

Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of THE WEALTH MARKS and LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.



PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY THE

Independent Publishing Co.

At 1120 N Street,

LINCOLN, - NEBRASKA.

TELEPHONE 538.

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Address all communications to, and make all drafts, money orders, etc., payable to THE INDEPENDENT PUB. CO., LINCOLN, NEB.

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.

FOR CONGRESS.

- First District—James Manahan of Lincoln. Second District—Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Omaha. Third District—John S. Robinson of Madison. Fourth District—W. L. Stark of Aurora. Fifth District—R. D. Sutherland of Nelson. Sixth District—W. L. Green of Kearney.

- LANCASTER COUNTY TICKET. For District Judge (to fill vacancy.) Samuel J. Tuttle of Lincoln. For State Senator—J. H. Harley, Lincoln. J. J. Stein, Saltville. For Representatives—A. E. Sheldon, Lincoln. J. H. Curry, Waverly. E. Sisler, Lincoln. L. M. Wente, Lincoln. W. C. Phipps, Havelock. For County Commissioner—Wm. Schroeder, Lincoln.

Judge Hayward made a speech in Lincoln last week in which he declared that there was no serious suffering or mismanagement at Chickamauga. Judge Hayward also made a speech a month ago in Lincoln in which he declared that no man willing to work in this country was out of a job.

Congressman Maxwell was in Lincoln last week. He is earnestly in favor of the election of the whole state ticket which has made such remarkable reformation in state affairs. Twenty years of old ring rule is plenty enough for Judge Maxwell as well as over 100,000 other citizens of this state.

Editor G. J. Richmond of the Minden Courier, has been nominated by the populists of Kearney county for representative. The democrats refused to accept Richmond and nominated Mack Chappell. If there is anything in honest, faithful work for reform principles Editor Richmond ought to receive at least 500 majority in Kearney county, regardless of what the few democrats out there do.

Some of the populist papers of this state are sadly slanderous. Col. J. W. Johnson of this city, by asserting that he is again writing letters for the country republican press. Col. Johnson himself expressly denies that he is writing at all for the press. As a matter of fact no denial is necessary. Johnson has a style of his own that no one else can imitate and that he himself cannot conceal.

W. E. Annu, the State Journal's Washington correspondent, should rent a coyote hole in the side of a sand hill. He charged in his letters that Governor Holcomb and Adjutant-General Barry had gone down to the camps of the second and third regiments, stirred up discontent and started the circulation of petitions among the soldiers asking that they be mustered out. Governor Holcomb promptly pronounced the report so far as it affected him a whole yarn lie and demanded a retraction. The Washington correspondent then said he had been so informed by "reliable men." General Barry's blood rose and he demanded the names of the informants, branding the whole story as a lie. Annu failed to give the names and deserted the petition story, but immediately showed up with a new tale that the Nebraska accounts for care of the militia had been sent to Washington in such bad shape that they could not be approved. The vigorous and circumstantial letter of Congressman Stark in this week's paper makes it necessary for Mr. Annu to either apologize or retract himself the habitation previously advertised to.

ONE WAY TO DO IT.

Republican campaign committees in the west are hard driven for some plan to "restore public confidence" in their own organization and win back their own best blood and brain that has left them to join the populist and silver republican parties.

The INDEPENDENT will furnish these gentlemen a plan and charge nothing for it.

Stop trying to force bonds and bank monopoly of the currency upon the people and give them instead postal savings banks, a national paper currency wisely limited in amount and pay off the government debt in gold and silver according to the contract as fast as possible.

Stop trying to block the passage of the initiative and referendum as you did in the last Nebraska legislature, but vote to give the people control of legislation so far as possible.

Stop trying to favor and aggrandize corporations, but give the people public ownership of all natural monopolies including water, light, street and other railways, telephone and telegraph lines. There are some other things to be done, but if the republican party will adopt these measures as a party program and carry them out in good faith we will guarantee that the party will not lack popular support.

Strange that they don't adopt them. Every step of progress and enlightenment is toward the accomplishment of these reforms. The spirit of American institutions, the trend of civilization is toward them. Thousands of intelligent individual republicans favor them. Yet the party policy and the party vote as a rule is against them.

There's the plan to "restore confidence" in the republican party, gentlemen, but you don't dare adopt it. You would rather go limping through a campaign, howling about free passes when your own pockets are stuffed with them, criticizing the \$10,000 investigating committee because it didn't recover more money and convict more rascals, floundering in labored argument to prove that McKinley is the cause of more school lands and better economy in state expenses and generally picking up small chips.

Here's a bold statement for campaign time, but this paper dares make it—for it appeals not to prejudice, but to reason and fact in campaign time as well as out. And this is the statement: A great many populists are not satisfied with the progress being made by their own party. They are not pleased with the returned bourgeoisie element to the democratic party, with its promises in democratic councils and its treatment of pops and populist measures. They don't like being allied with this sort of thing and other things also they don't like. They know and admit that the republican party is not all thieves, but plenty of good, honest, progressive men are in its ranks. But, psshaw! You good, honest, progressive men will you take a dare? Do you dare come out for the reforms named at the outset of this article? Do you dare make your party adopt them and carry them out? If you don't dare do it don't come whittling and whining around about the shortcomings of pops and the cussedness of democrats. Do the work we have set out to do and do it better than we are doing it or get off the track. The work must be done. Some organization must fight the bank monopoly of money about to be forced upon this people. Some party must organize to secure ownership of public monopolies.

We dare the present republican party to do these things. The party that will take that kind of a dare will steal sheep—or children's school money.

VOTE AT CINCINNATI.

From the Missouri World, whose editor, Paul J. Dixon was at the Cincinnati meeting we take the following statement which shows what states were represented there. It should be borne in mind that many of the states were only partially represented, but those present cast the full vote. Hence although there were over 200 votes cast there were not nearly 200 persons present. Following is the vote:

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes entries for Barker, Donnelly, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Missouri, and Totals.

A REPUBLICAN CONVERT.

A good many people in Nebraska will be surprised to learn that R. E. Moore, of Lincoln, former lieutenant governor, and one whose name has prominently been mentioned for United States senator has been converted to the benefits of populist state government in Nebraska. Yet such is the fact. Four years ago Mr. Moore was elected lieutenant governor in a campaign which produced such a disaster if a populist governor was elected. Two years ago Mr. Moore joined heartily in a campaign which promised the people of this state a ruined credit, a bankrupt state, utter and foreworn of all mortgages and forced collection of all debts in case the populist party state ticket was successful. That was two years ago. At that

time R. E. Moore, as the agent of eastern investors was paying 90 to 95 cents on the dollar for Nebraska general fund warrants. The present populist administration has been in possession of the state house about twenty months and Mr. Moore is sending to those receiving general fund warrants letters like the following sent to Deputy State Superintendent Graham:—office of—Security Investment Co., 1048 P street, Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 26, 1898.

Dear Sir: We will pay you the face and one and one-fourth percent for your warrant for \$125 drawn against state general fund, on delivery of same properly endorsed.

You can send same to any bank in this city, or send us direct, and if sent us, we will remit, without charge, in exchange drawn on Lincoln, Omaha or New York, as you may prefer.

SECURITY INVESTMENT CO. As is well known R. E. Moore is head of the Security Investment Co., and this "unsolicited" endorsement of the present state administration from one of the leading republican politicians of the state will prove a powerful campaign argument for a continuation of the present good government. Next republican convert step to the front.

THOSE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Broken Bow Beacon reprints the old familiar facts regarding the differences between the appropriations of the 1895 (republican) legislature and those of the 1897 (silver) legislature. It prints first the totals for each legislature and then the deductions to be made for extraordinary appropriations. In the campaign of misrepresentation the republicans have entered upon in this state the reform press cannot too often print the record facts. They should be published in every county and the republicans made to meet them on every stump. Here are the appropriation facts:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Total Appropriation 1895, Less for relief for drought, Less for relief for needy, Less for relief for destitute, Less for relief for aged, Less for relief for blind, Total Appropriation 1897, Less for relief for drought, Less for relief for needy, Less for relief for destitute, Less for relief for aged, Less for relief for blind.

Careful reading of the report of the Cincinnati convention as given in Wharton Baker's paper shows two or three points of importance for populists to bear in mind against the time of the real national convention in 1900. The first is that the nominations made there were by vote made subject to a referendum vote of all populists in the United States. The second is that a separate national committee was formed there, with Milton Park, of Texas, as chairman. The third is that on the proposition to nominate a ticket the vote stood 146 for and 101 against. There is, of course, but one national people's party committee. When it calls the people's party national convention in 1900, at least one month in advance of either old party convention, Mr. Wharton Baker and his friends must elect whether they will go into that convention or stay out. If they go in, then it is ridiculous for them to claim that Mr. Baker is already the nominee of the people's party when they enter a second convention called for the purpose of making presidential nominations. If they stay out they cannot pretend to be a part of the national people's party. When we get through with all this boy's play and foolishness, and resolve to meet as brothers in the regular populist national convention in 1900, determined if possible to reach an agreement as to party policy, and if not possible then to go our separate ways, we shall be doing the only sensible thing. We have a year and a half to think the matter over in. There is no more sense in a few middle-of-the-roaders meeting by themselves and pretending to put up a national populist ticket now than there would be in a few fusionists meeting and pretending to nominate Bryan and Sewell. There are differences so wide that the people's party cannot hold together, it will have to break, but the INDEPENDENT believes that the populists in all the southern and middle states, who have fought against great odds in the past, will hold firmly to their principles and organization and meet the populists of the west in national convention in 1900 resolved that the party shall not break but shall go on united in the vanguard of progress.

Is there anything more than the downright, malicious campaign lie? The question is open for discussion. While the discussion is open the INDEPENDENT desires to say that somewhere in the Fifth congressional district there is just that kind of a republican power. Said republican paper started the story that Congressman Sutherland said in his presidential speech this year that he "would like to help hang President McKinley."

Anyone who knows Sutherland knows that the story is a lie. There is not a more gentlemanly and more kindly speaking campaigner in Nebraska than R. D. Sutherland. The story has been promptly branded, but meanwhile it still goes on traveling the rounds of the republican press in the Fifth district.

Read the INDEPENDENT 1 year, \$1.00.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is no longer any doubt of the objective point of the republican state campaign. It is the next legislature. From accurate reports of conversations held within the rooms of the republican state committee this paper is able to state that the whole fight from now on will be concentrated on securing control of the legislature of 1899 and electing a republican to take the seat now held by William V. Allen.

Earlier in the campaign there was a time when the republican managers expected to make a sacrifice of the rest of the state ticket and by hard work pull Hayward through. That was before they heard reports from the back precincts. It is admitted now around republican headquarters that this cannot be done. We might go further and say that the shrewdest republican managers concede the defeat of their state ticket by 10,000. But this concession makes the fight to be waged for the legislature all the keener.

There is reason for this. In the first place the question of the reconstruction of our entire currency system is now pending before congress. The senate as now organized is an almost insuperable obstacle in the path of the bank monopoly bills, designed to destroy the greenbacks and turn the issue of paper money over to corporations. It is necessary to get the senate re-organized in order to pass such a bill and there is no one whom the corporations want left at home in the reorganization more than Allen, of Nebraska. This fact makes a bond of connection at once between the republican campaign for the Nebraska legislature and the treasury of the national sound money league and great banking associations. These men don't care so much about the Nebraska state ticket. They are vitally interested in the election of the next United States senator. They want a valuable privilege worth to them at least \$50,000,000 a year. Senator Allen's vote stands in the way of their getting it. Does any man doubt that they would be willing to spend half a million in Nebraska to get that vote out of the way?

There are at least twenty-five legislative districts in the state where the party difference of vote is less than 100. The throwing of those twenty-five districts one way or the other makes a difference of fifty votes in the legislature. There is a purchasable class in every legislative district. The money this fall is to be spent to secure that purchasable class for the republican legislative ticket.

Two years ago not much attention was paid to the legislature. The fight was concentrated on the effort to beat Bryan in his own state. THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE ADMITTED THAT OVER \$30,000 WAS SPENT FOR THIS PURPOSE IN DOUGLASS COUNTY ALONE.

How much do you think will be spent this fall to defeat Allen? How much with a banking bill pending worth fifty millions a year to the great banking corporations of the country?

If you want to keep this country free from corporation control of its currency, if you want to get the greenbacks from destruction, go to your republican neighbor, present the facts to him, ask him whether he favors such policy. If he doesn't—get his vote for the candidate for the legislature who will vote for the return of William V. Allen to the United States senate.

SENATOR KECKLEY QUITS.

The telegraphic reports of the populist county convention in York county last Saturday states that the feature of the convention was a speech by ex-Senator Keckley virtually burning the bridges between himself and the party whose history he has been associated for so many years and in whose high councils he has so often sat.

Everyone familiar with Nebraska history for the past twenty years knows of the anti-monopoly movement in the republican party which for fifteen years made the conventions of that party a series of pitched battles between the people on one side and the corporations and bondholders on the other.

Keckley, of York, was in the midst of that conflict from first to last. In the state legislature and in state conventions he was active, vigilant, unwearied. Like thousands of others he was going to have reform, but was determined to have it through the republican party. He was made a member of the legislative committee in 1893 which brought in articles of impeachment against Humphrey, Hastings and Hill. From that time Keckley like Judge Maxwell it was to know the full force of the enmity of the republican machine. He was defeated for re-nomination in 1894 as Maxwell had been in 1893. Nevertheless he was elected by the republican party and supported McKinley in 1896.

The late desertion of the republican camp by Senator Keckley is another landmark in the political history of Nebraska. It is a prophesy of still more changes in the political reorganization now going on and when will not and until the friends of progress and popular government are arrayed in one party and the reactionaries and friends of aristocracy and privilege in the other.

Four year terms of office for county officers and ineligibility for re-election at the expiration of the term would be a valuable reform in this state. As it

now stands a man elected to one term as a county officer is from the moment of induction into office a candidate for re-election. Nearly always he gets the re-nomination and generally is re-elected. The net result of the system is that the official gets his four years term, but gets it, particularly in close counties, by "paying the price" to the campaign leeches who flourish in every community and refuse even to vote unless they are paid for it. It is the universal observation that few county officials come out of office so well off as they went in—except that class shrewd enough to work the taxpayers or the people doing business with them for enough to pay campaign expenses. In close counties a candidate's campaign expenses for re-election are simply enormous.

The INDEPENDENT knows counties where the sheriff spent \$2,500 for re-election, other counties where the treasurer's election cost him \$1,500. Two good laws for the next legislature to pass are a corrupt practices act, limiting the legal expenses of a candidate and requiring a sworn statement of them from him and his managers—the other a four year term of county office and no consecutive re-election.

Talking about the difference between democrats and populists—the right kind of democrats—did you ever notice the difference between Attorney-General C. J. Smyth and his populist colleagues in the state house? Did you old line pops ever notice it when Smyth went out on the stump and made one of his rattling speeches, full of brickbats of wit that made the rascals howl wherever they hit and full of sound governmental doctrine—did you ever notice any difference between him and the rest of us? And when it comes to hard office work and prosecuting public criminals—Smyth ahead of the pops if anything? Now there's a reason for all this. And this is the reason: Smyth has been a populist or Jeffersonian democrat for years. He isn't one of the fellows who hung onto Grover Cleveland's coat tails until the breeching broke and then had a change of heart. Away back in 1887 when it was Representative Smyth from Douglas county, the house journal record shows that he was on the same side as now. There is no trouble between sincere anti-monopoly democrats like Smyth and the most aggressive populists. And that is why populists all over the state of Nebraska are glad of the privilege of working and voting this fall for that friend of honest government—Attorney-General Smyth, prosecutor of public plunderers.

The Raleigh Caucasian (Senator Marion Butler's paper) contains column after column of reports of populist county conventions in that state in which the populists and republicans put up upon tickets against the democrats. It is noticeable in reading these reports that there is no friction or disagreement whatever and that as a rule the joint tickets have two or three populists to one republican. These things are mentioned here, first, because they are facts in politics—and our readers are entitled to all the facts. Second, because republicans here in Nebraska have been wont to abuse populists and populism as rep. resenting all that is wild and wicked in politics and it may be instructive to them to know that their party and party managers in the south are glad to join hands with the men in the south holding exactly the same views that populists here hold. There is no populism in America with so much "pop" in it as that of the south—where republicans are eager to fuse with it.

The State Journal talks about sending the Second Nebraska regiment to Manila on account of "the recalcitrancy of Aguinaldo and a part of the insurgent forces"—in other words to fight the Filipinos. What! Send Nebraska boys to fight the people who have risen to free themselves from three hundred years of the most crushing military and religious despotism? Send our sons and our brothers and our friends to be killed in such a conflict! Shame on the thought and on whoever uttered it. Give the people of Luzon freedom, give them teachers and schools, give them homes free from tyranny and churches such as they will support of their own free will. Give them a guarantee of their own independence and eternal release from any old world rule and America will have done her part.

The revelation of past politics in North Nebraska made by Judge Wilbur F. Bryan in his communication to this paper will be read with keen interest all over this state. Little by little the inside history of the anti-monopoly fight in the republican party, which finally ended in the triumph of the corporation wing and the desertion of the republican party by thousands of its staunchest adherents—comes to light. A complete history of that movement would make an interesting volume—one that would sell thousands of copies in Nebraska. Suppose we have such a volume. Let it be written by Jay Burrows, Edward Rosewater and Wilbur F. Bryan. It is bold but the truth it would utter Bryan's "First Battle" in Nebraska.

The proof that Hayward is a "read-made candidate from away back" keeps on piling up.

PAPER MONEY DAY.

Paper money day at Omaha last week was of service to humanity. It defined the future financial struggle in the United States.

This in spite of Congressman McCleary's refusal to explain or defend his own bill to retire all government paper currency and in its stead permit the banks to issue all paper money. Everyone present at Omaha understood the reason for Congressman McCleary's refusal. It was because the presentation and discussion of his bill at this time would have a powerful influence upon the congressional elections this fall—especially in the west. Rather than risk the effect of its discussion Mr. McCleary preferred to be taunted by Towne and Welby of Warner and Williams for his refusal. McCleary and all his associates know that a very large element in the republican party is opposed to the destruction of greenbacks and silver certificates and the substitution of bank notes in their place. They don't want that made an issue in this fall's elections. Yet they know the question is coming to issue in the next congress and that the ruling element in republican councils is pledged to push such a bill through congress and give it the president's signature.

So in spite of the evasion of Congressman McCleary the issue is defined. The addresses by Edward Atkinson and E. W. Smalley and Mr. Robinson, but most of all by Congressman Fowler of New Jersey, made the coming momentous conflict for the control of the national currency as clear as a western Nebraska landscape.

There were a good many revelations made on both sides in that couven at Omaha destined to become historic. It was interesting to note the points of strength urged on each side, some of which the other side was evidently not prepared to squarely meet. And in the interest of a full understanding and study of the subject he INDEPENDENT gives a brief summary of those points in Congressman Fowler's paper.

The proposition is first, that there are two things—money and currency. Money is the standard to which all values are referred. Currency is what may be used to effect exchanges. Checks, for instance, are currency.

In the proposed system gold will be the only money—because it will be the standard of values. But the business of the country will be done entirely with currency. The big transactions will be done with bank checks. The small transactions will be done with bank notes.

All government paper will be called in and retired. The reason for doing this is that the government has no connection with the volume of business of the country and cannot regulate the volume of money to correspond.

The banks have such connection with the business and can and will regulate the volume of their notes to correspond. In order to do this they will be given the right to issue notes which shall be a first lien against all their assets. The volume will be regulated by themselves.

For instance under this system the banks in a wheat region would issue enough notes to move the wheat crop. When the crop was moved a large part of this money would be returned to them.

Canada and Scotland have tried this system. In Canada away out in Manitoba money is loaned to good solvent farmers at 3 per cent per annum while their neighbors in North Dakota have paid 2 per cent a month. In Scotland the system has prevailed for over a hundred years with practically the same results.

No limitation is placed on the bank notes for the same reason that none is placed on the issue of checks, both depend upon the solvency of the one issuing them.

This is only an outline of the argument for what General Warner declared to be "the wildest and craziest financial plan ever advocated by sane men." There are some points about it that ought to be noticed, however. First, it is a fact that it is desirable to have a connection between the money-issuing power and the money-circulating power. The present greenback and silver certificate plan furnishes no such connection. Government banks would furnish such a connection. But even the populist party has adopted no specific plan upon this vital point. The platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896 calls for a "national currency issued by the general government only; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of government."

Now, this mentions only one specific way of getting money out—in payment of federal expenses. And only one way is contemplated of getting it in—in payment of federal taxes. Whatever other "just, equitable and efficient means of distribution" are contemplated nobody can tell.

Now he opposition comes in at this point and says: "We will furnish this means of distribution. We are doing