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## THE GLORIOUS FIRST

It Leads the Whole Army in the Fights at Manila and Drives all Before It.

## HOW NEBRASKANS CHARGE

A Graphic Account Cabled to the New York Herald and Harper's Weekly.

### At Extreme Point Inland.

The best account of the engagement around Manila yet printed is from the pen of John F. Bass, the special correspondent of Harper's Weekly, and the New York Herald. Mr. Bass was on the firing line all the time and although himself wounded in the arm, wrote out and forwarded his cablegram the night after the fight. The article, which gives the first satisfactory account of the whole engagement, is as follows:

Manila, Feb. 11.—When hostilities were opened last Saturday the American army encircled Manila in two divisions, the First brigade of the First division being under command of Brigadier General King, and the Second being commanded by Brigadier General Overshine. The lines extended from the sea along the line of Spanish block houses to the Pasig river in Sampaloo. The Second division, under General McArthur, with the First brigade, by Brigadier General Hale, occupied a position to the north of the city from the Pasig river to the sea.

The most extreme point inland occupied by American troops was the camp of the Nebraska regiment, at Santa Mesa, where the fight began at 8:45 last Saturday. The Nebraska outposts challenged and fired on an insurgent company, which was advancing into the neutral zone. It was not long before the entire insurgent line on the north of the city began a heavy fusillade. This charge was concentrated on the Nebraska camp, which became untenable. Orders were given for the regiment to open fire. Springfielda flamed in the half moon all about the camp. The enemy's Mousers gave no flash.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning with the shout, "Viva la republica," the Filipinos tried to rush across the bridge over a road leading to the water works opposite the American camp. One company of Nebraska men met the advancing insurgents at the bridge and drove them back. Twice the Filipinos, with indomitable pluck, charged upon the bridge again, but they were driven back each time.

Lieutenant Webb of battery A, stationed on Mesa hill, prayed for daylight, and when dawn came two guns of the Utah battery opened fire so near to the fighting line that two men were killed at once.

NEBRASKA MEN CHARGE. The plan of the Second division was to sweep forward and carry a high position held by the enemy north of the Pasig river. The Colorado volunteers, under command of Colonel McCoy, rushed blockhouses No. 4 and No. 6, and the villages by San Juan bridge were cleared with shrapnel. The Nebraska men made their way over the bridge, crouching in pairs, amid the hissing and pattering of bullets.

On the other side they were met with a surge of lead from the steep hill of San Juan, but they were followed closely by two Nordenfeldts, under charge of Lieutenant Gibbs. As these rumbled over the bridge a battalion of Tennessee troops approached and quickly followed across in columns of four under fire. Colonel Smith fell from his horse and died of apoplexy at the moment of the charge.

Up the hill the artillery and infantry scrambled, digging with their hands and feet. Nothing could stand before them. It was a grand sight. At 12 o'clock noon our men took the reservoirs at the top of the hill. Further to the left, on the heights, was Binadoc church. In order to take this the Americans did not have to advance up a steep incline, but could make a gradual ascent over two miles of rough country. Barbed wire impeded their advance.

BATTLE AT THE CHURCH. The Utah guns followed the advance of the troops step by step, to clear the way. The Third artillery moved along dikes through a cul de sac, with swamps on either side, and got into the open, losing twenty-seven men. Two batteries then swung to the right under Captain O'Hara, going into the open like veterans, and drove them from the Chinese church, the insurgents who were pouring a cutting fire on the Montana and Pennsylvania troops, while they were coming up the hill through a cemetery toward Binadoc church.

Col. Frost, commanding the South Dakota regiment, swung that body around to the left and carried two insurgent redoubts, where thirty insurgents were killed. The South Dakota and a part of the Pennsylvania troops then took the Binadoc church.

The Concord from the bay shelled the woods near the shore and the Kansas men, followed by the Montana

troops, and supported by one gun, moved on Saturday night along the Calococan road. The enemy charged them six times, coming within 100 yards, but they were steadily pushed back, until by Sunday night the American lines had advanced three miles.

Thus all along the second division had little difficulty in driving the enemy, who fought well behind trenches, but once dislodged fled in panic.

Against the first division south of the city the fighting was the hardest. The insurgents showed wonderful pluck, under the command of General Novion.

MONADNOCK POUNDED AWAY. During Saturday night everything was quiet, but at 7:30 on Sunday morning from artillery knoll—General Anderson's headquarters—the sixth artillery opened fire, and from the bay to block house No. 14—where the American troops entered Manila—the ground was held by the North Dakota regiment and the Fourteenth infantry. The Monadnock, from her place, in the bay, pounded the insurgents with her big guns.

Captain Murphy, in command of the Fourteenth battalion began fighting at 8 o'clock in the morning. So stubborn was the resistance at this point that he only succeeded in taking block house No. 14, 400 yards distant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

This place is called "bloody lane" by the Spaniards.

Lieutenant Michael fell, crying: "Never mind me! Go on!" Lieutenant Miles then took the lead. One hundred yards from the block house the fire was so hot that he called for volunteers, each with eight men, he took it, the insurgents going out as his men went in.

General Overshine was ordered to dislodge the enemy in Murphy's front. He formed the brigade of the Fourteenth infantry on the right of Murphy's position, with volunteers on the right of the Fourteenth infantry and troops E, C and I of the Fourth cavalry dismounted on the left of Murphy's men.

All of the men to the right of Murphy's position wheeled to the left across an open field till a thicket was reached. Then they opened fire and the enemy finally was dislodged. The engagement was hot, but the fire of our men was irresistible. General Overshine, with his brigade, then proceeded to Passay, which he entered without resistance.

The line of the first division on Sunday night extended from the bay at Passay to the Pasig river, at San Pedro and Macati. Further inland our line ran along the steam of Triega. Three miles in front was an open country. One and a half miles diagonally across the line Colonel Smith, with three companies of California troops, one Washington and four Wyoming companies, was ordered to advance toward San Pedro and Macati. General King was to move forward as soon as Colonel Smith came opposite.

FALLS SHOWER OF BULLETS. The troops waded the stream and marched into the open as if they were on drill. From the stone houses, Nipa huts and earthworks the enemy poured bullets upon the Americans, while battery D of the Sixth artillery, under Captain Dyers, and Hawthorne's Montana battery continued to shell the enemy magnificently over the heads of the advancing troops. At San Pedro and Macati the position of but Lieutenant Haven of company A, engineers' corps, forced a way back if insurgents seemed impregnable, of the town, and by plucky work made the position untenable for the enemy.

SWIM UNDER FIRE. Washington troops swim the estuary under fire, and later the Idaho troops, with one company of Washington men, swept the insurgents toward the left.

One hundred of the Filipinos jumped into the Pasig river, but only twenty succeeded in getting across the stream.

The village was burned on every side to dislodge the guerrillas. The smoke of fire and battle encircled the city.

An improvised river gunboat, with Captain Randolph of the Third artillery commanding, riddled Santa Ana with its guns. The Idaho troops charged the bastion fort, and Major McConville was killed. The Krupp guns were captured. Sixty-five dead insurgents were found in one heap. The rice field were dotted with dead and wounded Filipinos. The hospital corps did much splendid work for both friend and enemy.

CAPTURING THE PUMP. On Monday afternoon the Nebraska battalions, the Twenty-third infantry and the Tennessee troops, General Hale commanding, with four guns under Major Young of Utah, swept the country for four miles to the pumping station. They shelled the insurgents from hill to hill. At the foot of the second hill they found the stripped body of Dr. Young, who rode through the lines by mistake. His horse had been shot and twenty empty revolver cartridges were found by his side.

The insurgents retired, fighting as they went, and at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon the pumping station had been taken. The cylinders had been removed by the insurgents, but the works, and are now in good condition.

On Tuesday General Anderson moved his left up to the Laguna Park, which surrendered. For several days loads of insurgents were seen landing at Calococan, north of Manila, and on Friday the Concord shelled the town. General McArthur, the Kansas and Montana troops and the Third artillery took the place. In a splendid

(Continued on third page.)

## THE TRUTH TO BE TOLD

Governor Poynter Appoints a Committee and Asks the Legislature to Investigate.

Long before anything was said in the press upon the subject, Governor Poynter took measures to preserve the populist administration against the slanders that Mr. Liehty was constantly putting in circulation. The most disreputable newspaper man who was reported a Nebraska legislator has been for a year sending to his paperlanders about the auditor's office. Many times he has asserted that he obtained his information from a clerk in the auditor's office. When Mr. Liehty was charged with aiding and abetting this scamp in his effort to destroy the populist party, he always vehemently denied the charge. Within the last few weeks he grew more bold and the defamatory stories were clearly traced to him. Governor Poynter then resolved in the interest of truth and to preserve the good name of the administration to have the matter sifted to the bottom. He therefore appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Porter and Mr. Smythe to make a thorough examination of the auditor's office and report to him.

On Wednesday morning when it was seen that Mr. Liehty had thrown off all disguise and had gone to the Bee and State Journal with his tales, the governor instantly sent a special message to the legislature asking both houses to appoint an investigating committee.

His message was as follows: "Executive Chamber, Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1, 1899.—Special message to the members of the twenty-sixth session of the legislature of Nebraska—Gentlemen: I would respectfully call your attention to most grave and serious charges made in the public prints especially to an article appearing in the Omaha Bee of this date, which implicates the executive department of the state in gross irregularities in the management of the affairs of the auditor's office. The charges are made in the articles above referred to as to the department of insurance in that office. These charges are of so serious a character that I deem it my duty to ask your candid and careful consideration of them.

They came to my consideration last week as rumors, but of such grave import, that I considered it necessary to appoint a committee consisting of Hon. J. F. Porter, secretary of state, Hon. C. J. Smyth, attorney general, and Hon. C. V. Wolfe, commissioner of public lands and buildings, to investigate and report to me. What were rumors at that time have become specific charges now by the publication of the articles above referred to. If these charges are not true a very great wrong is being done to the elected representative of the people in the auditor's office and Auditor Cornell should be given the fullest opportunity to vindicate his honor. If they are true prompt action should be taken to disclose and stamp out official corruption. In either event whatever your wisdom may dictate, either to supplement the action already taken by me, or to pursue a special line of investigation of your own, in the interest of good government, I beg to assure you that whatever assistance this department can render you will be cheerfully granted."

The result of this will be that a most thorough investigation of the auditor's office will be made, not by the friends of the auditor, but by his political enemies. The Independent will defend no guilty man. But it wants better evidence of corruption than the unsupported word of a discharged employee. As regards the Palm letter, Mr. Cornell has never seen it. If any such letter was ever written, he does not know it. By the publication of it, Mr. Liehty acknowledges that he opened, read and gave to the press, a private letter addressed to another party. That is a deed so foul that any honest man would blush with shame to be even thought guilty of doing. No fact could be established on the evidence of such a person. The evidence must come from some one else. A man with any sense of honor would prefer imprisonment or death rather than be guilty of such a crime. A servant girl went to prison in New York rather than give evidence in a court of the private affairs of a family which came to her knowledge through the confidential relation she bore to it and spent years in prison. That girl had a sense of honor. What must be thought of a man who would open a private letter and give the contents to the press for the express purpose of injuring his employer? He should be driven from the association of decent men.

The committee asked by the governor has been appointed. If there has been any malfeasance or stealing in the auditor's office the Independent will be the first to condemn it, but it wants some creditable proof before it does so.

## A NEW EMANCIPATION

When a man unable to find work goes to a neighboring village or city in search of it, he becomes a "tramp," a criminal before the law in many places, the butt of ridicule, the subject of coarse caricatures and ribald jest of the "best people," and yet such is the existing social order that not one of us can say that he has provided as well for the future of his own child as he is absolutely secure from becoming an American tramp—a tramp denied the right to work. Target said: "God, by giving a man wants, and making his resources to work necessary to supply them, has made the right to work the property of every man, and

this property right is the first and most sacred right of all." The right to work is the right to worship. "The secret place of the most high is in the depth of human need." I am excited to more reverence when I stand in the workshop or factory, watching the work of men's hands, than when I stand in the nave of the grandest cathedral. The right to work! the right to work!—this is the right that must be established and for which we need a new Emancipation Proclamation.—Mayor Jones.

## PROUT KNOCKED OUT

His Little Bill to Prevent Fusion in Nebraska Sleeps the Sleep of Death.

The conspiracy to make fusion odious by stealing four seats in congress was foiled by a man from Wayne. Senator Miller of Buffalo county is small in stature but was too mighty in statesmanship for his bulky antagonist from Gage. It is an open secret that the g. o. p. are sad and sick at heart that they failed to obtain control of the state governments at the last election of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas that they might enact laws to prevent fusion as they have recently done in Iowa and Illinois. To their dismay populist governors in these states and a hold over senate in Kansas defeats their cherished hope. It transpired that one Marcus Hanna, viewing the ugly situation from a distance, decided to make fusion odious by stealing four seats in congress. If fusion could not be prohibited it could at least be made a dangerous resort.

The four defeated republican candidates assembled at Lincoln for the purpose of flung contests obedient to the big boss on the grounds that a fusion ballot to a fraud and a snare and the republican majority in the lower house of congress was expected to consummate the reasonable conspiracy but an occurrence in the senate the day previous frustrated their well laid plans and they returned home sadder but wiser men.

Senate file No. 1 is the Prout bill, to prevent any further unholy fusion between the several opponents of the g. o. p. The corpulent member from Gage urged the passage of his measure with the sincerity worthy of a better cause.

Senator Miller of Buffalo county, the little giant of the minority had dug from the dusty records of the supreme court the syllabus of the court's decision in the Crawford-Norris contest case which the late republican candidate wheeled the charge that a fusion ballot was a fraud or misleading himself having a majority for judge of the district court on a fusion ballot in which the republicans fused with the unholy pops. The little senator from the sand hills was merciless in exposing the hypocrisy of the candidate or the party that would now pronounce unclear what their own court had failed to condemn. The effect of the Miller bomb was to defeat the contemplated contest and the last heard of the Prout bill it was sleeping a reclusive slumber in the hands of a committee that had once ordered it be engrossed for passage.

A republicans may be counted upon to do almost anything for his dear old party but the judge from Wayne failed to bring his nerve with him while the other three hesitated over going in partnership in such a desperate undertaking with a man who had been guilty of flirting with Miss Populist.

## HANNA AGAINST A SNAG

His Big Subsidy Steal is Meeting With Vigorous Opposition Every where.

Senator Hanna's ship subsidy bill, which has been introduced into the house by Mr. Payne of New York, is being sharply attacked from two quarters. In the first place the farm organizations which indorsed the Lubin resolutions demanding export bounties for farmers as a part of the protective system, are arraigning the shipping interests for violating the supposed understanding that bounties for shipping were to be sought only together with bounties for farming. This arraignment, which emanates from republican sources, appeals strongly to all republicans who believe in the bounty system, but are unwilling that farmers should bear the brunt of its burdens and receive none of its benefits. The other arraignment of the subsidy bill comes from the democratic minority of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, and appeals not only to democrats who oppose all taxation of one class to subsidize another, but to all persons in both parties who believe that subsidies, when granted, should be moderate in amount and temporary in character. This minority report, prepared by Mr. Irving Handy, the only congressman of the ship building state of Delaware, is of especial service because it translates the provisions of the bill into language intelligible to the general public. The bill, it will be recalled, provides that the subsidies shall be so much per ton and so much per mile per steam-ship, and so much per mile per ton, etc.—all of which means nothing except experts. Mr. Handy's report estimates what these subsidies amount to per year, and what they will amount to in the twenty years for which the subsidies are arranged. The conclusions reached are briefly as follows:

The twenty-year bounties are put in the bill in the language of "cents" but when the arithmetical calculation is made we find that the government will be obligated, by the contracts likely to be entered into during the first twelve months under this bill, to

pay bounties amounting to more than \$165,000,000. This bounty of \$8,250,000 a year does not include any estimate for supposed increase of our merchant marine due to stimulation incident to a bounty system. Of this enormous bounty the lion's share will go to a single company. The International Navigation Company will be entitled to receive, in the aggregate, more than \$57,000,000.

Mr. Hardy closes his report by showing that the subsidy asked would be greater than the cost of building the ships that receive it.—The Outlook.

## NO LAW FOR IT.

The present legislature is now considering plans for redistributing the state for legislative purposes. Both plans proposed will leave 87 county without a representative of its own, being floated on senator by Douglas and Dodge and on representative with Douglas. Both are republican measures, and it is only natural that democratic Barry should be rendered as near harmless as possible. But it is idle to worry about the proposed change. The legislature is wholly without authority to make a change, because a state census was not taken in 1895, and consequently there is nothing save the 1890 census on which to base a change. The present districting of the state is grossly unjust to western Nebraska, but there is no hope for a change until after 1900. The republican legislature of 1895 is responsible for this condition of affairs. That body did not want to give the western part of the state a fair representation, well knowing that it would mean more pop legislators, and so the body declined to provide for the taking of a state census that year, as provided by law. Western Nebraska can blame the republican party for its lack of representation in the legislature.—Papillon Times.

## WHITEWASHING ALGER

An Army Officer Says McKinley's Commission was Determined to Protect Contractors.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 12.—Surgeon W. H. Daly, in a long statement tonight ament the war board report says he reported his suspicions of the refrigerated beef to Commanding General Miles in the early part of August and the latter at once endeavored to have the army supplied with fresh beef and requested the war department to send no more refrigerated beef. To this latter request no attention was paid.

He says: "The commission soon after appointment revealed to the country that their business was to protect the contractors and destroy everyone who called attention to any irregularities.

"They studiously refrained from calling the common soldiers before them, who had eaten of this beef, because nauseated and sickened by it, and when anyone did appear before them who gave honest testimony as to irregularities or shortcomings, either as to unfit beef or other improper or insufficient rations, by the overcrowding of the transports with the sick and convalescent, or any other matter that a wise administration would be pleased to hear of in order to remedy and prevent an occurrence, such witnesses were without exception bullied, brow-beaten, hectorated and treated in the most brutal manner generally as a warning to others to have a care as to how they called the attention of this so-called commission to anything they were not expected in any sense to ascertain or discover.

"But they called officers of the commissary department, who properly felt that they had been impugned as to dereliction of duty, when no such charge was either made or implied. These men were all treated with the utmost deference by the so-called commission and applauded for their testimony, and even the bearded beef which they claimed to be of excellent quality and which no citizen would eat willingly, was considered by them the proper thing for the soldier."

## THE UNIVERSITY

A bill passed both houses of the legislature during the week increasing the tax for the support of the university to one mill. That insures the future of the institution in a way that everybody who is proud that Nebraska stands as the state that heads the whole list as the most intelligent in the whole union. The legislature still controls all the money and it will have to be appropriated before it is expended. The state university is the only institution in the state that has shown a continuous decrease in the cost per capita as the value of money has increased. It has practiced what populists have always preached. It is the wonder of the east, the pride of the west and a blessing to all.

## BIG OCEAN STEAMER ASHORE.

William Lawrence's Wreck on the Carolina Coast.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.—The steamship William Lawrence of the Merchants and Miners' line, running between Baltimore and Savannah, is a wreck and probably a total loss, off Port Royal, S. C. The crew abandoned the ship in four boats. One boat made Port Royal. Three other boats, containing Captain Willis, the first and second officers and the engineers and members of the crew, have not been heard from.

## AGAINST GOD AND MAN

An Unholy War of Criminal Aggression Upon a Weak and Helpless People.

TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

But now Ordered to Shoot Down Men who are Fighting for That Boon for Themselves.

An Unholy War.

Editor Independent:

A new war has been inaugurated: For the first time in its history the American Eagle has been a vulture feeding upon human gore shed in the defense of homes and hearthstones. Here in America there is no acclamation of joy. Banners do not wave, nor caensons boom.

The air itself is laden with a funeral dirge, and the American citizen who heretofore was proudly boastful of the traditions of his country is silent and thoughtful and his heart is sad, for he realizes that something has been lost which can never be restored. Patriotism has been defined as "love of country" but such definition reflects no credit upon the intelligence and character of the citizen but leaves him a worshiper at, what might be an empty shrine. A better definition would be, "Devotion to those grand principles of justice and equality which make one's country lovable." This was the broad foundation upon which the fathers builded. But in an evil hour under the promptings of the commercial devil-fish which has turned the temple of the people's liberty into a den of thieves, "Old Glory" has become the emblem of conquest and oppression. President McKinley himself in his message last spring characterized the course he is now pursuing as "criminal aggression," and truth could not be truer, it is criminal in more ways than one. The American heart had become proud of the fact that our country by its universal kindness, its justice and humanity, its fraternal care and protection of weaker people was expressing the grand truths taught by the Savior. "The brotherhood of man." This was the invincible rock of our magnificent power and glory. It was a Divine warrant and pledge of the perpetuity of our institutions. But by the advice of mercenary counselors the executive has cast away the Divine shield and henceforth we exist by the force of might and not of right. The sword and bayonet must now be our emblem and resort.

The hundred thousand men which congress has just voted to enlist will melt away as though they had never been, and give place to 500 thousand more who in turn will become the food of the mighty moloch of commercialism which is now forcing this nation to its doom. This is a crime against God and humanity. But still another crime has been committed by the administration. Last spring volunteers were called for to carry the glad tidings of liberty to the victims of Spanish oppression and our young men bravely fell into line at the bugle call, and our regulars, whose scoutship had never been tarnished by oppression and unholy war, fully maintained the record of American valor.

And these young men who enlisted to secure liberty are now ordered to shoot down men who are fighting for that priceless boon. Reports tell us how these barbarians bravely faced the merciless fire of rifles, machine guns, and dynamite with bows and arrows as their weapons fought to free their homes and country from foreign control.

Our men never enlisted for that purpose. Our army was never organized for that purpose. And this administration by putting it to such unholy and unlawful use has stained the executive chair with crime, and upon this administration must rest the blame for unjustifiable and criminal bloodshed. But the whole people are plunged in shame and sorrow. Shame that these brave barbarians, instead of finding a friend in the United States, have found a merciless foe and oppressor. Shame that the bloodstained and ghastly history of Spanish oppression is to be duplicated and re-written by our own country. This unholy war should cease at once and our armies be recalled. Notice should be served on the world that the United States in the future, as in the past, would continue to protect the weak and be the champion of human rights and the uncompromising foe of oppression. In such a role we are invincible, and we march on to become the ruling power of the earth in love and kindness.

H. G. STEWART.

Crawford, Neb., Feb. 11, '99.

## Fourth Given Warm Welcome

St. JOHNS, Mo., Feb. 15.—The Fourth Missouri volunteers arrived home from Greenville, S. C., yesterday and were given a warm welcome. The ladies of the city have arranged for an elegant banquet and formal reception for the men on Wednesday night.

## Judge Dolan's Death

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The death court found Judge Dolan guilty as charged in the third specification. The third specification is in connection with the "G. E." which is a judge, placed on the bench by force and in which it was alleged he was also interested as counsel.