# The Nebraska Independent.

# The Wealth Makers and Lincoln Independent Consolidated.

#### VOL. X.

#### LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

NO. 46.

#### **GRAY AND MORTON**

The Reason Why the Independent Has Made a Distinction Between Gold Bugs.

A republican lawyer writes to the editor of the Independent and as the question he asks may be of interest to others it is answered in these columns. He 88.78:

"I read your paper. At first a neighbor of mine handed mea copy now and then and finally I gave him a dollar and told him to send for it. I like to read tion of the treaty by the senate, and your writing, mainly because when you none has been made since. get after an idea you never allow the grass to grow under your feet and when you get through with it, the dullest blockhead in the state will have no doubt about what you mean. Of course I do not agree with many of your economic theories, (that may be because I am one of the mullet headed republicans. of which you tell us once in a while) but nevertheless, I like to see what you have to say. I want to ask you a question. Why is it that you seem to take so much delight in hammering J. Sterling Mor-delight in hammering is the series of the situation, it is the purpose of the anti-imperialists to continue the ton? Do you do it simply for political effect or is it impossible for you to see formation of leagues, and by public anything good in him. I remember one meetings and every proper means known article of yours in which you spoke very kindly of Senator Gray. Now Gray is ton and Lincoln, to protest against the exactly the same kind of a democrat spirit of militarism and force, to oppose

tinction between these two gold bugs is fare of this republic. that Gray is absolutely honest. He dom, without regard to party associaknows no more about economics than a tions, to co-operate with them to the baby and he honestly believes in the following ends: nonsense that he sometimes gets off in his speeches. Gray has not a particle of egotism about him. With Morton the case is different. Morton swaggers with a view to preventing further blood-scound as if he actually believed that shed upon the basis of a recognition of around as if he actually believed that Nebraska would be still a treeless plain if he bad not invented Arbor day, when der and protection of property. Second.—That the government of the with the adoption of the day and the selection of the name than two or three other gentlemen, who being modest men, and assist in the organization of such a

ernment of the United States "to the whole of the ceded territory," and to demand the surrender of Iloito, which was then held by the Filipinos in an orderly manner by capture from the Spaniards.

It cannot be claimed in law that this assumption of power was warranted in advance of the ratification of the treaty by both parties, and there can be no doubt that the arbitrary claim greatly aggravated the people of the islands, whose hope of independence seemed thus rudely destroyed.

No declaratory resolution as to the luture of the islands was assented to by the administration before the ratifica-

Any right that we assert to ownership of the Philippines must rest, therefore, either upon conquest or upon purchase from their Spanish oppressors, or upon both, and in any case it is, as we believe, inconsistent with the principles of this republic, and fraught with danger to its peace and to the peace of the world. The first result we already witness,

war of subjugation, which must imbitter the people we seek to rule, and which, however successful, must bring death and disaster to our soldiers and unmeas-

circulation of literature, to assist in the to a free people, to agitate for the reviv-al in the land of the spirit of Washingthat Morton is and is just as much 'of a gold bug' as you would say, but you never take a turn at roasting Gray." The reason that we have made a dis- and indissolubly connected with the wel-

First.-That our government shall take immediate steps towards a suspension of Hostilities in the Philippines and a conference with the Philippine leaders, their freedom and independence as soon as proper guarantees can be had of or-

United States shall render an official assurance to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that they will encourage never said a word about it afterwards. Then Morton is not only an egotist but he is not sincere. Can any one have any respect for a man who will publish what he knows is false? Just last week

### POINTER ON TRUSTS.

A Now York Newspaper asks our Pop ulist Governor what he thinks about them

Some days ago Governor Poynter re seived the following request from the New York World to answer these questions:

"What is the feeling in your state as to growth of trusts and monopolistic ombines? "Has it been the experience of state

officials that monopoly can be cured by state laws, or is federal action necessary? "Governor Pingree holds that the ten-dency to monopoly 'is a danger to the

dency to monopoly 'is a danger to the freedom and wellare of the people.' At-torney General Griggs says: 'The dan-ger is not so much to the community at large as to the people who would be in-duced to put their money into the pur-chase of stock.' To which view do you, and in your judgment, do the people of your state incline

Governor Poynter sent the following

"The feeling in Nebraska as to growth of trusts and monopolistic combines is generally antagonistic, but while most people here agree that the present re-markably rapid growth of trusts is a menace to our republic, a great variety of opinions are expressed as to the ultimate result. Some adhere to the idea of curbing and restraining monopoly by so-called anti-monopoly laws, and others claim to see in present conditions rapid strides toward government ownership and operation of all natural monopolies. There is also considerable feeling that trusts are but a logical outgrowth of competition, aggravated by unjust tariff laws and financial legislation; that all efforts to curb or restrain their growth will simply be smothering a seething volcano, and that what is most to be desired is such legislation as will direct this flood of trusts into the proper chan-nel—government ownership and opera-

nel-government ownership and opera-tion of all matters now controlled by quasi-public corporations. Further, that under a just and equitable system of finance those combinations and trusts in all lines of business of a purely private character would either fall of their own weight or at least not prove detrimental to the progress and prosperity of our

people. "The experience of Nebraska state officials is that neither state nor federal anti-trust legislation has availed much

in preventing monopolistic combines. "In my judgment the people of Ns-brasks generally would hold with Gov-ernor Pingree that the teudency to mo-nopoly 'is a danger to the freedom and welfare of the people,' rather than agree with Attorney General Griggs that 'the danger is not so much to the scourant danger is not so much to the community

alities, and with fluffy sentimentally, I anties, and with hony sentimentally, i have been let alone; but whenever I have advocated specific measures, I have generally treated as Howells declares Tolstoy has been regarded ever since he accepted Christ's method, as erratic or crazy, or as inclining dangerously toward the avenues of anarchy. At such times some pious bondholder has sig-nificently whispered, 'Preach the Gospel'; and other pastors, when they have pro

tested that street-car conductors should not be despoiled of their rest day, and ought not be on duty 14 hours, and when they have rebuked the authorities for shooting helpless miners in the streets, or have raised their voices against lynching, or have pleaded for the more equal distribution of the good things of life have frequently been re-minded that they should "Preach the Gospel.' For according to these critice, 'to bind up the brokenhearted, to probound, to proclaim the acceptable year of the lord'; 'to deal bread to the hungry, and when the naked is seen to cover him, and not to hide onesself from one's own flesh'; and to cry 'Behold, the hire of your laborers who have reapt down of your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud'; and 'Ye have lived in pleasure on earth and been wanton'—is not the preaching of the Gospel."

# A MCKINLEY FRAUD

We find in the February issue of that most reliable New York health publicaeast-so unhealthful that but for the immigration of Chinamen and others they would become entirely depopulated. Ought not our American soldiers to know this before enlisting for service there? We notice that a [so-called] Evangeli

cal Christian League has been sending an appeal to clergymen to help hold the Phillipines with a great army and navy, supported at enormous expense, and sure to involve us sooner or later in war. The Boston Transcript, by inquiry at

various religious headquarters, has been unable to find who compose it. We have faith to believe that the Christian clergy of America, as a rule, will preach the gospel of peace, and not the gospel of war. GEO. T. ANGELL.

#### TREASON TO THE FLAG.

The money of any country is so pre-

#### STRANGE UNREASON

#### Every Child Born to a Continuous Pitched Battle for Existence That Never Ceases

Professor Herron keeps up his fight on plutocracy with unceasing vigor. All of his latest addresses are based upon as sound political economy as was ever written by John Stuart Mill. The more he studies, the firmer he plants his feet upon those principles that the economists have long held to be necessary to the advancement of the human race. Read the following from a recent address and then reflect. It is the very opposite of the teaching of socialism:

'to bind up the brokenhearted, to pro-claim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are existence. A man, put thus fon the de-fensive from the very moment he first draws breath, can in no wise know what draws breach, can in no wise know what is in him, or even aspire to do, much less do. This industrial civilization curses the soul of a man if he triumphs over it or is dragged beneath it. To the suc-cessful man it means the destruction of conscience. To him who fails it works destruction of ind'viduality. (We have a super the super triangle of the

"We have not risen to anything that might be called reason in our collective life in the municipality or in the com-monwealth, until the whole communal life places all its resources instantly at the disposal of every child ushered into this world. Instead of that, through tion, the Senitarian, that Manila and some alchemy or strange unreason, every its surroundings constitute one of the child born into your city, whether on most unhealthful districts of the entire south side or in the 19th ward, finds itsself either struggling to keep what it has or to get what it has not. In other words, this industrial civilization, the blessings of which some of our preachers would carry into the new-caught islands of the sea, threatens with destruction every child from the very first dawn of

every child from the very first dawn of its self-consciousness. "What today is industry organized for? For what do trusts come icto being? To what is the modern commer-cial genius giving itself? It is giving itself to devising laws, ways and means to keep the people of the earth from us-ing the resources that were intended for them. Trusts and combinations are sometimes suid to exist to facilitate pro-duction—a most touching phrase—when as a matter of course, as every man the new the suite to the suite to facilitate pro-duction—a most touching phrase—when as a matter of course, as every man the new the suite to the suite the suite to the suite duction—a most touching phrase—when as a matter of course, as every man knows, they are organized primarily to forcibly prevent the people from produc-ing. In that you have the explanation why the citizens of this city, nearly all of them, are fighting a life-long pitched battle to escape economic destruction— with no opportunity to live a positive

some a part of the idiosyncratic nat-ional being that any act which puts to is a life that is self-expressive. Industry

of his words. He certainly does not intend to defend the proposition that a confidential employee, while still holding his position is to be praised for stealing private letters and giving them to the press.

The Independent does not say that Cornell has always exercised good judgment or that he has not made mistakes, but it doessay most emphatically, that a committee of his political enemies have failed with all the aid that this informer could give, to prove that Cornell has done an illegal act or misappropriated a single cent of the public funds. The Independent says that Cornell made a mistake when he appointed Lichty, that he made another when he appointed a relative even to a minor place, but that he was not responsible for the appointment of the two examiners whose foolish letters have given all the color there is to the charges made against

Please allow me a little space in the Independent to disagree with the editor on Cornell's guilt, also to speak a good word for Lichty and express a portion of the contempt which I feel for Bryant's

of the contempt which I feel for Bryant's ideas about an informer. His tirade against Lichty can have no effect whatever on the Cornell case. His object must have been to make others besitate to "give away the secrets of the office," as he expresses it. It is too soon after the wholesale cor-ruption in office in this state for the people to feel the necessity, very much of intimidating informers. Now in regard to Cornell, he stated himself that he did not consider it wrong to take a present from the man whom he as suditor, had given a soft snap. This idea carried to



Morton printed in his paper with the fulsome praise that is so characteristic of him and with full approval the following letter:

"San Francisco, Feb., 27, 1899. My Dear Morton:

Here is a Japanese yen and a Mexican dollar (8 real). Each has in it more silver than an American silver dollar, but I bought them at a broker's shop here for an American dollar and got five cents change. If the gold dollar is taken from behind the silver dollar, with or without the consent of other nations, one of these coins will ask for the change in the exchange. Truly,

"JOHN P. IRISH."

Would an honest and sincers man have ever done a thing like that? Morton was a member of the cabinet for four years and the knows just as well as he knows that he lives that there is no gold dollar behind the silver dollar. He was issue that famous document No. 123 in which he, as secretary of of the treasury said that silver dollars were standard money of the United States and not re- friend in this city the following tabulatdeemable in any other kind of money. ed statement of the killed, wounded and Years alterward, Morton in direct con- missing up to February 13th. tradiction to the statement of a member of the same cabinet gives publication and endorsement to a notorious false hood and what he knows to be a false hood. Why shouldn't a man like that be "hammered?" He deserves to b hammered into a jelly and the remain sold as a fertilizer.

# WAR ON M'KINLEY.

A Proclamation Issued by Prominent Me of all Parties Against Imperialism.

Last week an enormous meeting wa held in Boston and the following procla mation was issued:

The evidence is very clear that Aguinaido was brought to the islands by our own warship; that his aid was accepted and desired in our military operations against the Spaniards; that hopes of independence were encouraged by our consuls and other officials; that a parlin-

ence of the Philippines and its equality among nations, and gradually withdraw all military and naval forces.

Signed: George S. Boutwell, Mass. George F. Edmunds, Vermont; John Sherman, Ohio; Donelson Caffery, La.; W. Bourke Cockran, New York; Wm. H. Fleming, Ga; Henry U. Johnson, Ind.; Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.; Felix Adler, New York; David Starr Jor-dau, President Leland Stanford University, Winslow Warren, of Mass.; Herbert Welsh, Penn.; Leonard Woolsey Bacon, Conn.; Charles Francis Adams, Mass.; Samuel Bowels, Mass.; I. J. McGinty, Cornell University; Edward Atkinson, Mass.; Carl Schurz, New York; Reverdy Johnson, Md., Hermann Von Holst, Chicago University; Moorfield Storey, Mass.; Patrick A. Collins, Mass.; Theodore L. Cuyler, New York; Thomas Wentworth igginson, Mass.; Andrew Carnegie, New

#### THE FIRST BATTLE.

A soldier in the Phillippines sends to a

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#### ALGER SHUT OFF

No more franchises for Cuba. The occupation of Alger's colonial board is gone. By a vote of 47 to 11 the senate adopted the Forager resolution as an sule and other officials; that a parlin-ment of the islands, organized by repre-sentatives elected by 18d towns and provinces, chose Aguinaldo president and framed a constitution, which was promulgated, defining the powers and daties of the separate departments of the government with remarkable clear-ment so formed fairly represented the intelligence of the propiet of the islands. This is a direct alap at Alger. Forty-ment so formed fairly represented the intelligence of the propiet of the islands the policy Alger had outlined for divid-ing valuable concessions in Cuba among a valuable concessions in Cuba among that on the 10th of the previous month promulgated, defining the powers and duting and the powers and the governments of the separate departments of the separate department depa questions:

a to th ople who would b induced to put their money into the purchase of the stock."

# THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

The late contest in the Nebraska legislature on the republican side was not a contest for the election of a United States senator but for certain mail contracts. When that matter was settled, by Manderson and Thurston getting together on it, they being the attorneys for the two great railroads, the farce of a contest came to a conclusion pretty quick. The Commonwealth has the following to say about mail contracts.

The basis of the compensation paid the railroads for transporting the mails ment of ingenuity to lavor the railroads. It opens wide the door of temptation to two swindles. First, to "stuff the mails" during the thirty days of weighing, so as to make the commutation price for four years as far above the real average as

possible. The weighing of the mails has been a subject for reproach and ridicule all along. The post-office is paying transportation on hundreds of tous a day that are not carried. If one-third of the weights paid for were eliminated, the deficit of \$9,000,000 would be ex-tinguished. What the proportion of "stuff' in the weighing actually is an

outsider can only guess. Then, the commutation being set for lour years, the other part of the swindle comes in play. That is, to give lower prices outside the mails than the postoffice pays, and so get a second payment on tons the commutation already pays for. The railroads Larried in 1887 over 780,000,000 tons of freight. I prosume the express matter, which the railroads claim is not counted in as freight, foots up macy more tons than the mails. If the weighing of this vast quantity of tounage can be so fairly done that ac scandal about it reaches the public car, certainly the mails also can be weighed daily as they are actually received, and the temptation to stuffing removed.

#### A PREACHER'S TROUBLES.

is the set of the set

of national strength and safety. The impudent "proposal" of an officer of the public service to deliver the control of the purchasing power of the American dollar into the bands of (primarily) a European syndicate (secondarily) a close combination of mere private profit seck-

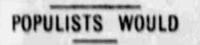
ers within our borders, is logically treason to the flag.-Reginald Featon. ARMOUR CORNERS SOAP

Milwaukee, Wis., March 22 .- Bernard Gross, a soap manufacturer of this city, claims that he is unable to buy tallow from any of the packing house men. same predicament and may have to shut down their works. It is said that the soap combine has shut off the supply of tallow in order to cripple the independent dealers. P. D. Armour is said to be at the head of combine of packers that is interested in the soap business. The price of soap has taken a big jump during last month and isstill advancing.

#### HANNA'S ELECTION.

Openly and insolently, a seat in the United States senate was, with brazen effrontery, auctioned off to a bidder who had not even the grace to use merely his own money to pay for the traitorous votes that secured it, but who bartered for it by telephone, wire, and letter, per sonally and by proxy, not only United States officers then at the disposal of

the administration, or such as might at some time in the future, directly or indirectly, come within its control, but, in not all. Those whom money or the promise of political preferment could not tempt were, with a reflaement of villainy seldom conceived, sought by working upon the sympathy, vanity, or ambition of the aged mothers, terrorstricken wives, frightened sisters, and even sweet-hearts, of such recalcitrant members. That the wils of one peculiarly uncertain and uareliable member was, in fact, kid-napped and actually held prisoner, for several hours at least, in a room at Mr.



longer claim that this informer has

any degree the control of its functional powers into foreign hands, is treason as rank as would be corresponding surrend-er of control of one of the militant arms

# A MISTAKEN POP

If the writer of the following letter had known the facts in the Cornell case he never would have written such a communication. The time was when the populists of this state paid very little

attention to the slanders that appeared in the republican papers, but Brother

Harris seems to have given up that good practice and relies upon the republican papers for facts, instead of the populist paper that is published right on Other soap manufacturers are in the the spot. The editor of the Independent probably knows more about the different state offices than any other man in the state outside of the incumbents themselves. He has ransacked every one of them time and again during the last two years and a half. He knows how business is done there and as he is not an office holder himself and has

he is not likely to be very much influenced by them. The Independent has given the facts. The Independent cares no more for Cornell than it does for Lichty. It would attack Cornell if there were grounds for it just as soon as it would Liehty.

Mr. Cornell never made the statement that Mr. Harris accredits to him. If the "informer" had told the truth and then had been attacked by Mr. Bryant, Mr. Harris would have been correct in his criticism. But his whole story has been proven to be for the most part a mass of talseboods. On cross-examination this the division, marching from the water "informer" often refused to answer plain works during the night to Manile and questions. At other times the republican committee refused to let him answer. What the populists wanted was the truth. The charge was that Cornell's examiners had "held up" the insurance companies. That was proven beyond contradiction to be false. Another charge was that Cornell had fifty passes, That was ridiculous on its face." There are only thirteen railroads in the state Another charge was that Cornell refused to collect what is called the reciprocal taxes on insurance companies and that none were collected until Cornell Twent off on an election tour when this "in former" went to work on his own motion to collect them. The records) in the office show that months before, colleetions had been made. Even the most ration! and partisan republicans no

Mr. Harris has doubtloady written without dos consideration of the weight

Otis has cabled the following additional casualties of yesterday to Adjutant General Corbins

Killed-Third artillery, Battery G: Private J. J. Whitney, Private Charles Johnson.

Wounded - Tenth Pennsylvania, Company E: Private Christopher Fil-bert, hand, severe; accidental.

Third artillery, Battery G-First Sergeant John C. O'Conner, eye, slight. Twentieth Kansas, Company D-Private Louis J. Boss (Rouse); foot, slight.

MANILA, March 30 .- At daylight General McArthur's division advanced from Marilao along the railroad to Biges, five miles distant, with the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments upon the right and the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Third artillery on the left General Wheaton's brigade is in re-BOTTO.

The American forces met with strong opposition in the jungle. First one Nebraskan, then one Pennsylvanian, and afterward two of the Montans regiment were killed. Thirtynot an office holder himself and has five were wounded, including one never received a favor from one of them. officer of the Kansas regiment.

The rebels burned the villages as they retreated in bad order toward Malolos

The enemy also tore up sections of the railroad in many places and at-tempted to burn the bridge at Bigen; but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americana

The rebels had not finished their trenches along the line of to-day's march showing they were not prepared for our advance.

It is believed, however that there will be a hard fight when Malolos is taken.

The Minnesota regiments reinforced going to the front by train.

By 10 o'clock the American arm ad-vanced three miles, driving the rebels beyond Bocave, to the east of Bulaoan and on the railroad leading to Malo-los. Our troops met with only slight resistance here.

The Filipinos fired vollage for the purpose of drawing the American fire and disclosing the locality of our posi-

Two men of the Pennsylvania regi-ment and one wan belonging to the Dakota regiment were wounded, but the American troops remained silent

Sr. Louis, March 28 -- Since yes day morning five inches of snow has fallen in this vicinity and throughout sections of Missouri and Southers Illi nois, and it is still coming down

#### Tau Buisides Amang Misse

There are said to be fewer suisides smong miners than among any other alone of workman.