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ENORMOUS DEFICIT

Under McKinley the United States Government Runs Behind \$300,000,000 in One Year.

The Chicago Record, a scab paper, it and the News being the only two scab dailies in the city, keeps one of the most accomplished, skillful, expert and adroit liars in the union in its service at Washington. Not long since he wrote up an account of the wonderful revenue producing qualities of the Dingley bill. That story was copied into all the great gold bug dailies and now the mullet heads all firmly believe that the Dingley bill is the salvation of the country. On last Friday the Associated Press sent out a statement of the condition of the revenues that the Record stuck away in the most inconspicuous place in the paper. It was as follows:

Washington, D. C., June 21.—It is regarded as a conservative estimate that the treasury deficit for the fiscal year 1899, which closes ten days hence, will be less than \$100,000,000. Already the receipts for the year aggregate over \$498,800,000, barely \$100,000,000 more with ten days, judging from past years, of heavy receipts yet to be accounted for. Up to this date the customs receipts amount to over \$200,400,000; from internal revenue \$268,550,000 was realized, and from miscellaneous sources there was received \$55,500,000. The total receipts from all sources last year amounted to \$405,321,885, while the expenditures aggregated \$448,888,582, leaving a deficit of \$38,047,347.

From the closest calculation that can now be made, the war revenue act, which with the exception of a few items, went into effect July 1, 1898, will realize for the year a little less than \$100,000,000. The expenditures up to this time aggregate about \$600,000,000. Of this amount \$228,000,000 was paid out on requisitions from the war department, \$84,000,000 on account of the navy, \$189,000,000 on account of pensions and nearly \$40,000,000 on account of interest on the public debt; \$12,675,000 was paid to the Indians and \$117,390,000 was disbursed on civil and miscellaneous account. On account of the war with Spain and the Philippine expenditures this year are estimated at \$290,000,000.

It will be noticed that there is one little item that the Associated Press failed to mention. It is only a small item of \$200,000,000, but it ought to have been mentioned. McKinley sold and put into the general fund \$200,000,000 of bonds! Add that to \$100,000,000 deficit and some idea may be obtained of "where we are at." The Dingley bill has produced \$200,400,000 of revenue and our expenses have been more than \$600,000,000!

It will be well to note the fact that the government is paying \$40,000,000 a year for interest. Since McKinley came into office the annual interest charges against the United States have been increased \$6,000,000 and we have an actual deficiency of \$800,000,000 in one year! There is financing for you!

What does all this mean? It means another issue of bonds and another \$600,000,000, added to the interest charges that the people will have to pay.

There has never been a time since the foundation of the government was laid that the money question was of such vast importance to the American people as it is today. Talk about the silver question being dead! Call upon us to surrender! We answer in the words of Paul Jones when the British captain wanted him to haul down his flag: "We haven't begun to fight yet."

In commenting upon this state of affairs the State Journal remarks as follows:

A GOOD SURPLUS.

"The balancing of Uncle Sam's books for the second year of the Dengley revenue act has completely upset the labor calculations of the democrats and allied circles and the revenue from the act has produced a comfortable surplus over the ordinary expenses of the treasury."

Is it any wonder that the men who rely upon the Journal for their information are notoriously the most ignorant set in the state of Nebraska? Can any one be much surprised that the mullet heads through the streets of Lincoln and everywhere that that paper circulates?

THE STATE CONVENTIONS

The Three Parties Will Hold Them in Omaha Aug. 22.—How It Was Arranged.

The three parties, the democrats, the populists and the silver republicans, will hold their state conventions at Omaha on the same day, August 22, and the committee officials are instructed to call them for that time and place. This was decided by the three state central committees last Thursday.

The committees met separately, the democrats at the state house in the senate chamber, the populists and silver republicans at the Lincoln hotel. There was a larger attendance than usual of the membership of the committees and a

number of active party workers not members were present from out in the state.

The democratic committee in the absence of Chairman Dahlgren was presided over by J. J. O'Connor of Douglas. The democrats voted for Omaha as the place of holding the conventions and suggested that September 6 would be an acceptable time.

W. H. Thompson is recommended by the state central committee for chairman of the democratic convention.

The populist committee was presided over by Chairman Gaffin, and the silver republicans by Chairman J. N. Lyman. The populist committee voted for Grand Island and the silver republicans for Lincoln as the place for holding the conventions. Conference committees were appointed and the result of this conference was that all three agreed to the selection of Omaha as the place and August 22 as the time. The time first favored by the populists was August 15, and the time finally agreed upon was in effect a compromise.

After the business of locating and fixing times for the conventions, the members of the three committees met together on the invitation of the populists and Chairman Gaffin called Lieutenant Governor Gilbert to preside over the joint meeting. The latter in taking the chair, acknowledged the recognition of the silver republicans in his person and said that they should be called anti-republicans, as they had burned their bridges behind them.

The three committees were addressed by Mr. Bryan and W. H. Harvey on the political conditions and outlook. Thursday night the Funk opera house was filled with an audience made up of members of the three committees, prominent fusionists from over the state, and citizens of Lincoln and Lancaster county to hear Colin Harvey's lecture on "Law and Civilization."

The Independent wants to give a word of warning to reformers. The next presidential campaign which is now on and will continue to grow hot and hotter until November 1899, is bound to be one of great bitterness. The success of Bryan means a great change in the history of the world and economic conditions, not in this country only, but over the whole civilized world. Plutocracy will make a fight for life and there will be no conscience in the fight. Be careful about giving credence to reports of divisions among reformers. The plutocratic press will make the most of them. There will be differences of opinion among them as there always is among earnest men. There have been such differences in the past. But they will stand by the cause. This game has already been begun by the circulation of stories to the effect that Holcomb, Edmiston and Gaffin are at swords point. There is not a word of truth in it. If there has been any misunderstandings, they have all been settled and this trio of fighters will all stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming battle, fighting side by side.

THAYER'S IGNORANCE

The presence of John M. Thayer at Tekamah recently, reminds us of a good joke on him a few years ago. He is a grand old man in some respects but in others he is narrow minded. It was when he was governor and Col. Warner was U. S. Indian agent for the Omaha and Winnebago Indians. The Indians had been made citizens and they thought it was lots of fun to vote, especially those who sold their vote for \$2, but when the assessor went around to assess their personal property the fun all disappeared and a delegation went down to Lincoln to protest to the governor against paying taxes. Governor Thayer thought this was a good chance to pay off an old political score, so he told the Indians to go home and tell Col. Warner to soak his head, that they were not citizens and could not be taxed. To this Col. Warner made a scorching reply, stating that every schoolboy ought to know about the passage of the Dawes bill, let alone the governor of a great state like Nebraska. Thayer wrote an apology, pleading ignorance of the passage of the bill. But it was very humiliating to go to the Indians and plead ignorance of the "great father at Lincoln." It took a long time to correct the damage done by this piece of ignorance. We have the governor's letter of apology in our possession so there is no chance for denial.—Lyons Mirror.

SHREVE-HINCKEY

The marriage of Miss Myrtle L. Shreve of this city to Dr. Frank Hinckey of St. Louis, was celebrated on the evening of the 21st at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shreve corner of 18th and M.

The bride has an unusually large circle of friends, especially among the reformers. She was accompanied in Mr. Bryan's office when he was nominated and one of the hardest and most efficient workers during that memorable campaign. The hearty God-speed of a host of well wishers will follow her to her new home in St. Louis.

Help the reform campaign of 1899 by getting your neighbor to subscribe.

PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT

The Political Science Monthly Shows That the Whole Scheme is a First-Class Fraud.

There is a very able article in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly by Russell Smith, entitled the Philippine Islands and American Capital. Mr. Smith says:

That the Philippine islands are of value as a place for investment is an unexplained generalization that is now being used to tempt business men. The idea that the Philippines are of immense importance to us as a new field for our industrial development, depends upon two assumptions: "First, that we need to go beyond the bounds of the United States; Second, that the Philippines offer the best available field for the satisfaction of that need."

As to the first assumption no one ever thought of it until we heard the boom of Dewey's guns. Before the battle of Manila a suggestion that we should take the Philippines and RECEIVE \$20,000,000 as a bonus would have seemed preposterous.

The idea has crept into some minds that we need more land to develop, and that we must find it in the eastern hemisphere. Examination of the internal condition of the United States does not indicate such need. Our exports are an index to our condition. In 1872 we exported merchandise to the value of \$522,000,000; in 1898 the amount had swelled to \$1,280,000,000, an increase of 285 per cent. No European nation has shown such progress despite their colonial empires, their armies and navies, their chartered companies, their spheres of influence and all their elaborate paraphernalia, we competing with them in their own markets. We have pursued a policy opposite to theirs and are outstripping them in the race for a share of the world's trade. It is not compatible with industrial wisdom to change and adopt the policy of our less successful rivals just as the success of our own policy is being fully demonstrated.

There is no reason why the progress of the United States should be checked. England has demonstrated the fact that the nation that has the iron and coal in the commercial mistress of the world. The United States is continuing and will continue that demonstration. England has less than 900 square miles of much used coal lands and she gets her iron ore from Spain. We have over 200,000 square miles of untouched coal land; (The last United States census puts coal lands at something more than 225,000 square miles), and an almost continuous bed of iron ore, reaching from lake Ontario to Alabama. Besides this our territory in the Appalachian coal field. With coal mines in every state between New York and Alabama and there are mountains of iron ore in Missouri and Michigan. That gives the United States the basis for our export trade in iron, steel, and machinery. Iron and coal are the basis of all manufacturing industry and give us control of the trade of the world. There are many lines of internal development that are hardly yet begun. Irrigation is an example of this. The report of John W. Noble, secretary of the interior in 1891, said: "120,000,000 acres that are now desert may be redeemed by irrigation so as to produce cereals, fruits and garden products possible in the climate where the lands are located." This is an area nearly twice as large as the Philippine islands and is open to the American settler, while there is an indication that the Philippines may be inaccessible on account of their climate. Moreover they are four times as densely populated as the United States.

Mr. Irwin has said: "That to capital seeking investment in a large way, irrigation enterprises in the west offer a most solid, lucrative and tempting field." Secretary Noble said: "No one can compute the money value that will concentrate in these reservoirs and canals and ditches, carrying water to the fields of the husbandman and upon which the people must depend for their prosperity."

The whole article is based upon the strongest reasoning. It completely demolishes the claims that we need the Philippines for the investment of American capital. Thousands of enterprises are asking for capital in these United States that promise far better and more certain returns than anything that can be found in the Philippines. The object of this war is not to get a place to invest American capital, but to get a place where a few thousand office holders can go and draw big salaries. That is all there is to it.

AGUINALDO'S ARMY

Of all men in the United States at the present moment, probably John Barrett, former United States minister to Spain, is the one best qualified by personal knowledge to discuss the Philippine situation. Mr. Barrett has spent the past five years in the far east. Long before the Spanish war he had traveled over a large portion of Luzon and had visited the islands of other Philippine groups.

The following is clipped from an article by Mr. Barrett. It is taken from advance sheets of the Review of Reviews for July.

The government which was organized by Aguinaldo at Cavite and continued first at Bahor and later at Malolos developed into a much more elaborate state than its most ardent supporters had originally expected. By the middle of October, 1898, he had assembled at Malolos a congress of 100 men who

would compare in behavior, manner, dress and education with the average men of the better classes of other Asiatic nations, possibly including the Japanese. These men, whose sessions I repeatedly attended, conducted themselves with great decorum and showed a knowledge of debate and parliamentary law that would not compare unfavorably with the Japanese parliament. The executive portion of the government was made up of a ministry of bright men who seemed to understand their respective positions. Each general division was subdivided with reference to practical work. There was a large force of under-secretaries and clerks, who appeared to be kept very busy with routine labor.

The army, however, of Aguinaldo was the marvel of his achievements. He had over 20 regiments of comparatively well-organized well-drilled, and well-dressed soldiers, carrying modern rifles and ammunition. I saw many of these regiments executing not only regimental but battalion and company drill with a precision that astonished me. Certainly as far as dress was concerned the comparison with the uniform of our soldiers was favorable to the Filipinos. They were officered largely, except in the higher positions, with young men who were ambitious to win honors and were not merely snow fighters. The people in all the different towns took great pride in this army. Nearly every family had a father, son, or cousin in it. Wherever they went they roused enthusiasm for the Filipino cause. The impression made upon the inhabitants of the interior by such displays can be readily appreciated. Aguinaldo and his principal lieutenants also made frequent visits to the principal towns and were received with the same earnestness that we show in greeting a successful president.

Along with the army there was a Red Cross association, at the head of which were Aguinaldo's mother and wife. There were quartermaster and commissariat departments which were well equipped, in view of the lack of experience of the men in charge. The American who thinks for a moment that we were or have been fighting a disorganized force labors under great error. It would be difficult to imagine the army of any European country being in better shape to fight us than that of Aguinaldo at the time of the outbreak on February 4, with the conditions of climate and country favoring them.

ALLEN SCORES GERE.

The Senator Says That the State Journal Published Stuff That It Knew to be Lies.

A writer in one of the magazines says that the conscience of a newspaper is reflected in its editorial columns. That being the case, it has set some men to guessing what kind of a conscience the State Journal has. Some say that it has an India rubber conscience, some that it is boiler plate and some that it has none at all. It is probable that the latter guess is the correct one. The articles that it has recently published about Senator Allen go a long way toward demonstrating that it has no conscience. The constant publication of falsehoods, at last incited the Senator to make a reply in which he rosted that outfit to a dun brown. He sent the letter to the Journal, but as far as this writer knows it was never allowed to see the light in its columns. A copy of it was given the Madison Star and from that paper we clip it.

Hon. C. A. Gere, Editor Nebraska State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: I have just been shown a Journal of the 10th inst. containing a leading editorial entitled "A 'Windy' Land Grab," in which, among other things, it is said that "the Broken Bow land office noticed that ex Senator William V. Allen was entering two or three quarter sections of land per day in that district under the provisions of the reservoir act."

The editorial discusses the wrongfulness of such a transaction and animadverts upon it in anything but complimentary terms. You also published a statement a few days ago to the effect that I had been employed as attorney for Sheriff Dargot of Davas county, and was to defend him in the federal court against an indictment under Section 5455 of the revised statutes of the United States. I did not call your attention to the falsity of that statement, because I had previously denied it in a letter to the Omaha Bee, the contents of which I supposed you knew at the time of your own publication; but I must not now permit either of these statements to go unchallenged in your own columns, if you are fair enough to me to publish this denial.

The only land holdings I have, aside from my home in this city, are in Antelope and Madison counties, and a half interest in a quarter section in Kansas. These lands were purchased of private parties some years ago, and are, unfortunately, subject to some indebtedness. I have every reason to believe that the writer of the editorial, to which I call your attention, knew at the time of its production, that there was not a particle of truth in it, and that it was conceived in mendacity and published for the sole purpose of impressing upon the minds of those who do not personally know me and who do not know the truth, that I am engaged in a land speculation under the reservoir act in violation of the law. The editorial also says, "the late senator has been showing that he knew what was what by entering already on his own behalf from city to 100 quarters under the act, and now controls some 10,000 or so acres of the common heritage for his own benefit," and further, "whether the act will really give anybody a vested right of permanent use is a question, but the statute, with which this distinguished senator, lawyer and judge, W. V. Allen,

is gathering to himself all the government lands in the Broken Bow district has certainly surprised and even alarmed the natives;" and you add, "there is a portentous hen on, or 'Windy' is a chump."

I have nothing to say of your seemingly unbroken habit of referring to me in a disparaging and sneering manner. If that practice accords with the ethics of journalism, and satisfies your sense of fairness due a citizen of the state, you are at liberty to continue it; but when you charge me with entering lands under the reservoir act, or any other act of course, I feel at perfect liberty to ask you to make a correction and to publish my denial in as conspicuous a place in your paper, and give it as wide circulation as you have given the falsehood. Let me say to you, in as broad and unqualified language as I am capable of using, that I have not entered and do not own a foot of government land, nor have I been concerned, through the membership of others, in entering or owning government land, or any interest therein, and the statement that I have entered or am entering government land is a mere fiction, set afloat by you, as I believe, for the purpose of injuring me in the estimation of those who do not know the truth, by causing them to believe that I am engaged in a questionable transaction.

Respecting your statement that, while occupying a position on the bench, I have been employed to defend Sheriff Parson, I have to say that it is equally false and I believe equally mendacious. Nothing has been said or done that would give rise to even a suspicion of that kind. There has never been any communication between the sheriff and myself. I have not been asked to defend him, nor have I volunteered to do so. I know quite as well as you or any other editor possibly could know, that I have no right to defend him, and that to do so would be a violation of my duty and the propriety of the office I occupy. The truth of the matter is that a few weeks ago, in exchanging for like services in Antelope county, I held a term of court for Judge Westover at Chadron. I there found two soldiers of the regular army indicted and in jail charged with breaking and entering a dwelling in the day time in violation of the statute. They were tried to a jury convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, and they are now serving their sentence. That was the beginning and the ending of my connection with the case, with the single exception that I issued a citation for Langhorn, the adjutant of the post, for contempt in interfering with the jurisdiction of the court over the prisoners by trying to intimidate the sheriff into a violation of his duty, to release them before they had been tried; but Langhorn left the state before service of the citation could be had upon him. I venture to remark that there is not a jurist or lawyer in the state, whose legal opinion is of any value, who will not say to you unhesitatingly that I had jurisdiction over the subject matter of that transaction, and that the citation was properly issued. Now, on the strength of this simple fact, without knowing the truth or making the slightest inquiry respecting it, you publish in your paper and send broadcast the statement that, in violation of my duty as a judge of the district court, I appeared, or am to appear, as counsel for the sheriff, and defend him in the federal court. I believe that I am not going too far when I say you knew the statement was untrue, as you also knew the statement that I was entering government lands in the Broken Bow district, or elsewhere, was untrue.

Heretofore I have not supposed it possible that your partisanship was so strong as to lead you to intentionally misrepresent one whom you might dislike personally, or whose political opinions are distasteful to you but it would seem that you seize upon the slightest pretext to misrepresent me before the people of this state. I am at loss to understand how, as the editor of public journal having a general circulation in the state, and outside too, you feel at liberty to publish these false statements concerning me. You know that my residence isolates me to some extent, that I have no organ to represent my views or to explain the truth, or to contradict the statements you make about me, and therefore I suppose you feel at liberty to publish and put in circulation anything that may come into your mind, or into the minds of those who write the Journal's editorials, regardless of their truth or falsity. Such falsehoods are, of course, scattered through the state republican press, are never contradicted by you or them, and are permitted to silently do their deadly work. You seem to be perfectly willing, in order to accomplish your political ends, that I should be regarded by my fellow citizens as possessed by no sense of the fitness of things, or of the proprieties of life. You even carry this attack to the extent of speaking disparagingly of my professional capacity and qualifications.

The editor in chief of the Journal and myself served under the same flag more than a third of a century ago, for the express purpose that we, in common with our fellow citizens, might have a united country in which every man, woman and child should be permitted, without molestation, to hold such principles of government as might to them seem proper, so long as they yielded obedience to the fundamental law of the land. And now, because in the exercise of that right, I happen to disagree with you respecting public policies and public affairs and do not train under the same political banner with you, I am to be taken advantage of in the columns of your paper, caricatured, held up to ridicule, represented as an unscrupulous, uneducated man, and generally commiserated. I ask you is it fair and candid to give this letter as conspicuous a place on your editorial pages as you have given the statements to which I have called your attention. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

News of the Week

The First did not start home on the 22d as was promised, but a cablegram came the first of the week saying that they were going aboard ship. No notice that the ship has sailed has been received.

The conditions in the Philippines seem to be worse than ever. Ota only claims that he controls a strip of territory about fifteen miles wide around Manila and of course that strip, which has been fought over two or three times, produces nothing to sustain the people. Ota has been sharply criticised because he has not asked for more troops. It must however be taken into consideration that the supplies, not only for the army but for the 150,000 inhabitants of Manila must be brought six or seven thousand miles and the question of subsistence is a very grave one indeed. So pressing has this become, that the last telegrams from Ota states that he has been forced to open many ports to trade notwithstanding that the insurgents will greatly profit by it.

It would be the height of folly to send more troops to the Philippines until subsistence had been provided for them and the inhabitants. That thing will prove a herculean affair. We would like to have some imperialistic editor tell how the thing is to be done. The people of Manila are on the verge of starvation now. Are we to make it a reconnaissance camp, by the side of which the work of Weyler in Cuba would be as a flea to an elephant?

The question grows bigger every day. The inhabitants of the large city of Manila must be fed. There is no question about that. They can obtain nothing from the island, for Aguinaldo controls all of it except a narrow strip right around the city and from which no supplies can be obtained. Must the government feed these 150,000 people for an indefinite time and the taxpayers foot the bill? Think of the cost of it too when supplies must be brought 7,000 miles!

Senator Foraker says that the news from the Philippines is not all given out. No wonder it is not. Not a word was ever given out about supplying the city of Manila, yet any man who will stop to think for a moment will see that that is a very serious question. It is probable that it was that phase of the question that General Miles referred when he said that the situation was very serious over there.

A cabinet council is announced to take into consideration this matter. It is also announced that the question of suppressing the imperialists in this country is to be considered. If they conclude to hang us all, they ought to begin with Senator Hoar, Carnegie and Prof. Laughlin. After they are swung off the rest of us can die with some satisfaction.

To sum up the whole matter: The statement of General Miles is true. The situation in the Philippines is very serious.

The Indiana democracy had better dump Sam Morse pretty quick. The longer he is allowed to go about that state under the name of democrat the worse it will be for democracy. His last claim is that he is a better democrat than those who voted the ticket at the last election.

According to the official records of Madison county, since 1890, there has been one divorce for every ten marriages. Marriage seems to be nine-tenths of a success up there.

Paul Vandervoort has turned up in Indiana and has received a compliment, very letter from McKinley, so the papers say. His son, who was appointed to a lieutenant in the regular army, was so much like his dad that he could not pass the examination and was rejected.

Galveston has changed the politics of the city administration. The labor unions put up W. C. Jones as their candidate. The gold bug candidate got knocked clear out of the box.

It is as we surmised some weeks ago. The Farmers Advocate, of Topeka, Kansas, is against us. No doubt the bugle was made long ago under the usual condition that the change should not be made too suddenly.

Where money will buy the most and best—Post from Washington, Oct. 1898. O street.