pouca, at that time county attorney of Dixon county, was elected judge of the then Seventh district of Nebraska, Norris was nominated at the republican convention held at Norfolk. After his nomination, Hon. Clark C. McNish, then of Wisner, now of Fremont, and myself called upon Norris at the Pacific hotel. We told him that we, as republicans, lelt in honor bound to vote for him; that it was not pleasant to vigorously oppose a neighbor and personal friend like James C. Crawford, the democratic candidate, but never-the-less we were willing to make an extraordinary effort n his behalf, but we did not wish him to reappoint Eugene Moore court reporter. As we had each of us filled the office of district attorney successively, while Moore was court reporter, we knew Moore and knew him to be totally unfit for any public trust. William F. Norris at the time made us two a solemn and unconditional pledge that he would not ap point Moore. We supported him with night and main, and Norris wrote me s letter acknowledging the efficiency o our work. An intimate friend of Norrie wrote me from Ponca that every prominent republican in Cuming county ex-cept McNish and myself had deserted Norris. Norris was elected and wrote me signifying that he was about to break his pledge. He afterward admit-ted to me that McNish and myself had just ground for this breach of faith. Moore was reappointed, and if he had not received the appointment he would never have been state auditor. Three years after this time I severed every tie which bound me to the republican party. But McNish is still in the fold. His or-

candidate for state auditor, Eugene Moore was the Man Friday, the political Sancho Panza, the faithful dog Tray, ready to jump at his master's "steboy" Now, understand me. Norris is no such a man as Eugene Moore. Moore was never anything but a bad man. But Norris is simply destitute of firmness When he made the promise to McNish and myself, he absolutely intended to keep his word. If the object were to describe Judge Norris in a single sentence. the sentence may be found in Genesis, X LIX., 4. The words of Jacob to Reuben: Unstable as water thou shalt not excel." His character is singularly free from vices. During his term of office if you wished to obtain a temporary order of injunction, a salpon was never the place to find Judge Norris. You could trust him to travel around the world with your wife, your sister or your daughter. He would be the same gentleman in Singapore he is in Wayne. As a man I do not believe he ever wronged a man knowingly, out of the value of a Bungtown copper. I have no sympathy for the kind of warfare that prominent republicans, some of them in my own county, are making on Judge Norris. He is head and shoulders above some of

Norris never gave any reason for his action. At the time he appointed Eu-

gene Moore he knew that five years be-

time that Lorenzo Crounse of Fort Cal-

From 1888 to 1892 when he be

his citizens. But he yielded to the pressure of politicians in the appointment of Eugene Moore. "For if they do these things in the green tree, what shall be done in the

It is with no pleasure of mind that these unpleasant memories have been revived. Eugene Moore has sinned much and he has suffered much. He is at the poontide of life. Let him live the remainder of his days in such peace as he can enjoy. But when journals like the Fremont Tribune sail into Robinson on account of Mackay; and every barking fiste in the district echoes the voice of Ross Hammond, it is time to give tit

WILBUR F. BRYANT.

MANAHAN CHALLENGES BURKETT James Manahan, silver candidate for congress in this district, has sent through his chairman the following letter which explains itself:

"Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 19.-Hon. E. R. Sizer, Chairman Republican Congresdonal Committee, First District of Nebraska-Dear Sir: The fusion forces of the Pirst congressional district give confidence in the political principles that they advocate and have infidence in their ability to mai tain a discussion of those principles before the voters of the district, and they further believe that a fair and open discussion of the innoen of the supaign promotes intelligent use of ballot. With a desire to meet the political issues in a fair and open disminn we invite a series of joint deintes between Hon, E. J. Burkett, the republican candidate for congress, and lion. James Manahan, the fusion canterms, and at such places in the First congressional district as may be hereafter agreed upon between the conafter agreed upon between the cougreenfound committees.

A. S. TIBBETTS.

SILVER,

The Discussion at the Great Monetary Convention in Omaha Last Week.

GREENBACKS VS BANK ISSUES

The Central Question of the Whole Debate-Victory for Government Paper Money.

Details of the Convention.

The great currency conven-tion under the auspices of the nation al sound money league with J. Sterling Morton as its chairman and manager has been held in Omaha. Its meetings have been thronged listeners and its sessions attended by some of the most prominent and gift-ed men on both sides. It has adjourned and if there is a note of victory anywhere from the self-styled sound money league as a result of its discussions we have failed to hear it. Able and distinguished men on their side presented strong essays. They their own hands and the gold and bank currency men had right of way on all three days. Yet in spite of all this the advocates of bimetallism and government currency came out of the contest with satisfaction and confi-

THE FIRST DAY. J. Sterling Morton called the con vention to order on Tuesday—the day dedicated to gold. He said in his characteristic way that there were three questions demanding their solu-

First-Is the fixed legal ratio enacted between the coins which gov-erns the relative value of the metal in bullion? Or, Second—Is the relative value of the

metals in bullion which governs the relative value of the coins? thodoxy has never been questioned. I do not need to appeal to McNish. Judge Norris is too much of a man and a gen-tleman to deny what I have written.

Third—If no single and separate state can maintain a fixed leg I ratio between the metals when coined in unlimited quantities, can an international agreement among principal mercantile countries of the world do fore Moore had appeared at a meeting of the state committee with a forged proxy of John H. Felber, at the same

Edward Atkinson, he well known economist and magazine writer Boston, was first on the program with a paper on "Legal Tender as a l tor in Money." He was absent for He was absent from sickness and Mr. Morton read the pa-per. Atkinson's article was that all legal tender laws should be repealed, leaving the people to settle debts and arrange contracts as best they could. This is a favorite theory with Mor-ton himself and he read the paper with great relish.

Both in his historical references and deductions and in his statements regarding conditions Mr. Atkinson speceeded in not only reaching but leaving far behind the farthest outposts of single gold standardism. Nor was he altogether happy in the journey, especially when, on seas of sympathy, he traveled over western plains and farms, and then with the undertow returned to the wage earners in the shop and factory of the east.

The next address was by Horace White, editor of the New Yory Evening Post and one of the leading gold standard prophets of the east. His paper was a "History of the Gold Standard." He declared that the attempt to secure a circulation of two metals together always had been and always would be a failure. With reference to the common saying that there is not enough gold to do the business of the world, Mr. White said he could prove that there was enough to do our business. He sketched the several convulsions of credit that took place between 1893 and 1896, all growing out of doubts whether the goverament could, or would if it could, continue to redeem its legal tender notes on prescutation, and touched on the bond issues of \$262,000,000. He said it was due to good luck rather than to design that the promise of the redemption of the greenback was kept during those years. He favored the bill recently reported by he house banking committee, which, while not retiring the greenback, puts upon the national bank the onus of current redemption of them and gives the banks the privilege of bauing an equal amount of notes against their general assets, protected by a common safety fund lodged in the treasury.

There was a general smile when Mr. White, in talking of the Indianapolis "nound money" convention and the Baltimore plan of paper currency, spoke of the noundness of the plan which had been proposed by men having no personal or private interest in

the master, Mr. White proceeded to argue that the banks were better security than the government for paper currency, and meidantally gave some inside in formation on the recent issues of bonds to maintain the gold reserve, confirming several statements of the free columns of silver advocates which have been streamounly disputed, and even declared traitorous by the adve

outen of the single gold standard. Mr. White gave the details of the

(Continued on 5th Page.)