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A great many upright men are beginning to say: "Given enough money and any state can be carried for any party. Is it true?"

The official count of the vote of the state is not yet obtainable. When it is, and the facts are indisputable, then The Independent will have something to say.

The students at the university have got far enough along in this "world power" business to get up a debate over the question whether a constitutional monarchy or a republic is the best form of government.

The United States senate after the 4th of next March will consist of 54 republicans and 35 in the opposition. The house will have 202 republicans and 150 opposition; a republican majority of 47. In the present house the republicans have a majority of 21.

No phrase was more frequently repeated by democratic orators during the campaign than, "the gold democrats are with us this time." The returns show that the gold democrats were on the McKinley side just as they were in 1896, only a little more so.

It is stated that the territorial legislature of Oklahoma is a tie between the democrats and republicans and one lone populist holds the balance of power. As that pop guides the destinies of that territory, we shall all watch him.

Last week the St. Paul Pioneer-Press had a cartoon representing a grave and on the tomb stone was written, "Here lies anti-militarism." So it seems that the republican press believes that no more opposition will arise in this nation to a military government. Well, we shall see.

Over in Peoria, Ill., when they had competition, gas was 30 cents a thousand. When a gas trust was formed it was \$1.25 a thousand. Trusts are an evolution and nothing can be done to stop evolution. That is the decision that has been rendered and must stand until it is reversed.

Wonder what the two or three hundred men who were induced to vote the middle of the road ticket thought when they read in the papers that the republican grates down in Omaha had chosen their patron saint, Clem Deaver, to be the republican representative on the counting board? Did they remember what The Independent told them about that gang?

The senatorial situation is just as The Independent said it would be if the republicans carried the legislature. It is Thompson and Rosewater or nobody at all. These other chaps who are setting up headquarters in Lincoln as senatorial candidates are only here to make a show or a deal for some fat job on condition that they pull off.

The South African capitalists who brought on the war with the Boers are not so happy as they were a while ago. The British chancellor of the exchequer has announced that a very large part of the cost of the war will be levied upon these owners of gold and diamond mines. As their mines are still idle and there is no prospect of immediate resumption of work on account of the difficulty of keeping communications open with Cape Town, they are beginning to find out that war upon the Dutch burghers is not so funny as they thought it would be.

General MacArthur's official report of the killed and wounded in the Philippines is a mystery to all military men. How it was possible to kill 3,227 Filipinos and wound only 694 in civilized warfare, these men do not know. The usual rate in warfare is four or five wounded to one killed. In uncivilized warfare where prisoners are shot down by the hundred, the killed sometimes outnumber the wounded. General MacArthur or the war office should make some explanation of this matter. As it stands, there lies in it ground for very dark suspicions. Have we outwitted Weyler, against whose cruelties we went to war? Or are these official reports only guess work put out for political effect?

LABOR OMNIA VINCI.

Something over two years ago The Independent started a department in which the news of the week was treated in a somewhat different manner than had ever before been attempted. Since that time several large eastern weeklies, some of which are published in magazine form, have patterned after The Independent and started departments conducted in the same way. One of these weeklies has one editor employed for that express purpose and pays him \$3,000 a year for that work alone. That weekly charges \$3 per year for its publication. As far as the department of a general newspaper is concerned, it is not as full nor as accurate as that in The Independent.

The work in getting up these columns is enormous and most perplexing. After weighing all that comes in the Associated press and by special correspondence to the great dailies, one is never sure that he has obtained the truth. Take the dispatches concerning the illness of the Czar for an example. In the beginning of last week, just before The Independent went to press, they were to the effect that the Czar had been poisoned and his life was despaired of by his physicians. It was stated that in case he died, the Grand Duke Michael would become regent and that he would immediately change the whole Russian policy. If that were true, it would of course be of vital interest to the whole world, for the present Czar is known as the great peace-maker and lover of peace among the sovereigns of the world. But was it true?

The policy of the daily papers would have been to make a sensational article of it, (many of them did) but after much consideration The Independent concluded to say nothing at all on the subject, although there were opportunities in it for much fine writing. That was only one item in many others of the same character during the last week and every other week. It will be seen that the publication of reliable news is a matter of much work as well as mental worry, since sensationalism has become the settled policy of the daily press.

Then another matter has to be taken into consideration. In a paper like The Independent, which circulates in every state and territory in the union, in foreign countries and in "our colonies," the news must be of general interest. The items must be such as will be read with interest by a subscriber in Oregon, South Carolina, Hawaii or Maine. That requires in the writer a knowledge of the affairs of the whole world which can only be gained by days and nights of constant reading of all sorts of publications—republican, democratic, populist, socialist, financial, religious, scientific, agricultural, literary, sociological, military, naval and educational. The Independent attempts to do all that sort of work and furnish its readers with reliable facts in all these fields of knowledge and endeavor in a form the most condensed and readable.

We are glad to say that this honest and unending work is appreciated by thousands of readers and who are grateful for the cheapness with which it is furnished to them. No other publication in the United States attempts to furnish such matter in any weekly publication for less than \$2.50 per year. Besides this, The Independent prints an editorial page larger than any other weekly, always standing for the principles that were first enunciated by Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. It is furnishing such a paper at such a price that makes hundreds of the readers of The Independent active agents in extending its circulation, who work for it of their own motion and without any hope of financial reward. Except during a campaign, no specially prepared editions appear, but every week it comes out with the same amount of matter prepared with the same study and care. Whoever receives one copy has a fair sample of all the rest.

This unceasing toil produces a publication that is of value to all who receive it. It is an exemplification of the Latin motto: Labor omnia vincit.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS.

The complete failure of the Protestant, plutocratic church is now generally recognized by the conscientious, educated public. Both in England and in this country Christian scholarship is protesting in most vigorous language against it. Percy Alden, warden of Mansfield House, London, recently said: "Large numbers of London, New York and Chicago churches are practically uninhabited. The sabbath day finds them empty. As centers of influence they are cold and extinct. Chicago's uptown churches—those in fashionable quarters—as they stand, are poor investments for mankind. They do not give an adequate return for the wealth locked up in them and for the sacrifices of money and of energy which their maintenance entails. They should be dedicated to a fuller mission. They should be made the centers of all manner of useful work calculated to instruct and uplift the people about them."

Populists have long been saying the same thing. We have pointed out the fact that the rich church has become

nothing but a Sunday club, to which the membership resort for an hour or two on that day for entertainment and to while away the time listening to the very best vocal and instrumental music that money can buy and hear a few pleasant platitudes delivered by a trained elocutionist, called a minister. Now the matter is being taken up by the conscientious scholars in some of the universities. The "university settlement" is taking the place and doing the work that the Protestant church, which has become rich and corrupt, has refused to do.

Mr. W. H. Dickinson of the London county council, recently said: "We want more of these splendid institutions. London probably has twenty of them. The city ought to have 300. Every large city on earth should adopt the social settlement and cherish it. If municipal governments are weak and corrupt, it is because they draw their members from weak and corrupt constituencies. Social settlements improve constituencies. They radiate intellectual, moral and physical health. They cleanse the stream of municipal government at its fountain-head."

In Lincoln, Protestant ministers have often been seen at the polls making a special effort to elect the very worst man on either ticket. That was true in the last campaign. Others were willing to give a certificate of good moral character to a man whom business men would not endorse. They have been a potent influence in creating the "weak and corrupt constituencies" of which Mr. Dickinson speaks. By their silence, and often with their active aid, the awful corruption of our cities and large towns has been made possible. The ministers of pure character and influence for good, have only found work in the poor parishes and out of the way districts. Such a man would not be tolerated for a month in any of the rich, plutocratic churches.

The professors in the universities, especially those who are connected with the department of ethics, philosophy and sociology, are making an effort to correct this evil by the establishment of university settlements. An effort in that direction is being put forth in Lincoln, to which every man who deplores the corruption in church and state should give substantial support. It is proposed to get a location at the corner of M and Twenty-first streets and make there a settlement of educated college men who will not neglect the poor, but become their everyday companions and advisors. The Independent wishes it abundant success.

ARRANT DEMAGOGUE.

During the campaign President Schurmann was cock sure that the "war in the Philippines was over," but since the election he has changed his mind. The other day he addressed one of those heathen Sunday clubs, called a church, and said:

"I say, put down the insurrection, make life secure, set up courts, give the people all the home rule they are capable of. That is the immediate duty. Leave the rest to our grandchildren. The population of the islands will then be fused in one nation. If they demand complete separation, our descendants will grant it. But it is a question if they will want it. Do not send a sufficient force, but an overwhelming force."

If President Schurmann thinks that the announcement to the Filipinos that the time of their independence has been put off for action by our grandchildren will have a tendency to quiet them he is mistaken. The Independent has not changed its opinion about President Schurmann since the election and his last deliverance only confirms it in the opinion that he is the most arrant demagogue that ever appeared before the American people. But he is the right kind of a man to keep at the head of a plutocratic university. He fits the place exactly and if you want your son educated under the influence of such a man, send him to Cornell.

Where the government is going to get its naval recruits is bothering our rulers a great deal. The Philadelphia Record, a true blue, imperialist, plutocratic sheet, says: "The service is so distasteful that there were 2,452 desertions from the navy during the past year. It would appear to be folly to go on building new battleships to be kept out of service for lack of men." That is a very plain squint towards conscription. It will have to come sooner or later. The people have voted for it and they ought to have it. Don't let there be any kicking.

The department stores still keep expanding and spreading out. Some of them are going into the publishing business and by that plan they will have the means of doing their own advertising. Wanamaker will hereafter issue a magazine and the next thing he will do will be to issue a daily paper. The North American is ostensibly owned by his son, but it is all in the family and the magazine and that daily will do pretty well as advertising vehicles for one store. Some of these big department stores down east can give the trusts a tip or two worth knowing.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

Dr. Parkhurst says that the supporters of the Sunday clubs that meet in the costly temples in New York city are going to start a newspaper which will be after their own hearts' desire. The plan of the newspaper he puts forth is as follows:

A newspaper that will tell the truth.

A newspaper that will print all the news.

A newspaper that cannot be swayed by advertisers or business men.

A newspaper that will lead public opinion.

A newspaper that the people will believe.

A newspaper beyond the reach of patronage.

A newspaper of limitless enterprise and resources.

In short, an ideal journal that no party can buy and no interest intimidate—printing all the great news of the world, and telling the whole truth regardless of friends or foes.

Would it not be just as well if those \$10,000 and \$20,000 preachers down there should get together and resolve that they would give us a great minister in a great and costly church who would tell "all" the truth, one who could not be swayed by the millionaire contributors and "business" interests, a man beyond the reach of patronage, who would preach a truth if he knew every subscription to his salary would stop the next week, a man limitless in his resources in condemning theft in the highest as well as lowest places, who would not spend all his time in berating vice on the east side while Shirley dinners with stage attachments in the "altogether" were in vogue on Fifth avenue, who would denounce the reception by the church of money obtained by robbing the people just as severely as he would the party that collect assessments from the dives and saloons, who would denounce Mr. Havemeyer or Mr. Rockefeller when they made a rise in sugar or coal oil and gave a dole to the colleges or churches, as they do the Tammany politicians when they wink at vice in the dives and dens for a consideration.

The newspapers are bad in many ways no doubt—the plutocratic kind can outlie the devil himself during a campaign—but their owners and editors are welcomed to the best seats in the synagogues and taken into full communication in the churches with the assurance that they are among the saints whom it was foreordained should inherit eternal life. When preachers denounce newspapers instead of the men who create them, it is like talking about the rights of capital instead of the men who have capital. Get the right kind of men and it will be easy to get the right kind of newspapers. Give us the right kind of men and we will have the right kind of preachers. When Dr. Parkhurst and the \$15,000 preachers of his class find out that their mission is to reform men and make them better, instead of reforming newspapers—when they arrive at that state of life that they feel uneasy of nights as they go to their richly furnished bedrooms, warmed to just the right degree of heat and think of the thousands in their own city, who, like the master they pretend to serve, "have not where to lay their heads," when they can stand up in their pulpits and say without an apology to the millionaires in the seats in front of them: "Woe unto you that are rich," "You cannot serve God and Mammon"—after they are that far along, then Dr. Parkhurst and others like unto him may begin to talk about starting a model newspaper.

At the hour of going to press the official returns of the election were still unattainable. The only reliable figures which were to be had at the office of secretary of state were the following:

Total vote of state (Hitchcock county estimated) 1900.....250,960
Total vote of the state, 1896.....230,795

Increase of vote in 4 years.....20,165
Vote for highest rep. elector.....121,385
Vote for highest Bryan elector.....113,485

Republican majority.....7,900
About 12,000 men who voted failed to vote for any presidential electors at all. In many instances two sets of presidential electors were voted for. The latter fact does not appear in the returns, but from reports which come from the various counties.

The vote on governor will stand as given last week until the official report from Hitchcock county is received.

All of the republican state officers are elected by small majorities, and the legislature is republican on joint ballot by seven.

The Ithaca Democrat is telling some plain truths about the democratic campaign in New York. It says in substance just what The Independent has said on that subject. There was not a daily in that state that gave Bryan a hearty support. Mr. Chester C. Platt knows what he is talking about when he says:

"The comments since election of leading democratic papers, the New York World and the New York Journal among the number, prove that their support of Mr. Bryan was reluctantly given and was due more to their opposition to McKinley and the

policies of the republican party than to any harmony between their own views and those of Mr. Bryan, upon the issues of the campaign."

The truth about the matter is that the masses in New York were for Bryan and his principles, but the democratic leadership was against him. The only reason that the leaders did not openly oppose him was that they knew the people would throw them overboard if they did not make some pretense of supporting him.

WHERE DANGER LIES.

In a private letter to the editor of The Independent a professor in one of our great universities says: "The position that you took in regard to the campaign, and while it was at the very hottest, was the wise one to take. As soon as the government reports were available, giving the official figures of the output of gold, the party in opposition should have proclaimed the fact in all their publications and every public speaker should have given a portion of his time to making his audience acquainted with the fact. Then they should have said: 'Here is a demonstration of the correctness of the quantity theory. We have always said that when the mines are prolific, times were good. The output of gold is greater than the output of both gold and silver at the time we made the fight in 1896. But to add to the volume of money the administration has been coining ninety-four millions ounces of silver that was the output of the mines years ago. That is the cause of the rise in prices. The feeble denials of the increase in prices and consequent prosperity, lost votes instead of gaining adherents. Such a course would have been honest. It would have been a lesson in political economy never to be forgotten.'"

If the mines continue to produce gold at the same rate in the future as during the last three years, the necessity of increasing the volume of money by the free coinage of silver will not be so pressing. But a greater question has arisen, one that will affect people more disastrously than did the stoppage of the coinage of silver. Soon all the productive forces of this country will be in the hands of trusts. That does not mean simply that all the profits of labor shall go into the hands of the few, but twice as much as ever before will be turned over as the share of capital, for the trusts are capitalized for more than twice their real value. Such a system cannot fail in a few years to lay burdens upon labor such as it has never borne before. The economic fight must be turned in that direction.

There is where danger lies.

The republicans are fond of talking of the landslide to McKinley. How much of a landslide was it? There are about 15,000,000 voters in the United States and Mark Hanna with all his trust contributions, with all the banks, with all the railroads, with all the protected manufacturers, with nearly all the great dailies, with all the influence of the army and navy and all the millionaires to aid him, got a majority out of the 15,000,000 million votes of about 700,000. There isn't much landslide business in that. That majority would be considerably cut down if the southern people voted on election day in the same numbers they do at their primaries when their candidates are chosen. At least 300,000 of that majority should be taken off. In the southern states where the nomination is an election, nearly one-half more voters appear at the primary than turn out on election day. Because of that fact, the Chicago Record wants their representation in congress cut down.

The South American republics have been holding what they call an Ibero-American conference in Madrid. The reports of the discussions which have reached this country are to the effect that the cordial relations with this country which were brought about by James G. Blaine have been completely effaced by the McKinley policy of war for conquest. In several sections of the congress bitter allusions have been made to the United States and harsh things are said of England on account of the Boer war. These sentiments were loudly applauded by the Spaniards and the Spanish-Americans. These delegates are making arrangements for closer trade relations with Spain. The sum and substance of the whole matter is, that while McKinley has been waging a war of conquest in the Philippines, 10,000 miles away, for the purposes of trade, he is driving away ten times as much trade which lies right at our very doors. The Independent has often said that that would be the result.

From many articles in the New York papers, some of them highly illustrated, one is forced to believe that polygamy is quite as common down east as out in Utah. Some recent revelations show how divorces have been put through the courts by the score. The plutocrats had a law passed by Teddy's legislature making divorce proceedings absolutely secret. Many a man and woman have been divorced and never knew anything about it until it appeared in some of the

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DRY-GOODS CO.
SPECIAL No. 9.

Our annual Thanksgiving Sale of TABLE LINENS.

- 72-inch double Satin Damask, Irish manufacture, open borders, new designs, worth \$1.98. This sale.....\$1.39 yard.
- 72-inch double Satin Damask, Irish manufacture, new open borders and designs, extra fine quality, worth \$1.65. This sale.....\$1.19 yard.
- 72-inch Irish Damask, new designs, extra quality, regular \$1.25. This sale.....93c yard.
- 72-inch Irish Damask, good weight, no dressing, all Linen, new patterns, regular price 98c. This sale.....69c yard.
- 66-inch Irish Damask, extra value for 75c, good designs. This sale.....55c yard.
- 68-inch Dice Damask, good weight, a good hotel linen, worth 50c. This sale.....35c yard.

Watch for these weekly specials in Independent. Send in Mail Orders early. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

newspapers. One Ziemer has been running a divorce mill and it turns out that he was never even admitted to the bar. Another man is in Ludlow street jail who says that he has four wives at present, but cannot recollect how many he has had during the last few years. Polygamy is wide-spread down that way. It is no wonder they ran up big majorities for McKinley and the Sultan of Sulu.

The announcement of Perry Heath that the republicans will establish a permanent bureau at Washington to furnish patent insides and editorials for the mullet head country editors, indicates that the legislation proposed will need a more vigorous and constant defense than the republican party has heretofore deemed necessary. Let them do it. If you read The Independent you will know all about it.

As between the beliefs of Cleveland, Whitney, Don Dickinson, Gorman, Dave Hill, Olney and McKinley, Hanna, Roosevelt and Lodge there is no essential difference whatever. To organize two parties headed by these men would be a needless expense. There could be no contest between them except as to who should hold the offices. The fight is whether money or men shall rule in this country. Those men are all on one side of that question. They are for a government by the rich for the benefit of the holders of trust stock.

One item in Dietrich's campaign expenses, filed with the secretary of state, is liable to occasion a good deal of comment. It reads: State Journal company, 10,000 cards, \$90. There is not a job printer in Lincoln who would not have jumped at an order for 10,000 campaign cards at 80 or 90 cents a thousand and here they are charged up at \$6 a thousand! That is the first job of republican printing recorded since Tim Sedgwick's feats in that line. It is probably a forecast of what is coming in the next two years. But the people voted for it and they are entitled to have it.

The New York ice trust was a matter of great concern to the republicans during the campaign. As soon as the election was over the republican attorney general of that state submitted a report to the effect that there was no trust at all and no case could be made against the accused. Some of these Lincoln republicans who went around to the meetings during the campaign yelling "ice trust," will feel pretty small when they learn of Roosevelt's action in this matter, that is if they ever do hear of it, which is very doubtful, for they never read anything but republican papers and not one of them will ever say a word on the subject.

Evidences that the old era of public corruption is to be revived is cropping out everywhere. The civil engineer employed by the city of Chicago discovered a great many pipes laid in the great trust packing house yards in Chicago for the purpose of stealing water from the city. There is no manner of doubt that these packing houses stole thousands and thousands of dollars by this means while the poor of the city had to be charged higher rates to pay for what these magnates stole. The Chicago city council is republican. Since the election it has been announced that all the claims against the packing company for stolen water will be abandoned. We doubt if there is a minister of a rich church in Chicago who would dare to state the known facts of this case in his pulpit, but they have made a great furor about the little robberies that have occurred on the streets of late.

A strange sort of thing, something which was never known in politics before, is to see men going around declaring that they are democrats who are known to have worked and voted in the interest of the republican party for the last eight years, and have done

all that it was in their power to do to defeat the democratic party. It is just as strange to see men calling themselves populists, drawing the funds for their work from the republican party, working for the interests of that party and when the election is over holding a glorification meeting over the defeat of the populist party, as they did up in Custer county. There must be some way found to stop such things. If there is no other way to get rid of such political scoundrels, then all the present party names should be dropped and a new name with a copyright on it adopted in place of those now in use.

And the governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation was printed in blue. It was doubtless prepared by the retiring private secretary and naturally absorbed the azure hue.

HARDY'S COLUMN

Legislative War Coming—No More Restraint Over Correspondents in Manila—Mormonism—Two Certainities—Populist Vote—Reorganization—Bartleyism at Washington—The Name—Republican Methods—Cuba Convention—Canadian Law—The Majority Not Always Right—Burrket Philosophy—Must Keep Up the Show—Bixby and Hardy.

Legislative blood and hair will fly this winter thick and fast before the two senators are elected. In proportion to the wealth of the candidates there will be as much money used as there was in the election of Clark.

Now since election is passed anybody is allowed to write or telegraph what they please from Manila. Truth before election is a very different article from truth after election.

The Mormons of Utah give as a reason for carrying the state for McKinley that he promised not to meddle with polygamy if elected.

There are two things certain in Nebraska for at least four years more—a Bryan majority of the supreme court and also a Bryan majority of the university regents.

McKinley's popular vote is only about a hundred thousand more than it was four years ago.

A reorganization of the Bryan party under Croker and Hill will fix things in the same shape as the republican party under Hanna and Quay.

Some two or three hundred millions of surplus government money is now distributed among the friends of McKinley, just as Joe Bartley distributed the state money. The high rate of taxation is kept up and the surplus continually increasing.

To please the southern states no other name beside democrat will answer, while the northern states would prefer a new name, Bryan party for instance, at the same time the east would prefer the name god or trust party.

Joe Bartley should be pardoned and made deputy state treasurer, for he understands republican methods as well as any man in the party.

The constitutional convention of Cuba is so far harmonious for liberty and independence. The individual members show up more statesmanship than was supposed possible.

The law in Canada requires a candidate for member of parliament to put up two hundred dollars in order to secure a place on the ticket. Then if he is successful or if he receives half as many votes as the successful candidate the money is refunded, otherwise the money goes into the public fund. This is to cut short the number of candidates.

The majority of the people are not always right, they generally get round to it after awhile. We remember the time when nine-tenths of the American people believed slavery was a divine institution and voted for its continuance. Now how changed. The majority who believe McKinleyism a divine doctrine will get around to the right the same way after a while.

We had a short talk with Congressman Burkett the other day. He favors the retirement of the greenbacks after being once redeemed in gold and bank bills issued to fill the place. That would place the banks between the runner for gold and the government. The government would not be required to redeem the bills until after the banks busted, but the government