Our Exchange Table

NOT "FLAG FURLERS."

We are not "flag furlers" shriek the republican orators.

When they put the stars and stripes over polygamy and slavery in the Sulu islands the republicans were not "flag furlers."

You can bet your bottom dollar they were not!

When they accepted the Filipinos as allies and then rewarded them by grabbing their territory, shooting them down like dogs, and by planting the stars and stripes in the Philippines as the emblem of empire the republicans were not "flag furlers."

Nay! Nay Pauline!

When, a few days since, they ceded the Porcupine district, the richest American gold diggings in Alaska, to England, for no money considerations whatever, the republicans were not "flag furlers."

No, indeed!

In the reign of his imperial highness, William McKinley, the functions of the republican administration have been used so extensively to forward British interests that the union jack is more a republican standard than is the star-spangled banner.—Nemaha Herald.

SPOKEN FROM THE HEART.

When Jerome Shamp said at the Grand Island mid-road convention that he would vote for Mark Hanna in preference to Bryan he was undoubtedly showing his keen appreciation of what the republican party had done in furnishing $6,000 with which to pay the expenses of the mid-road delegates.—Beatrice News.

THEY'LL DO IT.

While the doctors say that Mr. Hanna has a fungus growth on his knee, there are millions of people who are willing to make oath, over a notary's jurat, that Mr. Hanna himself is a fungus growth on the party of Abraham Lincoln—Butler County Press.

JUST SO.

The republicans are not saying very much about their love for the old soldier this fall. They know that Congressman Stark has been the best friend of the old soldier that has ever been sent to congress from Nebraska, as his work in their interests will show and this is causing them to be silent.—Seward Independent.

SIZES THEM UP.

It is a significant fact that the mid-roaders who are bucking the hardest and braying the loudest are the fellows who have been at the public crib in this county the longest. Of course there is an occasional snort from some disgruntled sorehead who placed a higher estimate upon his importance than the people did and is pawing up the earth ostensibly for mid-roadism but who would undoubtedly be docile if the people had put his name on the ticket. It reminds one forcibly of Judge Gaslin's remark, "The more I think of my dog."—Custer County Beacon.

A PATIENT POP.

The Beacon is waiting patiently for an answer to the question propounded last week, where did the money come from that bought the tickets for the Grand Island convention?—Custer County Beacon.

KANSAS FLOPPERS.

Three republicans changed their politics at Wichita, Kas., the 3d and will vote for Bryan and Stevenson. They are P. H. McKinley, a cousin of President McKinley and a rich stockman of Harper county; Hiram W. Lewis, president of Anchor Trust company, and ex-District Judge J. A. Burnette. This follows closely on the change of ex-Governor Felt of the same state. P. H. McKinley won $4,000 last year on his cousin, but says the latter's imperialism will defeat him this fall. The other two men are life-long republicans.—Oakland Independent.

SAYS IT'S RIGHT.

We have no excuses whatever to offer for the so-called disfranchisement of the black man in North Carolina. All the amendment to the constitution requires is that a voter shall be able to read and write a section of the constitution of the United States. Thirty-five years have passed since the war. If a man cannot learn to read and write in that time he should not have the right of the ballot. We would vote for that kind of an amendment ourselves.—Indianola Courier.

HE'LL GET HIS WISH.

Judge J. A. Burnette, who for several years presided over the district court in which Judge McBride of Wellington is now judge, has left the republican party and will support the union ticket this year. His change is made chiefly on the imperialism issue, but he says he will support Breidenthal because "I hope to live long enough to see a man elected governor of Kansas who has the backbone and nerve necessary to withstand the trickery of the politicians."—Hutchinson (Kas.) Gazette.

BERGE IS A HUSTLER.

Hon. G. W. Berge, who was nominated by the fusion forces of this district, is a German by birth and one of those sturdy, steady men in which the people have the greatest confidence, a man whom the people as a whole will support. He is a man that the people of this district can safely tie to without fear of having their trust betrayed. He is a man that if sent to Washington, will be heard from and will ever look to the best interests of the whole people. He will not be like his opponent, simply warm his seat and draw his pay. He is a hustler and a good speaker and one that will be heard from in the halls of congress. There can be no mistake made in sending him to the seat of the government, for he is a man in every sense of the word and a royal representative of the common people.—Nebraska City News.

JUST SO.

The Calaway Independent has struck its level at last. It places the mid-road ticket at its head. When two republicans attempt to run a pop paper, they usually steer it into the middle-of-the-road and use republican guides to keep it from wobbling, like our pious president.—Crete Democrat.

AH, THERE!

Out in Polk county, says an exchange, the "republicans and mid-road pops have fused." Wonder what our republican brother quill drivers will say about that when but a short time since they were giving it to the fusion force for fusing.—Syracuse Democrat.

STILL SHINING.

With this issue the Sun enters upon its fifteenth year, having rounded out fourteen years with the Friday issue. Except the first six months, the present editor and proprietor has been with it the entire time. Mr. Cassel was a partner one year. Other than that there has been no change. It is owned by its editor and is edited by its owner, in his own way; and is not controlled by any party, company or faction. What it advocates is simply what its owner believes to be right, and not what somebody else dictates. It expects to continue on this plan.—Sterling Sun.

The average young man of twenty-five years ago could reasonably expect to accumulate enough money to provide hmself a home for his old age. The average young man of today has assurance, if he is lucky, of employment for someone else on steadily declining wages.—Tarkio (Mo.) Independent.

THE HAVE REASON TO BE HOT.

There are some hot and troubled republicans at Lincoln. Mark Hanna has made Mr. Rosewater disbursing agent for Nebraska. The first hundred thousand dollars has reached the disbursing agent, and two hundred thousand more is promised later on. The Lincoln fellows are afraid Rosey will use the money in booming himself for United States senator, and there are a whole lot of people who do not want him for senator.—Butler County Press.

CANDIDATES WILL WEAR IT OUT.

It is pretty hard to figure out prosperity in Nebraska when there is grass growing in the middle of all the country roads.—Dewitt Independent.

PLEASE DON'T ASK.

In passing we would like to inquire where the colored troops were while "Teddy" scaled the heights of San Juan.—Nelson Sun.

AS TO WHOLESALE SLANDER.

Governor Roosevelt's characterization of the 6,500,000 men who supported Mr. Bryan in 1896, as those who "stand for lawlessness and disorder, dishonesty and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad," seems likely to help the republican cause about as much as did Burchard's denunciation of democracy as the party of rum, Romanism and rebellion.—Ithaca (N. Y.) Democrat.

A few of the better class of republican papers are making apologies for running the campaign matter sent out by the state committee. They know that it is rotten.—Coleridge Blade.

SATRAP ALLEN'S YACHT.

Satrap Charles H. Allen of the carpet-bag government of Porto Rico has returned to New York for his summer vacation in the magnificent yacht Mayflower, the Philadelphia Record says: Descriptions have already been given of the luxurious outfit of this vesel for an American official. There has been nothing to compare with it for mere adornment since the galley of a Roman emperor floated on the Tiber. As yet no vessel has been fitted up at public expense for the governor of Hawaii, but that and other concomitants of imperialism will arrive in time.

MR. HAY DENOUNCED.

There is scarcely any limit to the possibilities indicated by the present attitude of the McKinley administration. It has been said with perfect truth that if Mr. Hay's act in the Alaskan boundary case is legal and binding upon the country he could in like manner surrender Texas to the Mexican government by merely holding a conference and reaching some sort of agreement with the Mexican minister. If he can surrender American territory in Alaska he can also cede Maine to Nova Scotia. Lord Pauncefote should make the demand. The Alaskan territory in question is not extensive, yet it is as large, if not larger, than the state of Rhode Island. It contains fully one-half of the valuable American Porcupine gold mines, whose owners sank their shafts in full consciousness of and dependence upon the protection of the stars and stripes, and who now awake to find themselves, by the mere act of a treasonable secretary of state, upon British soil.—National Democrat.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

President McKinley naturally is anxious to divert the attention of the people from his policy of imperialism. Uneasy consciences are multiplying in the republican party—Senator James K. Jones.

The Bullfrog: "I believe I'll try to expand till I'm as big as you."
The Bull: "Really, you flatter me. But be careful you don't bust."—Æsop's Fable Revised. —St. Louis Republic.

More Button Distribution

Editor Independent—Will you kindly keep still while I talk a little. I know of no good reason why you should say it all. I was about to remark that our would-be governor has come and gone. We all had to go to Wayne to see him. It just happened that we were out of flour that day and I had to go to mill or perhaps I should not have met the gentleman. It is thought by some that he has a rather far-away look or a perhaps-I-am-spending-my-time - foolishly look—and yet he seemed to be of rather a social turn and wanted to shake hands with all who came in his way. Yea, he even went out of his way. He had a button for all, even the boys whom he called mavericks and said they were becoming so valuable that they too must be branded. But what I wanted to say was that we of Wayne county, or many of us, have been talking the governorship up and we have come to this conclusoin after learning that Brother Dietrich is doing fairly well in the banking business, and in view of the fact that he would have to leave that great business institution in the hands of salaried agents, saying nothing of the inconvenience of moving up to Lincoln; and again we feel that it would be new business to him, hence he would feel very much out of place, and we are of the opinion that it would be better for him and his business interests to remain in Hastings. We are convinced that with 100,000 popocrats on his hands and ten or fifteen thousand of the faithful trying to get up to the pie counter, he would neglect his home matters and as a matter of fact we don't have to vote for him.

There is a man by the name of Poynter running for the same office, who has been looking after matters along that line for the last two years; hence he must understand the business fairly well by this time. I met a Boone county republican some time ago who told me if I wanted to vote for a farmer and an honest man I could vote for W. A. Poynter. I took him at his word and have never regretted it. We think he has the hang of the barn and we had better continue him another two years. If we are wrong kindly set us right. I for one would try to feel sorry to have Brother Dietrich disappointed in his aspirations, while at the same time I feel that it would be to his own best interest to stay at home. Yours for the right,

H. B. MILLER.

Winside, Neb.

Something About Grand Island

Editor of Independent—I see by that "Untrue Populist" of Omaha that Seward county had a delegation at the Grand Island convention and I am named as one of the delegates. I will say this, that I am a fusion populist, but one of those who thought to make fusion complete that Towne ought to have the place that Stevenson was nominated to fill, and that in the first place we ought to have instructed our delegates to the national convention to nominate a populist and insist on his indorsement at Kansas City, thus giving force to our demands and solidifying our party all over the country. Though defeated in what I think was just I am still desirous of Bryan's election and shall work to that end. I think the people who composed the Grand Island convention were men mostly of the type that have not voted with us in the past. Like the cow, on one side the fence, reaching through the wire to gobble a little feed, republicans in fact, but pops for feed, and this middle-of-the-road movement is as a salting trough for the republican party. They are "salted" into the new party and expected to vote straight. I am Frank by name and frank by nature and when I want to favor the republican party I shall not find cover to do what I judge to be right. The man who is not honest in politics is not a worthy citizen, and if the principles of the republican party and its administration does not appeal to the voter's sense of justice and good government, he ought not allow himself to be tricked into what he does not indorse. I was the only populist from Seward county who attended the Grand Island convention (barring DeWitt Eager, an ex-pop). Mr. Eager came to me and asked me to attend the convention and I told him I would like to go and see what they done if I could spare the time, besides visit and have a trip. As I had paid little attention to the matter I asked him if the railroad gave rates. He answered "Yes, and I will give you a ticket." He pulled out a roll of B. & M. round-trip tickets and gave me one. I said I ought not to take it as I thought I would not use it. He insisted and said if not used, I could burn the ticket. It rained, I went, and I only wish that others could have gone and seen one of the worst political farces that ever took place in any state. I could say nothing more than to indorse what I have read in fusion papers in regard to that convention. Not having a ticket to sit with the delegates, all that was necessary to show was my railroad ticket. I took no part in the convention, but saw that Mr. Eager voted for Seward county and contributed to the hat. Most of the delegates lacked the earnestness that is always exhibited by men attempting to carry out great principles. Some were sincere, but many hirelings. After the platform was adopted I wrote up a resolution against the use of railroad passes by public officers and men attending political conventions for the purpose of nominating public officers. This I submitted to the candidate for governor, Mr. Flick, asking that he introduce it. He approved, but did not introduce. Then I gave it to Mr. Boyes, the temporary chairman, who promised to put it through, but when I left for the train after twelve he still had it in his hand unused. C. F. FRANK.

Ruby, Neb.

Some "Sham" Reform

Our little talk last week about the hospital for insane at Hastings saved the lives of a number of republican editors and politicians.

They cooled down a little.

Their cries of "sham reform" are fainter than they were last week.

But the taxpayers are greatly interested.

The most patriotic citizen pays his taxes less cheerfully than he does any other debt.

This is because of the semi-mystery which too often surrounds the expenditure of public funds.

Every contributor to any common fund likes to know that his contribution is properly applied to the uses for which it was raised.

If he distrusts the promoters of the fund, he avoids contributing.

But none can avoid the payment of taxes, except the millionaire or pauper.

Few Nebraskans are millionaires or paupers.

Hence, few escape payment of taxes.

Having contributed toward the maintenance of state government, the taxpayer likes to know that his contribution is properly expended.

That is why Nebraska taxpayers are studying these talks on "sham reform."

The state of Nebraska has a hospital for insane at Lincoln.

Acute forms of insanity are treated there, entailing greater expense per patient than at Hastings, where cases of longer standing are treated.

But the "sham reformers" have a knack of doing state business in a businesslike way.

During the period commencing January 1, 1892, and ending December 31, 1894, this hospital at Lincoln was in charge of a republican state administration.

A period of three years.

Total cost for maintenance of inmates during period, $196,849.32.

Average cost per year, $65,616.44.

Average number of inmates during period, 331.

Average cost per inmate per year, $198.24.

The next period began January 1, 1895, and ended May 31, 1900.

A period of five years and five months.

Governor Holcomb and his appointees did not assume control until June 18, 1895, because of litigation in removing the republican superintendent.

But it is useless to split hairs.

Call the whole period as under fusion management.

Total cost for maintenance of inmates during period, $314,741.30.

Average cost per year, $56,259.96.

Average number of inmates during period, 356.

Average cost per inmate per year, $158.03.

Not a bad showing, eh?

Over $40 per year in maintaining each inmate.

Yet the unfortunate wards of the state were never better clothed, better fed and better housed than in this year of our Lord, 1900, with Governor William A. Poynter as chief executive.

They were never given better medical treatment or had ebtter nursing and attendance.

Forty dollars a year!

Suppose, like Maud Muller and the judge, we say "it might have been."

During the first period, under a fusion reform administration, "it might have been"..... $156,923 79
It really was..... 196,849 32

Republican mismanagement.$ 39,925 53

Had republicans been in control during the last period, "it might have been"..... $382,272 80
It really was..... 314,741 30

Fusion saving..... $ 67,531 50

Taxpayers, are you sighing "it might have been" over the past five years and more of fusion government?

Do you want a change?

A vote for Dietrich the banker might give you a change that would take a great deal of change out of your pockets.

A vote for Poynter, the farmer governor, will insure two more years of good government.

Lichty Declines

Samuel Lichty, who was nominated at Grand Island by the railroad pass-taking middle-of-the-roaders, without his knowledge or consent, has since announced that he will not accept the "honor," and will so inform the committee empowered to fill vacancies.

Prior to the holding of the convention Mr. Lichty was importuned to accept the nomination, but he declined in such a manner that even the man who placed him in nomination, said he had grave doubts that Mr. Lichty would accept, till the convention insisted.

Mr. Lichty is unalterably opposed to railroad passes, and this was the chief cause of his complaint against the fusion officials, but when he saw how flagrant was the abuse of this form of bribery among the members of the Grand Island convention, he concluded that he could not accept a nomination at the hands of such a bogus reform party, but between the two evils he would choose the last and stick with the fusionists. This course is made clear to him since the Sioux Falls and Lincoln conventions have expressly declared against railroad passes in any form to be used as bribes for state officials.

The News understands from reliable authority that Mr. Lichty will support the fusion ticket. This being so, the middle-of-the-roaders now have to look elsewhere for a candidate for state auditor.—Falls City News.

Education Wins

Education must precede reform. It is the first essential to success. The masses of the people are honest and desire to do what is for the best. They lack information. There is no better method for furnishing the information and education than the circulation of a weekly newspaper. The weekly newspaper records the progress of the campaign, discusses all the issues and reviews all the important events as they occur. It is interesting and instructive and it is read with greater care and more consideration than pamphlets, circulars and political documents issued by campaign committees during the heat of a campaign. The people when thoroughly acquainted with the facts will not support or endorse the course of the present national administration in its policy of imperialism, militarism and favoritism. They will not endorse or support wars of conquest, or the "benevolent assimilation" of the Filipinos, the "plain duty" discrimination against the Porto Ricans, the disgraceful management of the army and the defalcations and frauds perpetrated in Cuba; the gold standard and special legislation by which the issue and control of the currency of the country was placed with the national bankers; the subsidies given to the Standard Oil Co., and the fostering care of other trusts and monopolies. To these may be added the repudiation of the Monroe doctrine, the abandonment of the declaration of independence and many other indictments for the usurpation of the rights of the people. Such a policy cannot but meet with the condemnation of every loyal and patriotic citizen conversant with the facts. Will you do your part in the struggle to restore the government to the people by helping to increase the circulation of the Independent? The special rate of 15 cents for the campaign puts it within the reach of everyone. Are there not half-a dozen doubtful voters in your precinct to whom you can send the Independent? How can you invest 90 cents to a better advantage? Where can you get so much valuable literature for so little expense? The Independent every week from now until the close of the campaign, to six different addresses, anywhere in the United States, for 90 cents. Think of it—hardly the cost of white paper—make up your list and send it today.

AMERICAN CIVILIZERS

Twelve Thousand, Four Hundred, and Eighty-one Court Martials in Ten and a Half Months.

The first annual report of Major John A. Hull, judge advocate of the military department makes an astounding showing of the criminal record of the army and Americans in the Philippines. The report covers the period up to the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1899, an actual period of ten and one-half months.

During this period, there was an average number of 21,078 enlisted men in the command, yet durin gthis time there were 12,481 cases or court martial of various sorts. These were divided as follows:

General court martials	*565
Garrison court martials	3
Summary court martials	11,902
Trials by military commission	11
Total	12,481

*Two of these were officers.

The 11,902 trials by summary court martial represents 7,090 different men. On this official showing a full third of all the soldiers who were sent here to teach civilization were arrested and tried for crime or misdemeanor before the first eleven months of the American occupation were completed. Besides this, the report shows 137 desertions from the American ranks during the same period.

Thus, according to this official report covering the first ten and one-half months of the American occupation, there were held an average of 38 court martials a day for the entire period, among the average total of 21,078 soldiers.

But this criminal record does not cover all of the outbreaks of the new civilization. During this time, the superior provost court of Manila disposed of 254 criminals, 33 of whom were Americans. The report further includes the work of the inferior court of Manila from January to June only. During this time, 4,353 different criminals were disposed of covering every offense from vagrancy to rape. The number of Americans among these is not given, though the proportion is known to be large.

The provost court at Cavite adds its quota of 79 cases, Iloilo 75 and Jaro 3.

From August 24, 1898, to June 30, 1898, there were 5,801 convicts sentenced to Bilibid, the Filipino penitentiary.

Besides these military mills of justice there were three police courts grinding away turning out a daily grist of vagrants, gamblers, drunks, fighters, etc. Scarce a day's record appears in which from two to twenty American "reformers" have not been on the dock charged with drunken outrages.

Two years of this sort of thing have passed and the Filipinos are not civilized yet.

*There appears to be a discrepancy in some of these figures, but they are as given in the official report.

Fixing the Price of Wheat

Mr. Morton, in his letter, favored Cheap Wheat Webster's ideas, and only by great self-sacrifice did he refrain from mentioning the crime of '73. Even then he felt impelled to say:

"International grain markets cannot be arbitrarily furnished with permanent prices by any sort of an international agreement, although I confess that an international congress to fix the price of wheat would be equally as efficacious and conclusive as an international monetary conference called for the purpose of fixing the price of silver."

Of course the plan savored too much of the sub-treasury scheme, advocated those long-whiskered pops, for Morton to give even a courteous reply. Yet the Russians knew a thing or two about wheat statistics that Mr. Morton's egotism will forever prevent him from learning.

"There are two principles of the common law that are of the utmost moment to students of monopoly. The first is that a monopoly is void as against public policy. (See 121 Ill., 530; 77 Mich., 632; 68 Pa. St., 173; 50 N. J. Eq., 52; 130 U. S., 396.) The second is that a legislative body in a free country has no power to tax for private purposes and cannot confer such power on any man or set of men. (See 20 Wall., 664; 58 Me., 590; 2 Dill., 353; Cooley on Taxation, 116 and cases cited.)

"From these two settled principles of our law it clearly follows that no franchise can lawfully be granted in America, and that all such grants actually made are void ab initio. * * * The public and the public only may lawfully own a monopoly, because under such ownership, and only under such ownership, does the power of taxation involved in monopoly become a power of taxation for public purposes and not for private purposes."—Prof. Frank Parsons' "The City for the People."