

The Nebraska Independent.

Consolidation of The Wealthmakers and The Lincoln Independent.

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NO. 31.

Who Shall Be Senator

In answer to the above inquiry published in last week's issue of the Independent, letters began coming the next day after publication. The first one came from Waverly, and was as follows: "In compliance with your request have conversed with a number of fusionists and in all frankness, we don't want anyone for senator save our able fighter, Hon. Wm. V. Allen. A. E. Sutterland."

Then followed by every mail others. As many as possible are printed. All of them have been handed over to Governor Poynter. The next was:

"Senator Allen of course. Who else could there be?—S. M. Stensson, Lincoln, Neb."

"We are in favor of ex-Senator Allen for the next senator. He is the best man in the state for the place. W. E. Ferguson and J. C. Ferguson."

"Permit me to state that your question, 'Who shall be senator?' is a very pertinent one. It hardly seems possible, but I believe that the wails and lamentations of the distressed and oppressed of our common country have been heard by Him who governs all, and that in response to the many prayers and cries for help and assistance, He, and He only, has prepared the plan and opened the way for the return of the United States senate to that precious and fearless tribune of the common people, the Hon. W. V. Allen. No other man or will do at this time.—C. R. Walker, Benning, Neb."

"Ex-Senator W. V. Allen should be appointed as the successor of the late senator, M. L. Hayward for the following reasons:

"1. Such an appointment would please a very large majority of the citizens of Nebraska.

"2. W. V. Allen stands next to W. J. Bryan in being the ablest, most logical and convincing champion of the people in the United States.

"3. He is acquainted with every detail of congressional procedure and is personally known, respected and admired by political friends and foes in the house and senate.

"4. Hon. Thos. B. Reed, late speaker of the house said to a newspaper correspondent lately: 'I consider Senator Allen of Nebraska the ablest parliamentarian in the senate. Oft times I have discussed with him questions of rulings and he soon convinced me that he was well informed in parliamentary law. Senator Allen, more nearly than any other senator, had the ability to give minority majority powers.'—Ed. M. Huson, Franklin, Neb."

Let it be Bryan by all means if he can be induced to accept. His term of senator would expire on the day of his inauguration as president. Then let the next legislature elect Allen and Hitchcock. My reasons for wishing to see this done are many, but you know them better than I do, so why enumerate?—C. A. Kaufman and fourteen others, Agnew, Neb.

Appoint that great and good man, ex-Senator Allen. My reasons are, he knows the ropes and all the tricks of that damnable crew of republicans, and is not afraid to beard the old devil in his den. By all means send Allen to the senate.—R. W. Cates, Bancroft, Neb.

I desire to say that G. M. Hitchcock of Omaha, would give the fusion forces the best general satisfaction for senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Hayward, deceased. Judge Allen was the unanimous choice of the fusion forces last winter, the situation is now changed and there will be two to elect next winter. Allen has been honored and is in possession of a better office at the hands of the voters of his district which he can hold as long as he wants. We need not fear that Mr. Hitchcock will attend to the best interests of his state and depart himself with honor and credit to all.—Henry Clark, chairman national ways and means committee, fusion forces, Saline county, Neb.

My choice for United States senator is ex-Senator Allen. It appears to me that it is possible that Allen, through some modesty, may decline. In that case I would prefer Thompson of Grand Island, or John Stevens of Hastings, or Shallenberger of Alma. We have plenty of good timber in central Nebraska. Why not John Stevens? I am sure he is not an office seeker. I will put Stevens up in debate with any of our political enemies in the nation. Hitchcock must not be appointed—not by any means. I can see breakers ahead if such a thing is done. If I remember correctly, there were only two daily newspapers in the United States that supported Bryan in 1896, namely: The World Herald and the New York Journal. Now, Mr. Hitchcock has made the World-Herald a financial success. It is the duty of the fusionists to stand by the World-Herald and to help make it a great paper both literary and financial, so that the people in other states can learn that it pays to support reform, that we may be able to have a daily paper in every state in the union. So let us keep Mr. Hitchcock with the World-Herald. I am sure that Governor Poynter will do the right thing and the best for the fusion forces. Governor Poynter was once president of the alliance, perhaps he is yet. I am an alliance man. I am sure that the office will seek the man, not the man the office in this case.—John Nelson, Kenesaw, Neb.

Besides the above, letters have been received from the following advocating the appointment of Senator Allen: L. M. Warren, Fairbury, Neb.; Jonathan Higgins, Cambridge, Neb.; Thomas W. Granbury, Long Pine; John Evans, Nequanda; E. R. Monell, Wilbur; E. H. and C. Sorenson, Danabrog; J. P. Rouse, Alvo; J. W. Fice, Nebraska City; D. N. Jones, Julian; P. C. Larsen, Holstein; Peter Keesan, Grafton; F. L.

Munn, Trouble; John Cairbraith, Hastings; W. Kremsler, Geneva; A. Lyman, Stella; F. L. Buel and W. V. Buel, Hickman; A. N. Spaulding, Omaha; J. Peterson and S. W. Haynes, Glenrock; W. H. McClellan, Arapahoe; S. E. Cronce, Nebraska City; C. Putnam, Gibbon; H. Hatch, Nebraska City; J. M. Ward, Marquette; R. M. Sealing, Cushing; J. W. Evans, Cushing; T. B. Parker, Dorchester; John Jeffcoat, Omaha; Geo. W. Raworth, South Omaha, reporting resolutions passed favoring Allen by Douglas county populist central committee; Geo. W. Raworth, South Omaha for himself; P. Schweizer, Woodlawn; J. L. Williams, Palmyra; J. R. Anderson, Decatur; Jas. Smith, Fremont; J. Hargrave and J. B. Higgins, Seward; Levi Drake, Shelton; E. D. Carr, Ogawa; G. G. Fish, Ballou; Arnold, Babiner and Anton, Ballou; G. P. J. Job, Tekamah; J. G. Stroble, Nebraska City; A. R. Fouch, Verdun; M. F. Baynard, Talmadge; F. W. Matthews, Oxford; W. E. Irvine, Homesville; W. Henry, Hay Springs; D. A. Berkeley, Davenport; A. P. Peterson, John Johnson; Max Schrader, C. R. Sharp, John Noler and Robert, Tamehill, Cordova; J. E. W. Richards, T. W. Eaton, W. P. Freeman, A. L. Bourke, P. H. Bellamy, August Koelme, H. E. Hellman, S. O. Vanduff, H. Slipe, Alfred Dallman, C. F. Keeler, W. P. Martin, J. M. Ems, F. W. Mustoe, J. S. Austin, H. W. Hopkins and A. A. Allemand, all of Arapahoe; S. Elwood, Bloomfield; J. P. Skow, first choice Bryan, second Allen; D. Benfield, E. M. Cleveland, Fremont, first choice Bryan, next time Allen and Hitchcock; C. E. Jones, Jacob Jones and M. Brigham, all of Osceola; W. A. Hitchcock, Douglas, Neb.; S. C. Snyder, Nebraska City; E. W. Jeffries, Horace; M. V. Stoby, Plainville, Neb.; Wm. P. Guthrie, R. C. Moore, J. H. Lewing, W. W. Dye, C. W. Fuller, J. G. Hills, C. A. Gronger, J. H. Matheson, Frank Bruner, C. E. Dranger, W. J. Dickman and M. H. Glassey, all of Longwood; Oscar D. Combs, Arcadia; H. T. Stone, Scribner; E. E. Beatrice; Samuel Larson, Weston; C. R. Gaudner, Weston; James Cassel, Nebraska City; L. M. Young, Wilsonville; W. R. McCullough (Bryan or Allen); D. E. Berkeley, Gilmer (Bryan or Allen); Samuel Beven, O'Neill; Chas. Alexander, Elba; Victor Soward, Ashland; Thos. Knox, Bennett; Chris Olsen, Bennett; R. Rowland, Beatrice; C. W. Draper, Leigh; Phillips F. Campbell, Georgetown; J. E. Spencer, Beemer; A. L. Scott, Davy; J. O. Lynch, Buffalo; N. J. Slater, Elm Creek (Bryan or Allen); J. W. Cox (no date or place); P. J. Palmer, A. F. Palmer, R. B. Hadden, C. F. Orickson, Fred Johnson, D. M. Grove, R. B. Morgan, J. C. Morgan, S. Clark, F. T. Wilcox, all of Raymond; Isaac Lightbody (adds that all the committee men of the populist, democratic and free silver committees want Allen); E. S. Gilber Weeping Water; R. E. Farley, Craig; W. H. Kinnison, Angus; Walter Johnson, E. P. Lipton, Holstein; W. O. Talbot, Gilmer; James Wallace, Stanley; John Hartline, Bennett; Wm. D. Howard, Albion; H. J. Mason, Fullerton; J. Seitz, Danham; Albin Dahlman, Swede Home.

One man, the editor of the Ulysses Dispatch, Mr. C. H. Challis, writes a letter urging Gov. Poynter to call a special meeting of the legislature and let the republicans select a senator. He says: "Sincerely, should Governor Poynter appoint a man to suit his fancy or his party's fancy? Or should he appoint a man to fill the place of one chosen by a majority of the people of the state?" Evidently that editor has not received returns from the election of 1897 yet. If he had he would not talk about a "majority."

The following parties favor the appointment of Mr. Hitchcock: A. J. Ribbel, Grets; R. R. Schick, Seward; Wm. Liebhorst, Grand Island; M. J. Furness, Cowles; J. M. Snyder, Loup City.

(Ten letters, all red hot for Allen, were either unsigned or the signatures were so hurriedly written that they could not be made out.)

ALLEN IS SENATOR

At 12:10 p. m. Wednesday, Gov. Poynter signed the paper that made Wm. V. Allen senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hayward.

Since the meeting of the last house, Settle (Ky.), Baird (La.), Dingley (Me.), Bland (Mo.), Greene (Neb.), Danford (O.) and Ermantrout (Pa.) have died, and Reed (Me.), and Hooker (N. Y.) have resigned.

Twenty columns of the Congressional Record of December 7th, were filled with the appointments that McKinley had made during the recess of congress. He has distributed a big lot of pie and more of the same is coming. No wonder McKinley is popular with the pie eaters.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill (S. 1) to affirm the existing standard of value, to maintain the parity in value of all forms of money, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the committee on finance.—Congressional Record. Don't those words have a very familiar sound? We have been hearing them for thirty years. Refund the public debt! We have been in that business until our hair has grown gray. This time it will be refunded in hundred year bonds.

The Hog Raisers' Mutual Insurance Company is one of the new mutual organizations, provided for by the law of the last session of the legislature. The officers have given close attention to its interests and it is now on the road to success. During the few months of its existence it has grown to a membership of several hundred, and is growing rapidly.

NATIONAL SINS

Is Freedom to become a Meaningless Word to a Nation that has Cherished it More than Any Other?

Editor Independent: While meditating on our many reasons for thanking this year, it came to my mind: what a vast difference there is in giving our Heavenly Father thanks for the wonder full and timely blessings He distributes to us yearly, and—as we are so often inclined to do—smoothing over the many calamities we have by our sins brought to pass, or even worse, laying them upon our Creator. Christ says: "It must needs be that evil come, but woe unto him by whom it cometh." So it seems to me that Thanksgiving day should be no less a day of praise, but more a day of searching ourselves to find wherein we might better the world and thus give cause for a truer and holier Thanksgiving on the following year.

Last Thanksgiving morning I listened to an uplifting sermon in many respects, but I could not help wondering if God would be pleased to hear us—in our enthusiasm to praise Him for all things—understanding our miserable sins or attempting to praise Him for them. I believe God cares for no deception even for the purpose of glorifying Him in words, and feel sure He is mightily grieved when His sacred followers, on a day sacred to Him, stand before the people and uphold crimes of nations—no less than individuals—which His angels must blush to hear mentioned. Yet it seems all over this land, with but few exceptions, the pastors on Thanksgiving day either through silence, deception, or bold encouragement, covered up or applauded this great national crime, which can but make true patriots bow their heads in shame.

All readers, be they friends or foes, cannot mistake in naming this crime. Then why do we, as individuals or nations, try to hide our sins, either for the sake of peace or patriotism, when we know they will ultimately find us out? We may hide our lights under a bushel, but sin cannot be hidden or bottled.

It can work no salvation to our beloved country no atonement covering up the wrongs and crimes which stain the pages of our history, simply because it is "our" country and we are sensitive about them. Moreover if all people were so inclined it would work final destruction, and one who does not blush at wrong committed by his country is not worthy the name of patriot. A mother or father who is not humbled and sad over the misdeeds of the child, and however much their love for it, do not use some means—forceable if need be—to reform the child, is not worthy the sacred title of parent. And after all the nation is only a child of the people.

It behoves us as a nation, this year, to praise God, not because He permitted us to engage in a war through love of power, and greed for gold, not because we have as a government, thrown a protractor over the vices of slavery, and domestic inequality and chaos, not because we close our ears to the needs of the poor and oppressed and drown our natural compassions, in feasting, music and games while the fabric of state is threatened! But we should rather praise Him, in meekness and humility, that He has been so bountiful in His natural blessings, and has permitted us to "live and move and have our being," even though we have so forgotten him as a nation—a nation, which through unprincipled and mistaken leaders have repudiated this sacred principle upon which its mighty structure has risen! Can it be that with little more than a hundred years the massive foundation stones are absolutely crumbling? Is freedom to become a meaningless word to people who have had the reason to cherish it more than any race on the globe?

In that old and beautiful song of freedom, we all love, thousands upon thousands with hearts have swelled up with pride and charity have sung, "let all that breathe partake." Yet today in the sight of God, who has been her shield and protector, that nation is in arms to take from a remote and unprotected people that right. Killing, plundering, stealing—and for what? Who can supply the reason?

God must surely have looked down upon this nation in pity, when we congregated on the day set apart for Him, and in the face of this most unholly war calmly prayed, "God I thank Thee that I am not as other men are," and then retire with self-satisfaction and contentment to feast and revel, while even at that moment our country, under the barbaric banner of "might makes right," and "greed is our king," are giving blood for blood in a war of conquest.

MARY HAMMA

Lincoln, Neb.

AMERICAN CLAY EATERS

How the Plutocrats Manage to Feed the People on the Fullest Adulterations.

That the effort to increase the price of goods without an increase in the volume of money is utterly impossible, is proven by the recent investigations concerning adulterations. The price in many instances has been raised but the purchasers get even less value than they did before. One can take an ordinary suit of heavy underclothing after the first washing and shake a pound of shoddy out of it.

Dr. Edward H. Jenkins, an agricultural chemist, vice director of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station told of his work in analyzing the food for sale in the Connecticut markets, and declared that the general adulteration of food products has increased with the business competition and the demand for cheap wares. Dr. Jenkins said he found meats, poultry and fish preserved with borax. More than half the jelly

examined were made of glucose and starch paste, flavored with artificial flavoring, colored with artificial coloring and preserved with salicylic acid. The cheaper grades of coffee were found to contain a large proportion of Canada peas, pea pellets, wheat middlings, and chickory. Dr. Perkins presented for the instruction of Senator Mason a number of small bottles containing the coffee adulterants and imitation coffee beans, adulterated mustard twenty per cent, plaster of paris, pepper, seventy-five per cent, charcoal, sawdust and flour, and cayenne pepper that is less than ten per cent pure pepper. Tomato catsup, the whitest said, is made from the cores of tomatoes artificially colored and preserved with salicylic acid. Of thirty samples of olive oil, twenty six were adulterated with cotton-seed oil. Of forty samples of beer tested, eleven contained salicylic acid. Speaking of the dyes used in temperance drinks, Dr. Jenkins said experiments had shown that one glass of raspberry soda had sufficient aniline dye to color a piece of flannel five inches square.

The people have only so much money to spend. They can spend that much and no more. When prices have been raised, enough adulteration has been added to give the increased profit—though the amount of real goods—sold is less. The horror of this thing is unspeakable. To maintain their gold standard, they feed the people on clay and call it bread! If times were really good and there was money enough to make prices remunerative to the producer without adulteration, men would furnish unadulterated goods and soon drive these swindlers out of business.

MOST WONDERFUL

How the Bankers Loan Five Times as Much Money as there is in the United States and Get Interest on what They Owe.

On page 51, Vol. 1, of the report of the comptroller of the currency for fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, appears a condensed table of the resources and liabilities of all banks in the United States, national and others, 9,455 in number.

Under the head of "Loans" which means notes held against the people for money borrowed from the banks the aggregate is \$4,332,632,015.

Under the head of "Deposits" which is the amount of money theoretically subject to sight check by depositors in these banks the aggregate is \$3,741,028,892.

Under the head of "Cash" which covers and includes all moneys down to pennies actually in these banks, the aggregate is \$287,736,174.

In this connection note the fact that at that time the total amount of all United States money in existence, including gold, silver, gold and silver certificates, green-backs, fractional currency, nickels and pennies outside the vaults of the United States treasury and the legal reserves of the banks does not exceed \$1,500,000,000, and we begin to realize how fearfully and wonderfully our banking system has been made. What farmer or merchant can loan four times the number of dollars he has? But the bankers can distance this as far as Nancy Hanks can beat a common pig. They can loan four dollars for every dollar in the country in your pocket, your neighbor's pocket, in old stockings and everywhere else, outside the U. S. treasury and their reserves.

The comptroller's report shows that they had over four billions six hundred and thirty millions loaned out, and not more than one billion one hundred and fifty million was in existence outside of the treasury and their reserves.

How does it come that the banks can loan four times as much money as there is in the United States? And why does it happen that there are "deposits" in the banks subject to sight checks for more than five times the cash in hand?

Ah, there is where the "fearful" and "wonderful" make up of the banking system comes in. It is a sure thing for those who conduct the banking business for they can eat their cake and have it, too. The law enables the banker to loan and draw interest on what he owes (the deposits). And the more he goes in debt the more he has to loan. Then Uncle Sam starts the national banker out in business by printing some nicely engraved notes or promises to pay, called bank notes, which he loans at interest to the borrower, who gives his note with interest in exchange for bank notes.

In fact the banks are getting rich and powerful on what they owe; first, on their nicely printed promises to pay, and second, on what they owe their depositors, and that through the operation of a public function or utility, the right of all the people to issue, control and loan the collective order or due bill, called money. But the majority of the people have no right to complain. They have voted the men into power who made laws creating the system.—Kansas Commoner.

What It Will Cost

The secretary of the treasury's estimates for the cost of government for the coming year is as follows:

Estimates for 1901:	
Legislative	\$ 9,336,257
Executive	257,140
State department	2,133,278
Treasury department	162,171,442
War department	193,112,851
Navy department	76,469,690
Interior department	174,680,841
Postoffice department	4,581,685
Department of agriculture	4,306,257
Department of labor	172,840
Department of justice	6,279,570
Grand total	\$631,081,094

Hats and bonnets will be sold cheap for Christmas at Mrs. Gosper's 1201 O street.

THE HORRORS OF WAR

An Officer of the Regular Army Describes Some Pathetic Scenes in the Philippines.

Suppose you ask yourself the question whether if you were an armed Filipino you would consider yourself a rebel or a patriot, and, whatever your answer, think about some other things that I saw today as consequence of those arrests? Virata, when found in his house, sick with a high fever and was so dizzy he staggered and could not walk. His wife is a pretty young woman, and of course beauty in distress is always more effective in appealing to our sympathies. On the floor lay a little baby a few months old, and another, just able to toddle about, looked with wondering eyes at the soldiers. The poor woman stood listening to the explanation of affairs and heard the order for her husband to come along, and then, of course she burst into tears. Confronted! Women always have to do some such thing. They show no consideration whatever for people who come to take away their husbands, and, to tell you the truth, I don't like this sort of work. I wish somebody else would be detailed to do it. "What do you suppose she said?" "Oh, Senator Capitan, may I go with my husband?"

These people, you know, are quite civilized, and their skins are only dark, and they don't know that civilized countries do not permit such a thing as that she asked. So the senator capitan had to tell her that she could not go, and then, of course, she cried all the harder, so that it was very difficult for the senator capitan, and he looked as though he wanted to cry or swear, or both, and I am not sure but he did. The man was so sick to walk, so an ambulance was sent for and he was put in it and drove off, leaving the wife in depths of despair and the little ones crying from sympathy.

The Filipino's little nipa hut, with its bamboo floor, was not much of a place to be torn from, but it was home, and there in the door was the wife, with one child in her arms, while the wail of the other was plain on the air. And for the wife God only knows what it meant, but of life and death. There was not a thing in the house to eat, except a little rice, enough for one meal. She had not thought of this until the party was starting, and then she cried out:

"Oh, Senator Capitan, what shall I do? My babies will die; I have no food. May I enter the town past the guards?"

And the Senator Capitan said in poor Spanish:

"Senora, I am very sorry, but the orders positively forbid any one passing the lines, and—ah—you see—well—oh—the order! Certainly, senora, you may come in; I don't care a—whether; they like it or not."

Swearing in the presence of ladies is not usually considered good form, and certainly the expression "the order" is not military, but the worst of it is that he doesn't seem to regret it at all, and he went further into encouraging treason by giving the woman an order for commissaries to keep the babies from starving; and he did other seditious things, such as swearing some more at the soldiers who crowded around excited by vulgar curiosity and who were inclined to display little sympathy with anybody related to an insurrecto. He even told them they were several kinds of black brutes and did not deserve to associate with men.

What is the army coming to? Think of black sedition being pampered in this way, and seditious children being fed on government rice!

It seems that, after all, the fairy godmother appeared, though I am assured she was addressed as major and wore a red stripe on her trousers; I mean, she belonged to the artillery, and finding these men had done nothing tangible, so that no charge could be held against them, he turned them loose; I mean she turned them loose, and they came back here, and while the pass officer was trying to ward off and dodge some weeping woman and was at the same time signing passes for them to go to Manila to see their husbands, the men themselves appeared.

Well, the necks that were fallen upon for the purpose of shedding tears included about all in the town except the relief on post, for the officers and soldiers had to be on it, too; and, strange as it may seem, for these people are, of course savages and quite black as to their skins, there was one little girl who hung on her father's neck and wept for joy almost as sincerely as did my boy when I got back from Cuba last year.—B. H. A. in Chicago Record.

Seats in the House

The following is the rule under which the seats in the house are allotted to members:

RULE XXXII.

1. At the commencement of each congress, immediately after the members and delegates are sworn in, the clerk shall place in a box prepared for that purpose, a number of small balls, of marble or other material, equal to the number of members and delegates, which balls shall be consecutively numbered and thoroughly intermingled, and at such hour as shall be fixed by the house for that purpose, by the hands of a page, draw said balls one by one from the box and announce the number as it is drawn, upon which announcement the member or delegate whose name on a numbered alphabetical list shall correspond with the number on the ball shall advance and choose his seat for the term for which he is elected.

2. Before such drawing is commenced each seat shall be vacated and so remain until selected under this rule, and any

seat having been selected shall be deemed forfeited if left unoccupied before the roll of the roll is finished, and whenever the seats of members and delegates shall have been drawn, no proposition for a second drawing shall be in order during that Congress.

Diabolical Outrage

A few political schemers have met in Washington and drafted a currency bill to be brought up before congress. The fact that this bill was drafted before congress met shows that it was a kind of feeler to ascertain how much the people will stand legislating in favor of the money power. This new bill proposes to take the financial affairs out of the hands of the government and turn them over bodily to the national banks. This is one of the most diabolical outrages ever attempted to be perpetrated on the American people, and we hope such a vigorous protest will be sent to Washington from every state so as to frighten these conspiring scoundrels from their evil designs. All men are selfish, so if the bars are laid down the money power will make a clean sweep so far as it is in its power to do so. The proposed currency bill is virtually like a farmer turning a wolf loose in his hen house to guard the chickens. His hen is selfish and would eat all the chickens he could, so a man selfish and this law, claimed to be in the interest of the people, is just the reverse and the money power having full sway would have the people at their mercy. Don't talk to us about "safeguards" embodied in the law, for you might just as well write on the hen house: "This wolf is not to eat a single chicken."—Lyons Mirror (rep).

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Independent had hardly reached its readers last week containing a statement to the effect that all the dispatches from Manila were taken sent out to influence the action of congress on the question of imperialism, when a newspaper man got a dispatch through to the New York Herald declaring that Aguinaldo was no where near reduced to subjection, but had escaped with 30,000 troops and nearly all his war material. So it is evident that if you want the real news, you must take the Independent. Everyone now acknowledges that the war is nowhere near an end in the Philippines.

The Boers have gained another great victory over the British in South Africa. Even the general who commanded the British telegraphed that he had met with a severe reverse. Over 600 British soldiers have been captured by the Boers and there were many killed and wounded. The strategy as well as the fighting of the Boers has been magnificent. It is feared that the whole of the Afrikaner population of South Africa will now break out in open rebellion.

News comes from Australia that nearly the whole population there are opposed to the war on the Dutch. It is said that the cause of the fall of the ministries in two of the provinces was because they had offered troops to the home government to fight the Boers. There are also many exciting scenes reported from Ireland where the people largely sympathize with the Boers.

A report was printed in a few papers to the effect that President Kruger had sent a cablegram to McKinley asking him to act as an arbitrator between the Dutch and the English, so that the war might be stopped, and that McKinley had called in the British minister to consult him about it.

A meeting presided over by Governor Poynter was held in Omaha Monday night to express sympathy with the Boers. Although the night was very bad an immense audience turned out to listen to the speakers and cheer for the plucky little republic.

The vote in the house for speaker was as follows:

David B. Henderson (rep)	181
James D. Richardson (dem)	186
John C. Bell (pop)	4
Francis G. Newlands (sil rep)	2
Not voting	12

On the question of adopting the Reed rules there were 178 yeas and 158 nays, 19 not voting.

The railroad trust has met and resolved to make another raise in freight rates. On the first of January the ukase goes into effect and the farmers of the west will be taxed 15 per cent more than they ever have been before. This is the third time that freights have been raised in the last year, the whole advance being 20 per cent. When the pressure begins to come down on the people the cry will be raised that it is all the fault of Bryan and the danger of free silver that makes times hard. As Woloski said a long time ago, the cause of the hard times will be attributed to everything but the right thing. This raise in freights makes necessary another fall in the home price of all farm products.