

the great kick will come from men who do not want to pay taxes anywhere.

The term democrat has a charm in the south that it does not have in the north. We never voted the democratic ticket until we voted for Bryan. Had we lived at that time, Jefferson would surely have received our vote, but we had no hankering for any of the midway democrats, Polk, Cass, Buchanan or Cleveland. They never acted in the interest of all the people. We admit that it chafes a little when asked, "What, have you turned democrat?" We answer no, the democrats, the best of them, have turned in with us and we have organized a "new" democratic party. The party will take the name "new democracy" at their next national convention. We see no other way out of the present dilemma only for all reformers, Bryan democrats, populists, free silver republicans and prohibitionists to unite in one great reform party. Let the name go to the dogs—we want the doctrine and the principles, the nut and not the shell.

All the government bonds issued before 1867 were made payable principal in "lawful money" and the interest in "coin." In 1870 the bondholders pretended that the public credit needed to be strengthened by making the bonds payable, principal and interest both, in coin. Our silver dollars then were worth three cents more than our gold dollars the world over, and were consequently the best coin we had. In 1873 congress, to please the bond holders again, knocked out silver, leaving only gold as coin. More than half of the greenbacks were also burned and all of the postal currency when times got so hard that no more greenbacks were burned. Now the bond holders and the president want the rest of the greenbacks burned, and they will probably induce congress to let it be done, if not during this session, an extra session will be called and the flames will be kindled. Doing it will make money worth more and property less. They pretend that it is the endless chain, that of drawing gold out of the treasury, they want to break. That endless chain could be more easily broken by paying out a few carloads of silver, which is coin just as much as gold. All our government obligations now read payable in coin. The credit strengthening act did it. But just now they have discovered another weak place in our public credit and the new congress in extra session will be asked to change again the reading of all the bonds and greenbacks by making them payable in gold coin instead of coin. They fear Bryan may come in and commence paying out silver coin. After all the bonds are made to read payable in gold then Bryan would have to be a gold bug and pay only gold.

HOLCOMBS FAREWELL.

(Continued from page one.)

urge upon your attention the wisdom of enacting a law providing for the collection of an inheritance tax. Such a law has been in successful operation in many of the older states, having the result of yielding large revenues to the state, and is found to be a most satisfactory as well as just and equitable method of raising revenue. I cannot do better than to quote from the author on inheritance tax law:

"After a person is dead, and no longer capable of directing and controlling his wealth, the state, in accordance with one of the fundamental principles of social organization, steps in, continues the ownership and permits the owner to designate either his direct or collateral heirs or even a total stranger to his blood, to receive his inheritance. Or if he should die without a written testament, it practically accomplishes the same results through general statutes of descent and distribution, which devolve the property of the intestate upon his direct or collateral heirs. But as the state becomes the agent, instrument or power for distributing the wealth of the wealth of the deceased, it seems to be conceded upon the best possible grounds, that for this service it should levy a tax upon the property devolving upon the heirs."

ENDORSE TREASURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The state treasurer recommends in his report the transfer of certain funds therein named which are new and of no use to the state general fund. It seems to me that this recommendation is perfectly proper, and I hope you will authorize the transfer of these funds. The treasurer also calls attention to the fact that he is experiencing trouble in securing deposits of current funds in state depositories at the three per cent per annum rate of interest now required on daily balances, and recommends an amendment to the state depository law permitting the deposit of these funds in approved depository banks at a rate not less than two per cent per annum upon daily balances by such bank. It seems to me that if the rate of interest charged upon deposits of current funds is so high as to prevent banking institutions of well-known standing and acknowledged financial responsibility from accepting funds on deposit at the rate charged, that the rate of interest should be lowered so that the state may not be compelled to hazard the loss of its funds by their deposit in banks that are willing to pay higher rates of interest than those current among banks generally, which is in itself an indication of weakness. The safety of these funds is rather to be guarded and kept ever in view than the profit which may be received while the state is waiting to apply them to the uses for which they are intended. Your careful attention is accordingly called to the above subject.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I invite your careful attention to the subject of life and fire insurance. I am

DR. LEONARD'S
ANTI-PILL
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
Constipation, Biliousness, Nervous Life and the Pitts. Always followed by a good result. Dose: 1 to 2 pills 3 or 4 times a day. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists.

advised that under the provisions of the insurance laws now upon the statute books there are two old line life insurance companies which have incorporated and are transacting business in this state, and fifty life and accident companies which have come from other states and from Europe for the purpose of transacting business in this state. It follows that a large life insurance business is being carried on with the people of the state of Nebraska, and yet the laws regulating life insurance are involved in doubt and uncertainty.

The Governor goes very fully into the whole subject of life, fire and accident insurance and makes many recommendations in regard thereto.

A full account of all the state institutions is given. With these subjects the readers of the INDEPENDENT are all familiar. The Governor simply makes the facts and figures given out during the campaign a matter of official record.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Of the State University the Governor says:

"The growth of the University has been rapid indeed for the last few years. I am informed that the increased attendance during the present school year, as compared with the last, has been about five hundred. This evidence of growth, general interest and widening influence is gratifying to all friends of education. Nebraska stands in the lead when it comes to her schools and institutions of learning and the high average intelligence of her citizens, and we would be remiss in our duties if we should relax in the least our efforts to maintain the vantage ground in educational matters which we now occupy."

"This institution is the cream of our excellent educational system, supplemented as it is with the many private and sectarian schools, academies and colleges throughout the state. The University is doing a work, the beneficial effects of which cannot be measured by words. It ranks well among similar institutions in the great Mississippi valley. Its growth has been most pleasing and with respect to it we may all very properly be expansionists. The people of Nebraska take a just pride in the work it is doing in all departments and are standing by it nobly, as I know they will continue to do."

"The regents have found it necessary to ask for increased appropriations which may appear large, but when the magnitude and scope of the operations of the institution are considered the amounts requested will be found to be reasonable. I can only submit the matter to you with the conviction that you will give to the institution that support and assistance which will enable officers and faculty to continue unimpaired the work which has so successfully been carried on thus far."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Concerning the state prison the Governor, after giving a full history of the last four years, says:

"The last legislature appropriated but sixty thousand dollars for the maintenance of the prisoners. There has been used of this appropriation \$19,869.55. Three to four thousand dollars will probably be required for the remainder of the period for which it was made, leaving some \$37,000 to revert to the treasury. Only \$30,000 is asked for the coming biennium. The institution may, and probably will, be conducted for a less sum than is asked for. This will depend largely upon the ability of the warden to make advantageous contracts for the employment of the prisoners, or putting them at some profitable employment on behalf of the state. The contracts now in force expire during the present year and will have to be renewed in some form or some other provisions made for utilizing the labor of the convicts."

The best method of utilizing prison labor is difficult to determine. So far as it can be done to advantage it is doubtless desirable to employ prisoners in making for the state those articles which may be manufactured by them which are of general use in the different institutions of the state. This would not bring prison labor in direct conflict with free labor and would be advantageous to the state. I believe experience and time only can determine the extent and character of the work thus to be engaged in. The manufacture of shoes has been started for the purpose of aiding in solving the problem."

VARIOUS BUREAUS.

The report of the Labor Commissioner is highly commended and attention is drawn to the Horticultural society experimental stations, irrigation and live stock relation to quarantine laws.

FREIGHT RATES.

The Governor enters into a very full discussion of the maximum rate bill and the decision of the supreme court which knocked it out. This part of the message is of very great value and will be published in full hereafter.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The subject of a national militia, instead of a great standing army is discussed at length. The governor remarks: "It has heretofore uniformly been the policy of our government to keep but a small standing army. By the maintenance of a well equipped, national guard, a large standing army becomes unnecessary. The plan is less burdensome to the people and is in harmony with the spirit of our free institutions." The history of the organization of the three Nebraska regiments is given in full.

The message closes with a plea for a direct vote for senators and a residence for the governor while in office. It is a very long document, containing about 30,000 words and if printed in full would fill nearly four pages of this paper.

An Open Fire-Place--And Open Fire.

The office of the new Windsor hotel on North 11th street has an open fire-place and a cheerful open fire in it, with five large radiators in the same room. The office like the rooms and halls of the hotel generally, is large, light and neatly furnished.

CHOATE TO BE AMBASSADOR.

The President said to have determined on the nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The announcement was made to-day on the highest authority that Joseph H. Choate of New York would be nominated ambassador to Great Britain.

The nomination will not be sent to the Senate for a few days, but those near the President say this delay does not indicate any change in his plans.

POYNTER'S INAUGURAL

Railroad Pass System Discussed--

Wants Passes Abolished and

Rates Reduced.

A FARMER'S FIRST MESSAGE

Wants the Board of Transportation

Abolished and a Maximum

Rate Bill Passed.

The Dairy Interest.

The message of Governor Poynter was delivered to the legislature at so late an hour that it was impossible to give it in full in this issue of the INDEPENDENT. Some of the most important points were caught, as it were on the wing and are herewith printed. After a few formal remarks he said:

It is my most sincere desire that we shall co-operate for the best interests of the state. To you is entrusted the law-making power of the state, and the apportionment of the revenues among the various state institutions. In the enactment of wise and beneficent laws and the just and economic apportionment of the public funds, I pledge you in advance my sincere and hearty assistance. The welfare of the state shall at all times be my first consideration, and I shall never hesitate to use the power conferred upon me by the constitution to withhold my approval of any measure which you may enact that I consider inimical to the public good. Nor shall I withhold my approval of any measure you may pass in the public interest. If any difference in judgment should arise, I am ready to accord to you the same honest purpose and desire for the people's welfare that I claim for myself. The interference with, or the usurpation in any way of the power of one branch of state government by another, which the constitution designs as co-ordinate, is dangerous to the liberties of the people. Hence, I deem the veto given by the constitution to the governor, a power that should only be used as a last resort to prevent unjust or hurtful legislation. You are the recognized law-making power direct from the people, and to them you must render an account of your actions as their representatives. Having done your work carefully and conscientiously, that work should stand until the people express a desire for change. Too often, however, the work of the legislative department is made ineffective by our judiciary. Even the sentiment is gaining in the minds of the people that no act of the legislature is a law until it has the approval of the courts. This, if true, makes the legislature useless. Not only so, but it destroys one of the co-ordinate branches of state government. The nullification of so many laws by our courts, I am led to believe, is not occasioned by the intention of the court to usurp the authority of the legislature, but more on account of the inadequacy of our constitution. This was adopted at a time when our state was new, its resources undeveloped, and its settlement meagre and sparsely distributed. With its splendid development, our state has outgrown many of its constitutional provisions, and the endeavor of the legislature to meet by law existing conditions, is hampered by inadequate constitutional powers. To meet this growing demand, nearly every biennial session submits to the people amendments to the constitution. But in the press of other matters, and in the excitement of political campaigns, they are lost sight of and fail to receive the popular ratification. In my opinion, should you make provisions for the calling of a constitutional convention, such action would meet the hearty approval of the people."

Article 11, Section 7, of the constitution makes it mandatory upon you to prevent by law "unjust discrimination and extortion in all charges of express, telegraph and railroad companies in this state, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises." This provision of the constitution, which you have taken your oath to support, allows you no opportunity to escape responsibility. If the laws which we already have upon our statute books are not sufficient and fail to establish justice between the people and the corporations, they should be promptly repealed and others enacted by you which could accomplish that purpose. Other states in dealing with the vexed question of transportation, have, in a great measure, solved it in the election by the people of a commission with adequate power for the regulation of rates and the final adjustment of differences which might arise between the people and the corporations. Our constitution does not permit us to do so, and in the endeavor to overcome this difficulty the legislature of 1895 placed the burden of the responsibility of a railway commission upon a portion of the executive department, and at the same time relieving the state executive officers designated in that act from the labor by allowing them three secretaries to do the work, and finally gave the secretaries all the power conferred by the act upon the executive officers composing this commission.

The great question of just transportation rates still presses upon you for solution. The law of 1883 has been carried through the highest court in our country. Its weakness have been shown by the decision of that court. The enactment of the law of 1883, annulling the sections against which the supreme court of the United States pronounced, would meet the wishes of a large majority of our people, and would be a compliance with your plain constitutional duty. Should you repeal the present commissioner law and at the same time pass a just and equitable rate law, you would gain the highest commendation of a great majority of Nebraska citizens.

The department of the executive office known as the Labor Bureau, should receive your most sincere and earnest consideration. Its original design was the betterment of labor, not only for the collection of statistics, which seems in the past to have been a large part of the work of the department, but also for the enforcement of violations of laws passed in the interest of labor and the discovery

of legislation which would be promotive of the welfare of our toilers. I believe profoundly in the teachings of the immortal Lincoln. He said: "Labor is superior and prior to capital, I am for both the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict, the man before the dollar."

I desire to call your attention to an evil which has grown with the growth of the state, and one for the eradication of which our best thought of our best minds have been engaged. I refer to free railway transportation. The pass system has grown to such proportions that it has become a burden to the managers of the railways of the state, a scandal in state politics and degrading to thoughtful citizens. Railways are built as business enterprises. Profits must be made for investors upon business done. If all passengers should be carried free, profits must be made from some other branch of the business, and it is fair to presume that under such circumstances it would be necessary to advance freight rates. If one-half of those traveling should do so upon free transportation, all the profits of the business must be collected from the other half who pay fare. Now, if the business were remunerative with only one-half those traveling paying fare, if all should be made to pay alike, the same profits would accrue to the railways if only one-half as much was charged for the service. It has been estimated that our railways in Nebraska receive less than two cents per mile for the passenger service in the state, when account is made of the free transportation given those to whom, under one pretext or another, they think it necessary to give passes. As a business proposition it is unjust to railways of the state that custom should place this burden upon them, and they should be protected by law, with adequate penalties for its enforcement. If they protect themselves against loss by charging increased rates to those who pay for transportation, then as a business proposition it is unjust to those who pay fare, and they should be protected by law with adequate penalties for its enforcement. Such a law would relieve the railways from practicing an injustice upon a part of their patrons and secure to them the same profits upon investments which they now have, and at the same time admit of a material reduction in passenger rates. The passage of a law against the issuance of any free passes, except to employees of railways, and making the one accepting a free pass participate criminally, both alike subject to penalties attached adequate for its enforcement, with a reduction in passenger rates equivalent to the profits derived by the abolition of passes, would be alike just to the railways and the traveling public."

In the matter of appropriations I would earnestly recommend the most rigid economy consistent with the public welfare. The amount of an appropriation does not always indicate its character. What would seem a large sum appropriated for a specific purpose may be in reality an economical expenditure of public money, while a small amount set apart for the same purpose would be extravagant. The appropriation of an amount for any purpose obviously too meagre for its accomplishment, while at the same time it would give color to the claim for economy by the legislature making it, the following biennium would show its true character either in deficiencies to be met or in poor service to the state, either of which would demonstrate clearly the dishonesty or incompetency of the legislature making it."

The sugar bounty act of 1895 has created a number of just claims against the state which are now in the hands of the farmers who grew sugar beets. I recommend that you make provision for the payment of all claims arising from the act of 1895 which may be presented by the actual growers of sugar beets in the state, whenever such claims are properly attested by certificates of weights from the proper authorities."

A prominent industry of our state, and one which is destined to become more and more a leading factor in wealth production to our people is the dairy. There is nothing in which the farmers of the state have engaged which has assisted them more to be independent, keeping them free from debt by furnishing them regularly throughout the entire year with a steady cash income. Yet in its infancy, the dairy industry in Nebraska has made wonderful growth. Last year it assisted the material interests of the state by the distribution of nearly ten millions of dollars among the citizens of Nebraska. This industry asks no special protection as a struggling infant industry, but is perfectly willing to stand or fall upon its own merits. What it asks is as matter of right, that other industries be required to do the same. The laws now upon our statute books are probably adequate with proper enforcement. In my judgment an industry with such vast importance to the agricultural interests of this great agricultural state should receive your most careful and candid consideration. The creation by you of a department charged with the interests of the dairy industry, presided over by a commissioner whose duty would be to enforce the laws against imitations of dairy products, and such other duties as your wisdom would dictate as proper for him to perform in the interest of the dairy industry, would meet the approval of the majority of the wealth producers of the state."

His Throat Cut by a Barbed Wire Fence.
CORNING, Ia., Jan. 4.—John Edwards, a farmer near here, was caught between his wagon and a wire fence and his throat cut by the barbs yesterday. He bled to death.

Cartridges for the United States.
LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is announced that the Kynoch company of Birmingham has commenced making 10,000,000 cartridges for the United States at the rate of 1,000,000 weekly.

Kipling to Visit America.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—Rudyard Kipling, with his wife and family, will leave for America January 25. Mrs. Kipling was Miss Balestier of Vermont, sister of Walcott Balestier, with whom Kipling wrote "The Naulahka."

Bound Over for Trial.
TOSKA, Kan., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Mary Barnett, charged with perjury herself while a witness in the Collins murder trial, was given a preliminary hearing before a justice of the peace yesterday and bound over for trial in the district court.

SUITS OVERCOATS ULSTERS

going at an additional ten per cent off our closing out prices. This additional discount is for the purpose of more quickly closing out our entire stock. If you want any of these good things come early, while there is an assortment to choose from.

MEN'S SUITS

\$ 6.00 Suits to close \$3.95 now.. \$ 3.55
\$ 8.00 Suits to close \$4.85 now.. \$ 4.35
10.00 Suits to close 5.95 now.. 5.35
12.00 Suits to close 7.85 now.. 7.05
15.00 Suits to close 9.85 now.. 7.85
18.00 Suits to close 11.85 now.. 10.65

MEN'S OVERCOATS

\$ 6.50 O'coats to close \$3.90 now \$3.50
8.00 O'coats to close 4.85 now 4.35
12.00 O'coats to close 7.00 now 6.30
15.00 O'coats to close 10.00 now 9.00

MEN'S ULSTERS

\$ 5.00 Ulsters to close 2.95 now \$ 2.65
8.00 Ulsters to close 4.85 now 4.35
12.00 Ulsters to close 7.35 now 6.60
15.00 Ulsters to close 10.00 now 9.00

BOYS' OVERCOATS

\$2.50 O'coats to close \$1.35 now \$1.20
\$5.00 Ulsters to close \$2.85 now \$2.50

Closing out all Hats, Caps and Furnishings at 20 per cent off our usual low prices.

THE GLOBE

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, AND FURNISHERS
O and 10th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

SONG OF THE BLUE RIVER.

Flow down from thy prairies,
Oh, waves of the Blue,
Through pathways the fairies
Have trodden for you!
Flow down with thy daughters
From upland and dell;
The laugh of the waters
Thy spirit shall tell.

Flow down from the fallows
That sleep at thy head;
Flow down where the swallows
Build nests o'er thy bed;
Flow on in thy glory
Through cities of men,
And tell them thy story
Again and again:

"I come from the plains where
The people are free;
The soft-falling rains were
A father to me;
The prairie my mother—
The fairest of earth—
The west wind my brother,
Who sang at my birth.

"I come from the corn-land,
Where the bread tree is grown;
I come from the morn land,
Where roses are blown;
I come for I cherish
The children of men;
I come where they perish
In poverty's den.

"I come in the spirit
That conquers the night;
All men shall inherit
God's landscape and light;
I come with the warning
Again and again—
Give the land and the morning
To children of men.

"Tis the secret my brother
Still tells to the plain,
The legend my mother
Long learned from the rain;
The song that my daughters
Bear down to the sea—
Widepread as their waters
Its music shall be.

"On the plains east the mountains,
The land of the west,
By the Blue river fountain
God's children shall rest;
Forever their beauty
And glory shall be—
There have known its duty—
There men shall be free."

Flow down from thy prairies,
Oh, waves of the Blue;
Tell mortals and fairies
Thy message so true,
Sing on with thy daughters
From upland and dell;
The laugh of thy waters
God's purpose shall tell.

A. E. SHELTON.
Lincoln, Neb.

A POYNTER TOWNSHIP

Editor Independent: I want to say that I could not do without the Independent. I did some hard work in this campaign, but it was uphill work. We cast 70 votes in our township and Poynter got all of them except 11. How was that for high? The campaign was not worked right this fall. They never should have dropped the financial question as they did.

I am glad that Bryan has resigned. I was afraid he would die down there in the south. I have his photo in a large frame in my house—two by three feet. I have him where I can see him and if a rep visits me I call his attention to Bryan and then we have a set to. The only thing that will elect a president in 1900 is to hammer away and hammer hard. Gold and silver at 16 to 1. In advocating this in your paper be sure to get the gold first. There is where the reps got their hold on us the last time. They made the Germans believe we were going to have silver and nothing but silver. The Germans are finding out different now. I saw a man get a check cashed the other day for \$63. He went in the bank and what do you suppose he got for it? Of course they gave him \$3 in silver and \$60 in silver certificates. He was a German republican. I asked him: "What kind of money have you there?" He said: "That is paper money." Then I got in my work. I said: "That is all silver money you have got there." He said: "No sir." I said: "Can you read English?" He said: "A little." I sat down and read to him the printing on the bills and he read it himself. He and his two brothers all voted the fusion ticket. When I talk I try to make things plain to the Germans. I say to them: "If I had all silver bullion you had all gold bullion you can get your bullion made into money and I must sell mine for spoons and watch cases. Then when they go to town they find out that 80 per cent of all the money is silver, and that too when silver is demonetized and they catch on. Three-fourths of their young men will vote for gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in 1900. Don't let anybody make you believe that anything else will win."

Humphrey, Neb., Dec. 22.

THE THINGS WE NEED.

The things that this community and this nation alike supremely need are not more territory, more avenues of trade, more places for place hunters, more pensions for idlers, more subjects to prey upon, but a dawning consciousness of what, in individual and national life, are a people's indispensable moral foundation—those great spiritual forces on which alone men and nations are built.—Bishop Potter.