

BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE

The Democrat's Put Principles Above Party and Place a Pop on the Ticket

The new democracy, born in Chicago in June of 1896, means a great deal more than the average democrat, perhaps conceives. It was a broad democracy, a liberal democracy, a fighting democracy, not a narrow, illiberal, uncourageous, cringing democracy. It was a trust bating, high tariff hating democracy. It was a democracy willing to place principles above party.

Principles first—party afterward. Good omen, that, of its future grandeur and success.

The views above expressed lead up to the thought, what does democracy, the new democracy, propose to do in 1900 in regard to its allies? And here lies a very grave problem for the new democracy to solve. Two million votes is a fair estimate of the number of populists and silver republicans who nobly stood by Bryan and the new democracy. What of them? How are they to be treated?

Fairly, and dealt by honestly. The only manner in which they may be treated, unless the new democracy desires to obscure their glorious pathway by the cloud of ingratitude.

We feel confident that the new democracy will be generous enough to recognize the valuable aid its allies rendered in the first great struggle for the restoration of the money of the constitution. Have done then with this senseless talk of a democrat for Mr. Bryan's running mate. A strength desired should be deserved. Ignoring that strength is not deserving it. The populists certainly have in their ranks some men sufficiently well qualified and well known to act in the capacity of presiding officer of the senate, and that is about all the glory to be got out of the vice presidency, save that of the chief executive, unless, of course, death should accidentally elevate the vice president.

The State Democrat is democratic and believes in the principles of the new democracy, or Bryanism, as you choose, but it has always believed an error was made in 1896 by placing Sewall up and turning Watson down, and it does not care to see success endangered by the same mistake being made in 1900, and it takes this occasion to call attention to the fact that it is now, and will continue to be, in favor of giving the second place on the ticket to a good populist or to some one acceptable to the populist party.

Some may call these reasonable utterances, but let those who can say that justice does not dwell within them. We place principles above party. Shall we be unprincipled, then, and refuse to accord to our helpers in the fight a representation. Shall we tax them and allow them no word to say, No, no. It will never do. Rather let us say to them:

"You fought nobly; here, come and sit at our right hand and help us guide the destinies of our people."

Mr. Bryan is unquestionably dearer to us and closer in touch with the people today than in 1896, when, unknown, he sprang forward as the David that would measure strength with the Goliath of the gold bug Philistines. He is noble, generous, unselfish, and we believe that he would not object to have as his running mate a man representative of the political faith of at least 1,500,000 people of the United States.

We have advocated a union of forces under the name of democracy, and have been taken to task therefor by our populist brethren. We still believe that union is practicable only in the manner we have suggested, but until something like that is done fusion must be, and a share of the glory must accrue to the allies of the new democracy.

Let us, then, be not so ready to say that Sulzers, Harrisons, or others are being groomed as Bryan's running mates.—The Nebraska State Democrat

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,

Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists,

Toledo, O.

Waldner, Kirmann & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Oil Inspector's Report

In his annual report for 1898 State Oil Inspector J. H. Edmisten says that the oil business of Nebraska is increasing, as old companies are increasing their number of stations and new companies are establishing stations of their own.

The report says that the average monthly receipts of the department over and above expenses from August 1, 1887 till February 1, 1895 have been \$91.29, and that there has been turned into the treasury from August 1, 1887 until January 1, 1899 the sum of \$11,354.72.

The inspector adds that the department is not only self sustaining but is actually a source of revenue to the state.

Mr. Edmisten says that it is his belief that without a law requiring the inspection of oils the state would soon be flooded with an inferior class of oils, although the law is not strictly enforced.

He suggests a defect in the present methods of testing. Oil consumers some times complain of a bad odor when the oil had been equal to the tests now employed. He recommends the chemical test. He also recommends a change in the test from 100 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit. This would increase the safety although it is doubtful whether it would improve the illumination.

When the present inspector took charge of the office there was little or no furniture. He has supplied the department with the necessary furniture out of the receipts of the department and the furniture is now the property of the state.

Mr. Edmisten in closing his report mentions that there is a sentiment against the retention of the office. This he thinks is unfortunate for the public good. He believes that when the successful efforts of the department are taken into consideration, it will be admitted that personal safety and the safety of property resulting from the inspection of oil will be accounted important enough to continue the department.

At a meeting of the state normal board of education held at the state house yesterday the question of allowing some unqualified claims of the preceding biennium came up. A Kansas man has a claim against the institution and Dr. Norton, formerly superintendent, has also a claim which antedates the present biennium and the difficulty is to know how to pay these claims and draw on appropriations that will permit their payment. The board decided to have the claims submitted to the proper legislative committee.

The committee on school legislation held an extended session yesterday in the office of State Superintendent Jackson. The principal topic of discussion was the proposed law for compulsory education. Representative Meyers of Douglas will propose the enactment of the Ohio compulsory school attendance law. This is the law which had its provisions thoroughly examined in the session yesterday. The law makers and teachers mostly favor the provisions generally. The proposition is made to make the years of compulsory attendance from nine to fourteen, and provide fines for non compliance.

The difficulty is securing the enforcement of the present law is discovered to be that no one is designated to make the complaint in case of non compliance, and it is therefore the old story of what is every body's business is nobody's business. The new law will doubtless propose to make some person or persons, either elected by the local school or selected in some other manner, whose duty it shall be to look into the cases of delinquency and see to their prosecution.

Another mooted point is as to the disposition of the fines collectable under the law. Some propose to make them paid into the precinct or district where collected. This, however, is apparently in conflict with a constitutional provision.

The following is a copy of the certificate attached to the bond of State Treasurer Mervine:

We, the undersigned hereby certify that we have checked everything embraced in the foregoing statement and find each and every item correct as therein stated. That we have inspected the bonds and state warrants held as investments for the various educational trust funds, and find all in the possession of the state treasurer, J. B. Mervine, as herein set forth; and that we have verified the bank balances and cash on hand.

W. A. POYNTER, Governor.

H. A. WAGNER, Special Agent Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

Generally Barry has received the muster rolls of the new company K of the Second regiment Nebraska national guard located at Schuyler. L. F. Bryant is captain, J. E. Smatlan is lieutenant, and F. I. Smith second lieutenant.

The charges preferred by Col. John G. Maher against Captain Duprey have been returned to Maher with the findings of the war department, which are that the charges were not brought because of a local contest on the election of county commissioners with which the honorable body, the house of representatives had a little to do, in the opinion of the county judge. Therefore the committee on privileges and elections cited the county judge to come before the house with the ballots.

In Fillmore county from which place a contest over the election returns comes to haunt the present house has permitted its sheriff to come to Lincoln in company with a sergeant at arms, McLeod of the house, in obedience to a mandate issued by that body, but would not permit the compliance with the other part of the mandate which asked for the ballots. It happens that the county judge held fast to the ballots because of a local contest on the election of county commissioners with which the honorable body, the house of representatives had a little to do, in the opinion of the county judge. Therefore the committee on privileges and elections cited the county judge to come before the house with the ballots.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a remarkable medicine. A dry, tickling, hacking cough, the warning that consumption lurks near, needs no other doctor but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It positively cures throat and lung troubles.

Our Clubbing List.

New York World, thrice a week, \$1.00
New York Tribune, weekly, \$1.00
Kansas City Star, 50
Nebraska Independent, 1.00

Regular price, \$3.30
Our price, \$2.30

Cincinnati Enquirer, weekly, 75
Nebraska Independent, \$1.00

Regular price, \$1.75
Our price, \$1.50

Nebraska Farmer, \$1.00
Nebraska Independent, \$1.00

Regular price, \$2.00
Our price, \$1.50

The Rock Island playing cards are the slickest you ever handled. One pack will be sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Money order or draft for 50 cents or same in stamps will secure four packs. They will be sent by express, charges prepaid. Address, JOHN SEBASTIAN, C. P. A., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Co., Chicago.

HEAT; HUNGER; "HELL!"

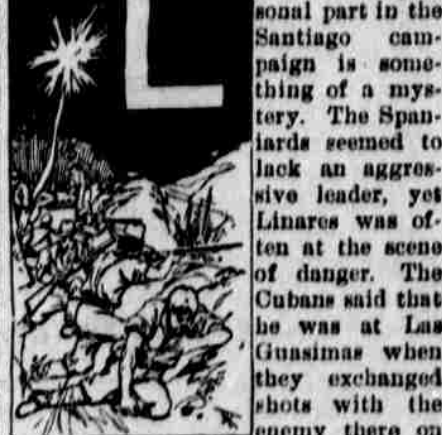
Three Evils Braved by Shafter's Soldiers on July 2.

WAR AT ITS WORST, THEY SAY.

Beaten Spaniards Try to Drive the Victors From the Captured Ridge. General Linars at the Front. Sharpshooters on Both Sides—A Night Attack Repulsed.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Author.)

XII.



Linars' personal part in the Santiago campaign is something of a mystery. The Spaniards seemed to lack an aggressive leader, yet Linars was often at the scene of danger. The Cubans said that he was at Las Guasimas when they exchanged shots with the enemy there on the 23d of June, but the Spaniards told the Americans that General Escarrio was in command of them during the action with the cavalry on the 24th.

The French officer before quoted said that Linars instructed his men on San Juan ridge to hold on as long as they could and then fall back, a command which is the next thing to ordering a retreat. The conduct of the Spaniards all through indicated that they intended to let the Americans come up to the main defenses of the city if they would.

Linars was wounded at a critical time for a counter attack on San Juan ridge and seems to have been preparing for it when hit. What transpired shortly after his fall—that is, on the evening of July 2—indicated that he hoped to turn Shafter's left flank and cut him off from his base. In point of fact the right flank of the American line was its weakest spot just at that time. It was "in the air," as soldiers say, owing to the failure of Lawton to get into position on the heights on the El Caney road. "Strong position, but a weak line to hold it," is the way the cavalrymen spoke of the north part of the ridge which they carried and intrenched, referring to the situation the evening of July 1 and the day following.

Mention has been made of the Ninth cavalry calling for help on the afternoon of the 1st. This regiment, consisting of one battalion, occupied the extreme right, a narrow ridge extending toward the El Caney road, with a Spanish blockhouse and fort only 900 yards away. To that point the machine guns were hurried. Kent also sent the Thirtieth infantry.

A proposition to retreat from its position was discussed in the cavalry division late on the 1st, and it was understood that Colonel Roosevelt, whose rank made him senior on the front line, favored it. Captain Morton, then commanding the Third cavalry, opposed it, saying the place would have to be won again. Captain Boughton of the same regiment observed to Roosevelt, "We can hold it against all hell!" But supports were needed, and after repeated calls by Morton they came up at 10 p. m. The last call for help was referred to General Wheeler, as commander of the division, the first heard of him by the officers on the front line that day.

The Third cavalry occupied and intrenched a salient on the ridge looking toward Santiago, the point nearest the Spanish trenches and less than 500 yards from them. At midnight the Spaniards opened on that point with a sharp fusillade. Meanwhile the battalions left as reserve on "Kettle" hill had moved to the crest, making seven battalions, or less than four regiments, to hold the ridge from the San Juan road to that from El Caney. A most important part of the line, this was as things stood. Had Lawton taken position on the El Caney road, with Kent holding on at the blockhouse and south of it, the ridge taken by the cavalry would have been useless to the Spaniards.

There are some grounds for the claim that the cavalry division took the ridge without orders from headquarters. No positive orders like those to Kent can be traced. General Sumner, who commanded the cavalry, says he charged the hill in order to avoid retreat and casualties. The position which the cavalry occupied in the morning of July 1 along the streams was one to enable it to support Kent in the attack assigned him at San Juan or to help Lawton in the attack at the El Caney road. The conduct of General Wheeler on the 1st of July supports the inference that the cavalry division had no orders to attack in the morning. There is a slight contradiction in the statements of Wheeler and Shafter as to Wheeler's work that day.

Wheeler says he was able to act early in the morning; that he conveyed Shafter's orders to Kent to move forward, and also personally told Sumner to do the same, a statement which places Sumner in command of the cavalry and makes Wheeler an acting corps commander. Shafter, on the other hand, says that "Wheeler, the permanent commander of the cavalry division, who had been ill, came forward during the morning and later returned to duty." Among all the orders that day which I traced I found no allusion to Wheeler, until along in the evening, when he established his headquarters at the base of the hill in rear of his own division. Wheeler says that he sent for intrenching tools and ordered his men to intrench and sent word to them that Lawton would come up on the right, and General Bates' troops from El Caney would strengthen the left on San Juan ridge. This shows that Wheeler was perfectly familiar with ideas at headquarters, for

these movements of Bates and Lawton were what Shafter himself had ordered and was expecting at the hour Wheeler refers to, toward midnight of July 1.

As already indicated in these articles, the success of the cavalry in taking the first hill, giving the Gatling and Hotchkiss guns a chance to silence the blockhouse, made Kent's task the easier. As things turned out, it was fortunate that somebody ordered the cavalry to go in.

A word will suffice to carry the story of the cavalry over the 2d of July up to the hour of a night attack by the Spaniards and the second proposition to retreat. A few rations and some water were got up the first night. At daybreak on the 2d the Spaniards opened a fusillade and kept it up all day. The night of the 2d a heavy fusillade began on the extreme left of the infantry division and rolled along in front of the cavalry. In an hour the Spaniards were silenced. It is held in the cavalry that General Sumner was then discussing the question of retreat, and the result of the night attack showed that the Americans could hold on.

On the left of the cavalry the infantry suffered from Spanish fire all day the 2d. General Hawkins was wounded that day. It was so hot that men fainted in the trenches, and some of the faint and wounded who were carried out were hit before they could get to cover in the rear. Parkhurst's battery got into position the night of the 1st at the blockhouse, and at 5:30 a. m. on the 2d opened fire on the city. The Spanish answered with Mausers and artillery, killing one cannoner and wounding Parkhurst and two men. Lieutenant Altman took command after Parkhurst fell and continued in action until it became too hot, then withdrew. A shell struck one gun, and the wheels were cut up by bullets. Best's battery tried to get into action, but the Mauser fire proved too much for the cannoners.

The night attack of the 2d was sprung about 9:30 p. m. on the line of Pearson's brigade, left of Kent's division. Much activity had been noticed there in the afternoon and a Spanish officer of high rank, as shown by his following, was a conspicuous object for some time. It was believed that the officer must be the Spanish commander, and one of the sharpshooters of Pearson's brigade asked General Kent, who was on the line at the time, to allow him to fire. Kent did so, and at the second shot the Spaniard fell. Afterward it was learned that Linars had been wounded on that ground at the time, about 4 p. m. Pearson's men had a hard fight of it all day the 2d. His Twenty-first regiment was in a salient only 400 yards from the Spanish trenches. None of his men dare leave the trenches to cook, and ate their bacon raw. Marksmen with records were picked out to do the firing, and the rest of the soldiers remained quiet under cover. It was one of these sharpshooters who brought down Linars.

The night attack, so called, lasted an hour. Officers in the brigade said that they saw Spanish troops advance from their line and believed that a sortie had been attempted, as directed by Linars before he was wounded. General Pearson says that when his men heard of the proposed retreat the night of the 2d, they insisted on staying on the ground they had won. All the second day on the captured ridge may be summed up as a day of torrid heat, constant Mauser fire upon the men in the trenches and hunger. It was the condition of the men and inability to relieve it which led to talk of falling back to a better line for protracted siege. Two things



GENERAL LINARS.

(Spanish commander during the battle.) occurred the night of the 2d to change the situation—first, what was credited as a Spanish sortie met with repulse; second, the weather became cooler, and, to use an expression common at Camp Wikoff, "there was a better feeling all along the line." Hence the idea of a retrograde was abandoned.

What little time could be spared on the 2d from bettering the trenches, getting food and dodging Spanish bullets was devoted to accounting for the gaps made in the ranks the day before. On the 1st Kent's division lost was 584 killed and wounded out of 5,090, including details. Its distribution is shown by the following table:

BATTLE LOSS IN KENT'S DIVISION JULY 1.			
Killed.	Wounded.	Strength.	
Off.	Off.	Off.	
Off.	Off.	Off.	
Buckley's Brigade:			
1st infantry	10	5	25
2d infantry	13	7	20
3d infantry	12	1	47
4th infantry	12	1	47
Total	38	13	224
Pearson's Brigade:			
1st infantry	4	5	21
2d infantry	5	1	25
3d infantry	1	4	18
4th infantry	1	4	18
Total	11	14	62
Wheeler's Brigade:			
1st infantry	1	5	25
2d infantry	8	18	91
3d infantry	2	4	18
4th infantry	2	4	18
Total	12	31	172
Grand total	61	58	458

In Wheeler's brigade the last column of figures shows the combined strength of officers and men. Kent's loss on the 1st was 114 per cent. On the 2d this division lost 100 officers and men.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

THE "INDEPENDENT"

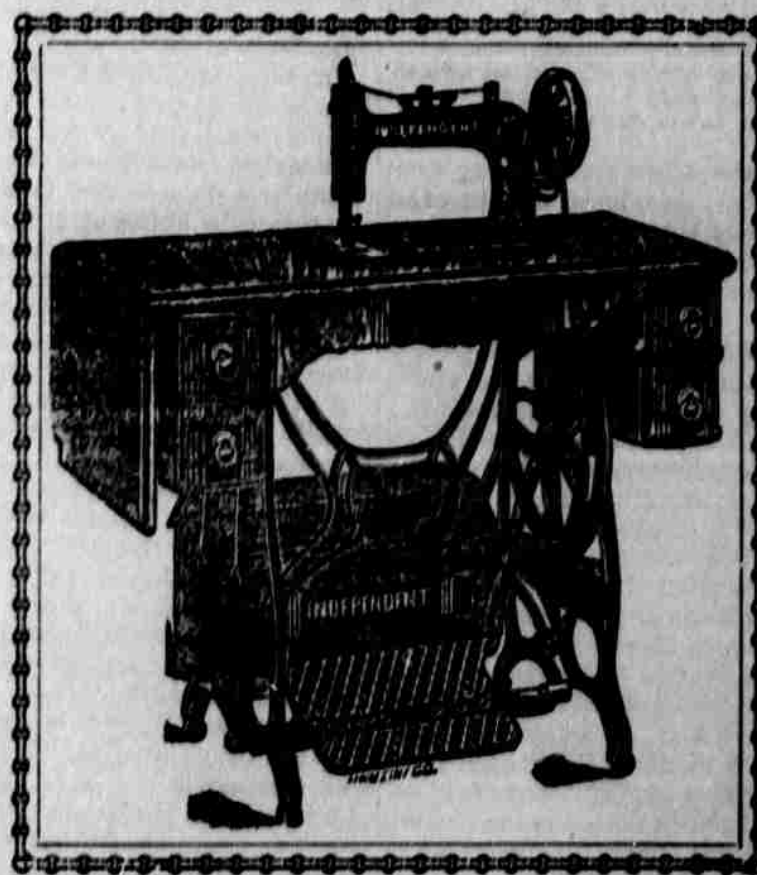
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NOISELESS, LIGHT RUNNING,

SELF-THREADING,

SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the Medal Premium at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.—A written warranty accompanies each Machine. All parts are interchangeable, and we can supply duplicates at any time. Each part of the Machine is fitted with such exactness that no trouble can arise with any part, as new pieces can be supplied with the assurance of a perfect fit.

Our "Independent" is a strictly high-grade Sewing Machine, and finished throughout in the best possible manner. It possesses all modern improvements, and its mechanical construction is such that in its assembled simplicity with great strength, thus insuring ease of running, durability, and making it impossible for the Machine to be put out of order. It sews fast and makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread and all classes of material. Always ready for use and unrivaled for speed, durability and quality of work.

Notice the following points of superiority.

THE HEAD swings on patent socket hinges, and is firmly held down by a thumb screw. It is strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. The bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with the top of the table. HIGHEST ARM—The space under the arm is 5 1/2 inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, even quilts. IT IS SELF-THREADING—There are absolutely no holes to put the thread through except the eye of the needle. THE SHUTTLE is cylinder, open on the end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. THE STITCH REGULATOR is on the bed of the Machine, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. THE FEED is double and extends on both sides of the needle; never fails to take the goods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive; no springs to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER—An arrangement for filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. The Machine does not run while winding the bobbin. LIGHT RUNNING—The Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. THE STITCH is a double-lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not unravel, and can be changed without stopping the Machine. THE TENSION is a flat spring tension and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. THE NEEDLE is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. NEEDLE BAR is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. ADJUSTABLE BEARINGS—All bearings are case-hardened steel and can be easily adjusted with a screwdriver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the Machine will last a life time. ATTACHMENTS—Each Machine is furnished with the following set of best steel attachments FREE: One Foot Hammer Feller, one Package of Needles, six Bobbins, one Wrench, one Screw Driver, one Shuttle Screw Driver, one Presser Foot, one Belt and Quilter, one Oil Can filled with oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Screw, one Quilter, and one Instruction Book.

A \$65.00 MACHINE FOR \$19.50.

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absolutely free of cost for a Club of 50 Subscribers at \$1.00 each.

THIRD—Our "Independent" Sewing Machine for \$14.00 cash

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FREIGHT PAID—All machines shipped direct from factory at Chicago. Freight charges prepaid to any point in the United States on a railway, except to points in Washington, California, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Arizona and Wyoming, to which states we will prepare all freight charges for \$3.00 additional.

Persons ordering Machines will please state plainly the point to which the Machine is to be shipped, as well as the postoffice the paper is to be sent to. Give shipping point as well as postoffice address, and both Machine and paper will be promptly sent.

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