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ADDRESS TO VOTERS

An Appeal to the Friends of Good Government of all Beliefs by the Populist State Committee.

The campaign of 1899 is now on. Three great conventions of delegates, representing the three great parties which have fought shoulder to shoulder since 1896 for good government, met recently in Omaha and selected their standard-bearers for the political battle which will rage from now until the 7th day of November. More harmonious conventions of the reform forces were never held on Nebraska soil, and the practical unanimity of opinion expressed by the delegates as to who these standard-bearers should be, is a marked tribute to their worth, integrity and ability.

Let no man be deceived regarding the importance of the coming election in Nebraska. Its results will be felt for years not only in this state, but in the nation as well. Nebraska is the storm-center of political activity and will be such until after the election to the presidency of that peerless statesman, William Jennings Bryan, in 1900. All eyes are turned toward Nebraska. An overwhelming victory for the fusion forces means glad tidings of great joy to the friends of good government in other states; and it strikes terror to the hearts of the advocates of imperialism, militarism, monopolies and trusts. It means a victory for that grand old document, whose undying truths should be stamped indelibly upon the memory of every liberty-loving American citizen. It means that the constitution of the United States of America shall be respected. It means eventual triumph of the principle, "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." And it means Nebraska an untrammeled supreme court, and a seat of learning of increased usefulness to the aspiring, intelligent youth of the state, which will be a source of just pride to all citizens.

Hence, let no man underestimate the importance of the election this fall, either from the view-point of present results or future effort. Neither let any friend of good government overlook the importance of the vote. No good citizen ever willfully neglects to exercise his sovereign right and duty to vote—sins of omission are fully as grave at times as sins of commission. DO NOT FAIL TO VOTE.

Let us consider the situation in Nebraska. Arranged on one hand are the hosts who shout against "dishonest money" and "repudiation" in one breath and in the next clamor for an international agreement whereby all countries may have "dishonest money" and "repudiation." Who cry for a money "good in the markets of the world," and a protective tariff to prevent this money from being used anywhere except at home. Whose national policies and fostering care have resulted in the creation of the most gigantic combinations of capital, commonly known as trusts, whose operations are already a menace to our republic and have become one of the most difficult and perplexing problems ever presented to our statesmen for solution. Who, against the vigorous protests of the trusts and combines, very reluctantly responded to overwhelming public opinion and began a righteous war in the interests of suffering humanity, to stay the hand of a merciless tyrant; then, when success had attended our arms on every hand, at the behest of these same trusts and combines, paid the tyrant \$20,000,000 for a quit claim deed to a country and its people who for many years have been struggling against this self-same tyrant in an earnest effort to enjoy the blessings of liberty, and have now converted a war begun in righteousness to one of conquest and subjugation. Who once upon a time, when good men and true were in control, championed an amendment to the constitution providing that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime... shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction;" and who now, under the guidance of men hostile to free institutions, have recently perfected a treaty with the sultan of the Sulu islands, whereby he acknowledges the sovereignty of the United States, agree to fly the stars and stripes wherever he goes, and is placed upon the pay-roll of the United States at \$6,000 per annum for the support of his harem of twelve wives. Slavery is prevalent in the Sulu islands; yet the republican administration, regardless of the Thirteenth Amendment, recognizes the institution of slavery there by stipulating with the sultan that slaves shall be allowed to purchase their freedom at the usual market price! Can any self-respecting follower of the Great Emancipator allow himself to be thus dragged into the mire by the cohorts of Mark Hanna?

This is a brief statement of undoubted facts regarding the republican party nationally. In Nebraska its record is no better. The executive department, under republican rule, was conducted with little regard for the people, always extravagant in expenditure of the people's money and often downright dishonest. The legislature, whenever safely republican, could always be relied upon to enact the rank-and-file legislation, and to skillfully administer a death blow to any measure which might prove to the least inimical to the interests of quasi-public corporations enjoying special privileges, no matter what the benefit

that would accrue to a great majority of the people. And the supreme court—ever a republican body in majority at least—has never failed in recent years, on close questions, to stand against the people and for the great corporations. There are a few bright spots in the picture, however; there have been one or two republican supreme judges in the past who stood for justice to all; but the republican juggernaut was dragged over them and they were relegated to the rear. Laws have been declared unconstitutional by this republican supreme court on the most hair-splitting and trivial technicalities, because certain great corporations willed it. And the court has so warped and twisted its interpretation of the laws and reversed its own decisions upon the slightest pretext to fix the case at hand, that outside of the state, the Nebraska reports are regarded as worthy of but scant consideration and of little weight as authority on any important point of law.

Such is, briefly, a sketch of one party in the coming election. Can you, republican voter, blindly follow the lead of corrupt or incompetent men and allow them to do your political thinking? The old party of Abraham Lincoln received a staggering blow at St. Louis in 1896, and the enemies of free government have completely killed it in 1899. There is now no republican party except the silver republican party—but there is a monarchial party, with Mark Hanna as premier; do you care to train with it? Arranged on the other side stand three allied armies. All have a common object, but each has its distinguishing features. There is no disagreement upon the great and vital questions. All believe that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." All honor and revere the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Flag. All believe in "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." All are true republicans, because they favor "a republican form of government." All are true democrats because they believe in "a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively." And all are true populists, because they believe in "a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The magnificent record of Siles A. Holcomb appeals to every thinking man. His rigid parsimony, in all departments under his control while governor; his conservatism and eminent fairness in every act, both public and private; and above all, his honesty and undoubted legal ability combine to mark him as an ideal man for a seat on the supreme bench. His nomination, coming as it did in three conventions on the first ballot, is sufficient to show the high esteem with which he is regarded by an intelligent people. Standing, as he does, for the grand truths upon which our republic rests, a man of the people, a friend to the people, his election is an assured fact; yet we appeal to every lover of truth and justice to turn out at the polls on the 7th of November and make his majority greater than that of 1896—an overwhelming rebuke to the party which has gone deaf on commercialism, militarism and imperialism.

The convention did a noble work in naming J. L. Tweters and Edison Rich as nominees for regent of the state university. No better selection could have been made. Both gentlemen are eminently fitted for the position. Mr. Tweters is a prominent business man of Lincoln, a graduate of the Iowa university, and Mr. Rich, a lawyer of good practice in Omaha, a graduate of our state university; and both are well acquainted with the needs of a great educational institution. Both of them are keenly alive to the importance of inculcating in the rising generation a hearty appreciation of the eternal principles of right and truth, a love of country and our institutions. Both are earnest advocates of industrial education and they will infuse enough new blood into the board of regents to make it an ideal body—one which will zealously guard every interest of this great institution of learning. Arise and gird on your armor. Be vigilant, courageous and strong. Be Americans—patriotic, liberty-loving Americans—even at the risk of being called "old-fashioned." Beat your selves. The enemies of our republic are as serpents, but the right shall prevail.

J. H. EDMISTON, Chairman.
E. W. NELSON, Secretary.

State Central Committee, People's Independent Party of Nebraska.
Lincoln, Nebraska, September 2, 1899.

RATHER CHUMMY.

It is not very remarkable that our republican friends are so chummy with the Britisher, and would like an alliance. Both nations are engaged in the same profession just at present, a sort of national brigandage, stealing territory belonging to some other people. The English are about to commence a war to conquer and annihilate the Dutch republic in Africa. Everybody knows what our job is and we hope England will at least have as nice a job as we are having.—Hutchinson Gazette.

THE HOTTEST DAY.

The hottest day of the year and the hottest ever recorded in the month of September at the university weather station was the record of last Tuesday, September 5. The university record is usually several degrees lower than the record of the ordinary thermometer about town. It showed 101 degrees at 3:15 Tuesday afternoon and the mean temperature for the day was 89 degrees which was 20 degrees above the normal. The maximum of the day before was 98 degrees.

LINCOLN, SEPT. 18TH-23D

During These Days the City Will Present a Street Fair, Free Exhibits and Free Shows.

Lincoln is going to make up and more than make up for the suspension of the state fair. The city will offer something that is far superior to any state fair ever held. It is a street fair where there will be no charge for admittance and everything will be free to all. Low railroad rates will be given so that it will be an easy matter to reach the city and when once here all the rest is free. From September 18 to September 23 the people are invited to come and enjoy the street fair and see the sights.

To begin with, there will be the agricultural exhibit, the cattle, hog and horse exhibit, the dairy, bee and fine art exhibit. One of them will be on the government square, one on the market square and one in spacious brick blocks near at hand. The four concert brass bands of the state will furnish the most exquisite music. The streets will be lined for twelve blocks with artistic pavilions and booths where the mercantile exhibition will be made.

There will be a civic parade, a bicycle parade and to close with a Mardi Gras carnival.

At the intersections of the streets there will be built huge platforms upon which will be enacted all sorts of programs. Several of the best troops traveling have been engaged to perform for the entertainment of the multitudes—all free. There will be acrobats, bicycle trick riders, juggling, wire rope performances and balloon ascensions every day.

One of the greatest attractions will be the spectacular lights that will be shown all over the city every night together with the elaborate fire works. It will pay anyone to take a journey to see either of these.

There will be no games of chance or indecent shows allowed anywhere within the limits of the city. An effort will be made to see if the people do not like democracy and honesty better than the methods that have prevailed at so many fairs and shows of late years. You want here to pay fifty cents to get in and another twenty-five or fifty cents for everything that you look at, and there will be no "sure thing" gambling devices to rake in the money of the unsophisticated. Let it be repeated: "No gambling will be allowed." The Southwestern racing association will hold a meeting during the week but the Street Fair association has no interest in it. Those who want to go and see the horse racing can do so.

There will be other shows besides those that have been enumerated that will charge admittance, but they are under contract to submit to the closest inspection and will be closed instantly if they undertake to put up any cochise cochise dances or anything of that sort. This is a Lincoln and not an Omaha affair.

The same premiums will be paid as at the county fair when it was held behind a high board fence, and everybody had to pay fifty cents to get in. From the entries already made it is probable that there will be a larger exhibit of agricultural products, horses, cattle and hogs than was ever seen in this county before. That will also be true of agricultural machinery.

The right track has been struck at last and there is no doubt that an enormous attendance will prove it.

SOME REAL NEWS

Every one will remember the news boy, George Cavanaugh, who followed the army in Cuba, delivering his paper every day as regularly as he had formerly done on his route in Chicago, and how he found a wounded doctor lying helpless in the brush and carried him on his pony back to the hospital. He is now in the Philippines delivering his papers as he did in Cuba to the soldiers along the firing line and at their regular posts. He has written a letter to his paper which contains more real news than Otis will get out in a month. It contains just such facts and figures as interests the people of this censored republic. His letter, published in the Chicago Record of September 1st is as follows:

Manila, July 10.—Besides visiting all of the hospitals in and about Manila I have traveled over the entire territory held by the American troops. This extends nearly thirty-nine miles to the north and twenty to the south.

Over one-sixth of the 30,000 American soldiers here are in the hospitals. In addition to these a great many of them in the field are unfit for duty. On one occasion while I was at the front a company of the 51st Iowa volunteers was ordered out for guard duty. Only twenty-four men of the eighty members of the company were able to leave quarters. Of the twenty-four six had to be relieved before the night was over. Of

course, this was an exceptional case, but it shows the terrible condition of our troops.

The long campaign seems to have entirely exhausted our men. The insurgents have wrought much more harm by their running tactics than they could have done by making stands and pouring Masner bullets into the American ranks. It is harder work to chase the insurgents than to fight them. So far as I can observe the insurgents were as strong as they were, when hostilities broke out. All the Americans have to show for the hundreds killed and thousands wounded are a few insignificant towns and thirty-nine miles of railroad. The sickness will continue to increase because our men are forced to remain in the trenches to keep the insurgents, who are growing very bold, from attacking the towns. The other day I found 8,626 patients in seven hospitals which I visited. They were distributed as follows:

Reciment	Total	Reciment	Total
30th	148	48th	31
20th	115	44th	35
60th	51	50th	132
1st	33	44th	101
42d	100	47th	80

Notwithstanding that showing the imperialists continue to assert that Otis will have 60,000 men armed and equipped for the field by the first of November. How is he going to get the men? Where are they to come from? The paper that printed the above statement said that most of these men had been secured by the persuasion of the volunteer officers that had been appointed.

IT COMES HIGH

The Philadelphia Ledger, one of the oldest and staunchest republican papers in the state of Pennsylvania, and one the State Journal would hardly call a copperhead or little American, has no more love for this McKinley war than the pops have. It says:

A report which lacks official confirmation, comes from Washington that the army is to be increased to a total of 100,000 men under arms. This increase of enlisted men, though following close upon the heels of the Brussels peace congress, was not a consequence of that conference; it is, on the contrary, a direct and, it may be said, an inevitable sequence of the national administration's policy of "manifest destiny," or expansion. This policy, as it has been daily illustrated, does not mean alone the expansion of territory; it means, among a number of other things, new and better arms, an army of 100,000 effectives, a navy of many and formidable ships; it means the expansion of the lists of dead and wounded, the expansion of taxation of war taxes at a time when any such authorization no war is justified, cannot be said to be constitutionally existent, and of the expansion of the cost of all necessities of life. Thus, it will be perceived, the price of the policy of expansion is high and with each new day it is certain to be higher. To create and maintain vast armies afield, to construct and keep afloat great fighting ships, require enormous revenues, all of which must necessarily be furnished by the people. Not only are the Spanish war taxes still on months after peace was declared, but they must be expanded indefinitely in order to keep pace with the policy of expansion.

WEEK FOR THE SOLDIERS

The G. A. R. of the First Nebraska, the Encampment of the State Militia.

General Barry has issued orders for the annual encampment of the state militia at Lincoln park. They will begin assembling next Saturday. On Sunday there will be religious services at which Rev. Mr. Jennings will preach.

The G. A. R. and the First Nebraska will assemble on the state fair grounds. The members of the First Nebraska will be furnished transportation from and to their homes and subsistence while in the city. They are requested to bring their blanket rolls. Tents will be furnished free. There will be a banquet given to the officers of the First Nebraska on September 13th, to every one of whom the following invitation has been sent:

Lincoln, Neb., S. p., 2, 1899.—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the officers comprising the Second and Third Regiments, Nebraska Volunteers and Troop "K" 3d U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, and the officers of the Nebraska National Guard, have authorized me to invite you to be present as a guest at the banquet to be given at the Lindell hotel, Lincoln, Nebraska, Wednesday evening September 13th, at 9 o'clock p. m., to the officers of the First Regiment Nebraska Volunteers.

Please inform me by return mail of your acceptance, so that we may know the number of invited guests that we may reasonably expect to be present on the occasion. Very Respectfully,
F. H. BARRY,
Adjutant General.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS

The following amounts have been received at this office in response to the appeal of the populist state committee for funds to pay the expenses of the coming campaign:

H. M. Mathew, Loup City	\$1.00
W. Zuercher, Moama	25
Christian Stratler, Elk Creek	50
Wm. D. Howard, Altamont	1.00

News of the Week

Every source of information in regard to enlistments in the ten new regiments for the field by the first of November, the Philippines has been exhausted—all the great dailies have been carefully scanned but not a thing could be learned upon the subject. At last one of them published the following statement which gives the enlistments up to last Monday night:

Reciment	Total	Reciment	Total
30th	148	48th	31
20th	115	44th	35
60th	51	50th	132
1st	33	44th	101
42d	100	47th	80

Notwithstanding that showing the imperialists continue to assert that Otis will have 60,000 men armed and equipped for the field by the first of November. How is he going to get the men? Where are they to come from? The paper that printed the above statement said that most of these men had been secured by the persuasion of the volunteer officers that had been appointed.

There is not a particle of doubt that the recent statement of the treasury as published in the daily papers have been doctored so as to suit the exigencies of the present campaign. It is not the first time that the officials of the treasury department have engaged in that sort of dirty business. One time when Allen was in the senate a statement was made that the circulation had increased largely during the month, millions more than the amount of gold that had been coined and no silver had been coined and no paper money issued. Besides that there had been a large amount of gold coin exported. Senator Allen could not see how that could be and had a resolution passed by the senate asking for an explanation. In reply the secretary sent a sheet about two by three feet in size, covered with figures. The best account in Washington could not make head or tail of it except the last line which said therefore the currency in circulation has increased so many millions.

This is the only government in the world that ever disgraced itself by such methods. Anyone at all acquainted with the financial affairs of the government knows that with the tremendous cost of fighting a war 10,000 miles from home, with the decrease of imports under the present high tariff, with the maintenance of troops in Porto Rico and Cuba and all the tremendous expenditures authorized by the last congress, we are bound to be many millions on the wrong side of the ledger at the close of the fiscal year. A statement that the income of the government is very much greater than its outgoes, is false and every man of sense knows that it is false. Even the goldbug editors haven't had the courage to make any remarks about it. It was made for use on the stump and not to be too publicly talked about.

The bankers have held their annual pow wow, returned home and are flooding the country papers with copies of the speeches that they delivered and the resolutions that they passed. Enough to fill every column of the Independent has been received at this office. Their demands are put forth in the following manner which is contained in the speech of William C. Cornwell, president of the City National bank of Buffalo.

- "1. To Establish the Gold Standard by Law.
- "2. To Cancel or Impound the Greenbacks.
- "3. To Retire Bond Secured Bank Notes and Substitute Properly Secured Bank Notes against Assets.
- "There are other details important but not immediately essential."

Then Mr. Cornwell, after quoting some recent assurances from McKinley, says: "Gentlemen the President has not changed his mind. Progress has been slow but effort has been wise and now at the supreme moment I am sure that we will have the President with us, and that this winter there will be expressed in action the sound sentiment and earnest resolve which his words that I have read to you imply."

We now know what we may look for from the next session of congress. The greenbacks are to be retired, bank paper unsecured by government bonds, is to replace them. Cornwell says that the president is with them. He is for impounding or burning up the greenbacks. He is for the gold standard and bank currency. He ran on a bimetallic platform and pledged himself to do all he could to get foreign nations to agree to bimetallicism. He made a speech from his front porch in which he said he was

against the destruction of the green backs. Now he is against all those things. That's the sort of soundbite that McKinley is.

The growth of bimetallicism in the New England States, to which the Independent has called attention several times, taking on new energy. Governor Algeid paid a visit to Rhode Island last week and was received with overwhelming ovations everywhere. Bimetallic clubs are being organized all over New England. They need some western speakers there. They are just beginning to investigate the question and some of the speeches made during the last few weeks by their local orators need a good deal of amendment.

General Alger has been a prominent figure at all national reunions of the G. A. R. for several years, but this year he announces that he will not go near the place. What's the matter with Alger?

Labor day was more generally observed this year than ever before. In all the large cities immense parades were the order of the day. The tenor of the speeches showed that the wage workers will not be so universally used by the bosses as they have been in the past. Partisan prejudices are losing their hold upon them. Most of the speakers who were invited to make addresses were prominent reformers and free silver men.

All the gold bug papers published dispatches last week announcing that Aguinaldo had been assassinated. When the truth came out it was that his wife had presented him with a son. So there is one more "rebel" for Otis to chase instead of being one less.

One of the things that Alger did while secretary of war was to give the Western Union a monopoly of all the telegraph and cable business in the island of Cuba and between the island and the United States. The brilliant Washington correspondents never had a word to say about it. The Postal company has succeeded in knocking the thing out and of course it could not be kept secret any longer.

The Dreyfus case continues to occupy columns in all the papers of the whole world. The same sort of gossip has been indulged in by the witnesses for the prosecution during the week and during the former weeks of the trial. The trial is expected to come to a close during this week. There is so much fear of riots and bloodshed when the verdict is given, the French government has filled the town with troops and policemen. The whole world, excepting the conspirators among the French generals, their subordinates and the Jew batters believe that Dreyfus is innocent.

THE CAMPAIGN

Hon. W. J. Bryan will speak at the following places:

- O'Neill, September 18, afternoon.
- Laurel, September 19, afternoon; Hartington, evening.
- Takamah, September 20, afternoon; Blair, evening.
- North Bend, September 21, afternoon; Wahoo, evening.
- York, September 22, afternoon; Aurora, evening.
- Papillion, September 27, afternoon; Plattsmouth, evening.
- G-neva, September 28, afternoon; Hebron, evening.
- Nelson, September 29, Clay Center, evening.
- Wilder, September 30, afternoon; Fairbury, evening.

If arrangements can be made with railroads for short stops, he will speak at Plainville, O-nond and Randolph on September 19, on his way from O'Neill to Laurel, and at Wakefield, Emerson, Pender and Lyons on September 20, on his way from Hartington to Takamah, the local people will be expected to make these arrangements. He will also speak at Grand Island, Seward and David City between 23d and 27th, the exact dates will be given in a few days.

Hon. J. H. Davis and Col. F. D. Eager will speak at the following places:
West Point, September 18, evening.
Stanton, September 18, afternoon.
Springview, September 19, afternoon.
Long Pine, September 20, afternoon.
Valentine, September 21, afternoon.
Gordon, September 22, afternoon.
Hay Springs, September 22, evening.
Chadron, September 23, afternoon.
Crawford, September 25, afternoon.
Hemingford, September 26, afternoon.
Alliance, September 26, evening.
Broken Bow, September 27, afternoon.

Ravenna, September 29, afternoon.
Mildale, September 29, afternoon.
Sumner, September 30, afternoon.
Sutherland, October 2, afternoon.
Burwell, October 3, afternoon.
Ord, October 4, afternoon.
Scotts, October 4, evening.
Greely Center, October 5, afternoon.