

# The Nebraska Independent.

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## IMPERIAL INAUGURATION

Millions and Millions for Militarism But Not a Cent for Irrigation and Homes for the People.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—The second inauguration of McKinley with all its pomp and splendor marks the inauguration of a policy of government which gives us a standing army and a system of imperial absolutism over our dependencies more absolute than that exercised by any European sovereign.

President McKinley in his inaugural address omitted all mention of the swampy side of his first administration. According to him everything was lovely and he boasted especially that this congress had reduced war taxes to the extent of forty-one millions of dollars. He did not point out that the fifty-sixth congress had put a burden of over fourteen hundred millions on the people and that the war taxes have taken from the people the enormous sum of \$290,000,000. Of course we should be thankful for even a small remission of the burden, but it is just as well to forget the relative proportions of these things.

One of the most sensational episodes of the recent congress was Senator Carter's feat in talking the river and harbor bill to death in the closing hours of the session.

Personally Carter had a grievance because his state had been ignored in its requests for an appropriation for irrigation purposes. Then Carter was an outgoing senator anyway and had nothing further to expect.

But under all this is the real point of the matter which the administration press is carefully concealing. The republican leaders in the senate were not unwilling to have the river and harbor bill defeated. Its defeat saves the recent congress from the name of being a billion and a half congress. The appropriations fall now just over the fourteen hundred million mark.

Then the administration forces were glad to spend the money on the military and imperial features of government and leave the domestic affairs of this country to shift for themselves.

It is an indication of the policy that is to be pursued in the future that rivers and harbors can wait for improvements. Our arid lands can remain unfruitful deserts, but at each session of congress the people will be taxed millions to keep up a big army for the work of police duty—that is standing over the helpless natives in our insular possessions while the favored friends of the administration rob them.

It was really amusing to see the republicans pretending to be alarmed over the defeat of the river and harbor bill when it was what they had desired.

When the senate of the fifty-seventh congress met in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration, Senator Platt of Connecticut offered a resolution to abolish the time honored freedom of debate and to permit the majority to force a vote upon any measure whenever it chose.

Of course the majority pretended that there was always great danger of the minority defeating legislation under the present rule of unlimited debate and so doubt Senator Hanna with the memory of the ship subsidy defeat freshly in mind, felt that the present custom of the senate is a mischievous one.

The majority are often willing to let a measure apparently be talked to death by the minority when there are differences in the ranks of the majority. This was the case with the ship subsidy bill. The majority did not agree with Hanna and felt that it was unwise to pass the bill.

It was really worth while to journey to the capital to see Roosevelt presiding over the senate. He didn't do it so very badly. The senators were merciful and did not permit him to understand the full extent of his ignorance during the three days that he presided.

But where was the high courage and strenuous air of the rough rider. All gone. Roosevelt looked pale and worried. He bent a ready ear to the prompting of the clerk and repeated his lesson like a school boy who fears to be sent to the foot of the class in disgrace.

The hero of San Juan looked dreadfully frightened about half the time and immensely thankful the balance of the time that nothing serious happened to him.

The real performance will begin next winter when Roosevelt gets over his stage fright and begins to tell the senate what it ought to do.

Congressman Livingston points out that for two years prior to the Spanish-American war the army cost little over twenty-three millions and but little over forty-six millions during the years covered by the fifty-fourth congress, but for 1901 and 1902 it costs nearly two hundred and thirty millions. Yet in these two years we are presumed to be on a peace footing—except of course for that troublesome little insurrection in the Philippines.

## BUNCOED DEMOCRATS

Sold Out for Big Appropriations in the River and Harbor Bill and the Republicans Failed to Deliver the Loot.

There has a great deal appeared in the dailies both east and west concerning the last days of congress in which the charge constantly appears that democrats sold out to the republicans and having delivered the goods as promised, the republicans simply buncoed the whole outfit. It was first started in the New York Journal in an article by Creelman. It has been repeated in substantially the same form in many different papers. The inde-

pendent is in receipt of a letter written before the Creelman article appeared, written by as well posted a man as there is in Washington, treating upon the same subject. While the letter was not for publication, the following extracts are given:

"It cannot be doubted that in shrewdness the republican leadership is far superior to that of the democrats. Perhaps you would call it 'villainy,' but it is that thing that enables the republicans to go forward in the most astonishing way in a course that borders closely upon revolution, without any real opposition, and that, too, when a large minority on the republican side have no heart in this new departure or are actually opposed to it. The democratic leaders have been cajoled, wheedled and deceived by the simplest means. Take the case of Senator Morgan whom they have held in leash, when in his power of invective and the withering sarcasm of which he is capable had been turned against their plans of exploitation, he could have made the whole lot of them infamous. But they succeeded in keeping Morgan so quiet and gentle that they could lead him around with a silken string.

"They were able to do this by promising him to pass the Nicaragua canal bill to which he has devoted the last fifteen years of his life and which is of so much importance to his own state and all the south. Morgan is a shrewdly honest and of very great ability, but he is not the man to fight the unprincipled managers of the republican party on the floor of the senate. He will not believe in their total depravity, accepts their word of honor, and will be buncoed out of the passage of his bill. Not only that, but these scoundrels will laugh at him for being taken in.

"Morgan belongs to a class of statesmen who have passed away. They were men who would keep their pledged word even if it cost them their lives. Another class of men took charge of the republican party with the arrival of Mr. Hanna. Many of these men are in a position where it is impossible for them to keep their pledges however much they might so desire. The trusts and the corporations would not have put so much money into the last campaign had they not been certain that they could control matters after the election was over. Mr. Morgan should have considered that it could be possible for these senators to allow the passage of the canal bill, when it was against the interest of the railroads.

"I have no doubt that there has been an agreement made with democratic leaders to allow the Spooner bill to pass, although it is within their power to prevent it. To bunco the democrats on this measure will be just as easy as it was to bunco Mr. Morgan. They will promise to modify it and they will promise to give large appropriations to democratic states. They will tell them that if it don't pass, they will call an extra session and pass it any how—that their opposition will be of no avail, and from what I read on this measure will be played on the democrats, with a little trouble as upon a country bumpkin at a county fair. If the river and harbor bill, which is the vehicle that is to convey this loot to the democrats, is passed—a thing that I very much doubt—there will be constitutional questions raised on the treasury bill device schemes to prevent its delivery.

"I believe Senator Jones to be an honest man, but he has not a single qualification enabling him to meet the shrewd, corporation lawyers, trained in all manner of tricks in contests in the courts before they are sent to the senate. I would not advise an attempt to compete with these sharpers on a ground, but put up a fight to the death against every scheme they inaugurate and leave the consequences to the judgment of the people. There may be much said on the other side, but I believe that if a continuous fight had been made for the ancient principles of the government, from the day that congress opened until it closed, that the American people could have been called back to the old love of liberty which has fired the hearts of four generations of men."

"That letter was written before the river and harbor bill was defeated by being talked to death. Now the charge is openly made that the democrats laid down and allowed the Spooner and Cuban resolutions to be passed by bringing them with large appropriations in the river and harbor bill, when the republicans never intended to pass it. Some of the republican papers are openly boasting about the ease with which they buncoed the democrats, and some of the democratic papers are denouncing their own leaders for the course they pursued.

"It was the receipt of the letter from which the above extract was made that inspired the article which appeared in The Independent of February 28. The first paragraph of that article was as follows. It is repeated here as evidence that the Independent is never lead astray and keeps its readers posted:

"The real crucial point where a fight to death must be made has been reached in the United States senate. The Independent has advocated from beginning that there should be no factional opposition to legislation demanded by the republican majority. If this majority of congress wanted to appropriate a billion dollars let them do it. If they wanted to pass a ship subsidy bill, let them do that. If they desired to create a standing army of a hundred thousand men, let them do that. But this question of the abdication of the power of congress to legislate and the passing of that power over to the president should be fought to the bitter end. We can stand the taxation imposed. The standing army can be reduced at any time by a refusal to vote appropriations to sustain it, but this Philippine business is a horse of another color."

## MCKINLEY'S BARGAIN

He Paid \$20,000,000 for a Shadow to a Party that Didn't Own It and Couldn't Deliver it if He Had.

The Independent having noticed that a good many republicans had come to the conclusion that Mark Twain had gone crazy or had softened of the brain, the only conclusion that any sensible person could come to was that he had been writing something that was very logical and reasonable, so much so that no imperialist republican felt able to answer. The matter was looked up and the article which these gentlemen declared was proof that Mark Twain had become non compos mentis was examined. The said article was printed in the February North-American Review. That the readers of The Independent may judge for themselves whether Mark Twain has gone crazy or not, a portion of that article is here reproduced:

"Our case is simple. On the list of May, Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet. This left the archipelago in the hands of its proper and rightful owners, the Filipino nation. Their army numbered 30,000 men, and they were competent to whip out or starve out the little Spanish garrison; then the people could set up a government of their own devising. Our traditions required that Dewey should now set up his warning sign, and go away. But the master of the game happened to think of another plan—the European plan. He acted upon it. This was, to send out an army—ostensibly to help the native patriots put the finishing touch upon their long and plucky struggle for independence, but really to take their land away from them and keep it. That is, in the interest of progress and civilization. The plan developed, stage by stage, and quite satisfactorily. We entered into a military alliance with the trusting Filipinos, and they hemmed in Manila on the land side, and by their valuable help the place, with its garrison of 8,000 or 10,000 Spaniards, was captured—a thing which we could not have accomplished unaided at that time. We got their help by ingenuity. We knew they were fighting for their independence, and that they had been at it for two years. We knew they supposed that we also were fighting in their worthy cause—just as we had helped the Cubans fight for Cuban independence—and we allowed them to go on thinking so. Until Manila was ours and we could get along without them. Then we showed our hand. Of course, they were surprised—that was natural; surprised and disappointed; disappointed and grieved. They looked upon us as uncharacteristic; foreign to our established traditions. And this was natural, too; for we were only playing the American game in public—in private it was the European. It was neatly done, very neatly, and it bewildered them. They could not understand it; for we had been so friendly—so affectionate—even with those simple-minded patriots. We, our own selves, had brought back out of exile their leader, their hero, their hope, their Washington—Aguinaldo; brought him in a warship, in high honor, under the sacred shelter and hospitality of the flag; brought him back and restored him to his people, and got their moving and glowing gratitude for it. Yes, we had been so friendly to them, and had heartened them up in so many ways! We had lent them guns and ammunition; advised with them; exchanged pleasant courtesies with them; placed our sick and wounded in their kindly care; entrusted our Spanish prisoners to their humane and honest hands; fought shoulder to shoulder with them against 'the common enemy' (our own phrase); praised their courage, praised their gallantry, praised their mercifulness, praised their fine and honorable conduct; borrowed their trenches, borrowed strong positions which they had previously captured from the Spaniards; 'betted' them; lied to them; officially proclaiming that our land and naval forces came to give them their freedom and displace the bad Spanish government—fooled them, used them until we needed them no longer; then derided the sucked orange and threw it away. We kept the positions which we had captured from them, and by and by we moved a force forward and overlapped patriot ground—a clever thought, for we needed trouble, and this would produce it. A Filipino soldier, crossing the ground, where no one had a right to forbid him, was shot by our sentry. The badgered patriots resented this with arms, without wanting to know whether Aguinaldo was his absent, would approve or not. Aguinaldo did not approve; but that availed nothing. What we wanted, in the interest of progress and civilization, was the archipelago, unencumbered by patriots struggling for independence; for war was what we needed. We clinched our opportunity. It is Mr. Chamberlain's case over again—at least in its motive and intention; and we played the game as adroitly as he played it himself."

"At this point in our frank statement of fact to the Person Sitting in Darkness, we should throw in a little trade-tail about the blessings of civilization for a change, and for the refreshment of his spirit—then go on with our tale:

"We and the patriots having captured Manila, Spain's ownership of the archipelago and her sovereignty over it were at an end—obliterated—annihilated—not a rag or shred of either remaining behind. It was then that we conceived the divinely humorous idea of buying both of these scoundrels from Spain! (It is quite safe to confess this to the Person Sitting in Darkness, since neither he nor any other sane person will believe it.) In buying those ghosts for twenty millions, we also contracted to take care of the friars and their accumulations. I think we also agreed to propagate leprosy and

smallpox, but as to this there is doubt. But it is not important; persons afflicted with the friars do not mind other diseases.

"With our treaty ratified, Manila subdued, and our ghosts secured, we had no further use for Aguinaldo and the owners of the archipelago. We forced a war, and we have been hunting America's guest and ally through the woods and swamps ever since."

## Who's Who?

Who rules the islands of the sea? McKinley.  
Who pulls the reins of destiny? McKinley.  
Who is the autocrat and czar, Who governs with a rod of war? Our great and mighty emperor, McKinley.

Who is the power behind the throne? Mark Hanna.  
Who forms an escort to his own? Mark Hanna.

Who buys up everything he sees, Who consents seats to suffrages? Who constitutes the whole blamed cheese? Mark Hanna.

Who is the heir unto the crown? Our Teddy.  
The mighty warrior of renown? Our Teddy.

Who wears a self-knit laurel wreath? Who grins so that his dazzling teeth Flash like a falchion from his sheath? Our Teddy.

Who makes up swell society? The toad-eaters.  
Our codfish aristocracy? The toad-eaters.

Who yell and howl till they are hoarse To see the serried ranks of force, To which our rulers have recourse? The toad-eaters.

Who pull the strings behind the scenes? The trusts.  
Who hope to loot the Philippines? The trusts.

Who get up all this glory show To cover up the deals, you know, By which they gather in the dough? The trusts.

Who stand in silent apathy? The people.  
Who get the husks of liberty? The people.

Who are supposed to rule the land, And yet who cannot understand They're robbed and duped on every hand? The people.

—J. A. Edgerton.

## EVER ONWARD

Populism Invades Europe and is Conquering State After State Even in Republican Strongholds.

At the election held in London the other day the city went populist by an overwhelming majority. London now will own its own waterworks, its city lighting plants, its telephones and many other things that have been private monopolies.

There is not a day when dispatches like the following from St. Joseph, Mich., do not appear in some of the papers:

"Intense interest was manifested by the citizens in the special election held today to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of \$12,000 for the construction of a municipal lighting plant. The fight was bitterly contested between the city and the St. Joseph and Benton Harbor Electric Street Railway and Lighting company, which is owner of the present lighting plant operated in the city. The proposition favoring city ownership of an electric lighting plant was carried by a majority of 443 or 70 votes more than the necessary two-thirds provided by the state law."

The initiative and referendum has taken possession of the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature. By a practically unanimous vote—one member only voting in the negative—that body has passed a bill providing that on petition of 10 per cent of the voters of any city in that state any franchise which may have been granted by the city council shall be submitted to a vote of the people. The committee which had the bill under consideration exempted the city of Milwaukee from the operation of the law, but this amendment was killed in the house after one member had made a sensational speech regarding the corruption existing in the Milwaukee city council and declaring that nowhere in the state was the right of the people to vote on franchises so badly needed as there.

An initiative and referendum bill, relating to state laws only, is pending in the Colorado legislature. It permits a certain percentage of the voters to demand submission to the popular vote at the next succeeding election of any measure already enacted by the legislature; it permits a percentage of the voters to demand new legislation, which must be submitted to popular vote, and it permits the legislature to submit such measures as it pleases, of its own will, to popular vote.

The legislature of Oregon has just decided to submit a similar constitutional amendment to the people of that state.

Everywhere, both in Europe and America, the fundamental principles of populism are being enacted into law. The things for which we were ridiculed and abused six years ago are now defended and taught in the great universities. Aren't you glad that you are a pop?

The Independent wishes to secure an agent and representative for every adjoining and precinct in Nebraska and adjoining states. Liberal pay; easy work. Address with references, THE INDEPENDENT, Lincoln, Neb.

## NOTHING FOR THE WEST

But Thousands of Dollars to Make Navigable Creeks With Six Inches of Water in Them Six Days in the Year.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—In the session of congress just closed the senate fully recognized the national importance of the irrigation movement.

The Indian appropriation bill the senate amended appropriated \$100,000 to complete the surveys and preliminary tests of the foundations for the San Carlos dam in Arizona.

The chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, Mr. Sherman, of New York, defeated it in the house and in conference.

The senate increased the appropriation for irrigation surveys by the geological survey from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The chairman of the house committee on appropriations, Mr. Cannon, with Mr. Moody, defeated this increase in conference.

They declared themselves on the floor of congress in favor of state cessation though it involved a repudiation of the platform of the republican party in the last campaign. That platform declared:

"In further pursuance of the constant policy of the republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories."

These declarations are utterly irreconcilable with state cession.

The senate amendment to the river and harbor bill appropriated about three hundred thousand dollars for reservoirs in Wyoming and South Dakota.

The bill, as it was prepared by the house committee, carried appropriations aggregating \$60,000,000. The senate cut this amount down to \$50,000,000.

Twice the bill was sent to conference and twice Mr. Burton, chairman of the house committee, and the house conferees, refused to concur in the reservoir amendments. They were ready to pour money out of the treasury with reckless wastefulness for work on insignificant creeks and streams in the east, but unwilling to spend a dollar for reservoirs in the west.

They, no doubt, thought the senate would yield, as it did on the Indian bill and the sundry civil bill, but in this instance they reckoned without their host.

The arbitrary and unreasoning opposition of the chairman of the house committee cannot continue for long to stand in the way of the reclamation of the west. The sentiment of the country favors progress, and this sentiment is rising like an ocean tide, slowly it may be, but steadily and surely, and it will sweep away with an irresistible force the opposition of a few men who seem willing to use their temporary power to stultify their party.

But between now and the next session tireless and unceasing work must be done to broaden the influence and extend the organization of the National Irrigation association. Success can only come to this great movement through the widespread campaign of education and organization which this association is carrying on.

## THE REAL FACTS

One Newspaper Man Left Who Has the Courage to Write the Facts and the Enterprise to Get Them.

The Independent long since ceased to rely upon the Associated press for the news of the real transactions taking place in Washington. Until this year there has always been someone there who would try to keep the people informed of what was going on, but it seems that the whole crowd have relapsed into innocuous desuetude. At present there is only one man there that has a particle of snap left in him and he writes for the Voice. He tells the readers of that paper the real facts about the inauguration of our imperial president. From his correspondence the following is quoted:

Republicans inaugurated today the Methodist president who was elected last fall by the great rallying of the church people of the country, and tonight the city is turned over to revelry and wholesale debauchery.

Within the last half hour there have been five or six drunken fights on Pennsylvania avenue. Squads of intoxicated republicans are now marching up and down the streets, holding up peddlers, robbing them of their wares, upsetting peanut stands and committing other similar depredations.

The saloons on Pennsylvania avenue are packed with crowds that in many places extend clear out to the middle of the street.

In the disreputable district 70 or 80 liquor selling brothels are packed with drunken patrons. The crowds in some cases half fill the street in front of the place. They are hammering on windows and doors and clamoring for admission. In front of one dive a porch overloaded with intoxicated republicans has just collapsed.

In the pension office building, where government business has been stopped for many days past to allow preparations for the occasion, the great indignity is now in progress.

The editor of the Naval Service Gazette, in publishing now this conversation with Schley for the first time, adds that the admiral's views have not changed in the least since that day and that the senate, if it so chooses, can satisfy Sampson and his friends by giving him all the titles he wishes, without annoying Schley. With merely "the thanks of congress by name," and a plain bronze medal commemorative of the victory, would the hero of the Santiago victory be satisfied; and without a touch of envy would he see the emoluments of the victory and the title of vice admiral, with the accompanying increase of pay, go to Admiral Sampson.

room, where the initiated can be served with intoxicants just the same as if the president just inaugurated were an ungodly reprobate.

There is not a brothel or dive in all Washington so far as I can learn, that is not decorated from mudsill to rafters with bunting, flags, banners and photographs of the Methodist president.

So far as I can learn, there is not a church in all Washington that is decorated with so much as a five-cent flag.

The old brown steeple of the president's church pierces the sky tonight like a copper lightning rod on a morgue.

During the past few days all of the vacant stores along Pennsylvania avenue have been taken up with "Turkish Dance Houses," "Oriental Palaces," "Paris by Gaslight" dives, "Oriental Attractions," Gay Burlesques, "Faded" and "loud-mouthed" patriots, bawling out a list of smutty things within and crowds of small boys standing by trying to borrow enough money from each other to see the show.

Tomorrow night a "grand Sacred Concert" is to be held at the "Bijou," a joint where unclean performances are habitually held, the nature of which are periodically reported to the chief of police. They might as well be reported to Balaam's Ass.

Following the "Sacred Concert" Sunday night at the Bijou, the fete of Monday will occur. The features as told in advance by the daily papers are suggestive of civilization.

Forty couples of "Toddy" Roosevelt advertised to attend.

Mrs. McKinley will wear a fifty-dollar prize bonnet.

A battalion of native Porto Rico troops will follow close upon the inaugural chariot.

Bessie Mulhall, the "she cowboy," is advertised to lead a band of cowboys through the streets.

Badges are being worn with a beer bottle attached with such inscriptions as "When I Am Full, Send Me Home" with a line left blank for the wearer's address.

The indorsement of the Methodist bishop to which Mr. Johnson refers was as follows:

"I fully believe that President McKinley is one of the best and purest and bravest men I ever knew, but I believe him to be a worthy successor of Abraham Lincoln and that his name will shine in history as one of the greatest presidents this nation ever had. I believe that every cause that has its root in the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount will be helped to victory and success by his re-election."—Bishop Charles C. McCabe, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the Chicago Times-Herald, October 31, 1900.

In the beginning of this fight the populists kept two correspondents at Washington to send out the news that was suppressed. In those days the party had the facts and were full of fight. Now populist members of congress do not seem to think that it is of any importance for their supporters to have the news. The old pop farmers will have to do as they did in the beginning—keep up and send some good newspaper men down there at the beginning of the next congress so he can keep them posted as to the facts.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY

All He Asks is a Bronze Medal and the Thanks of Congress.

The editor of the Naval Service Gazette comes forward with the statement that he had a conversation with the admiral on board the Brooklyn the day after Cervera's fleet was destroyed. When Schley was congratulated on the previous day's victory, says the editor, the commodore (as he then was) disclaimed his right to any special credit for what he simply called the performance of his duty; but what he was chiefly delighted at was that the American fleet was in such a state of preparation as to make the winning of the battle so easy. A third person who was present at the time said to Schley:

"Of course, you'll get a substantial reward for yesterday's work; but if I could name your own reward, what would you have from the president and congress?"

After saying that it was not for him to measure the value of what had been done, and reflecting a little while, the commodore, still according to the editor of the Naval Service Gazette, who was present, said:

"I would suggest this as a good and sufficient reward: Let the president or congress have struck off bronze medals commemorating the victory. Let one be given to every officer and man who participated in the battle, one of these medals to go to me. I would value it highly. You know, I don't believe in special medals of gold and silver; just plain bronze medals—for all alike. Then there is one more reward which I would like. It would mean much to me. It is 'the thanks of congress by name.' That's all I expect; all I hope for. With it and my own consciousness of duty done, I shall be satisfied."

The editor of the Naval Service Gazette, in publishing now this conversation with Schley for the first time, adds that the admiral's views have not changed in the least since that day and that the senate, if it so chooses, can satisfy Sampson and his friends by giving him all the titles he wishes, without annoying Schley. With merely "the thanks of congress by name," and a plain bronze medal commemorative of the victory, would the hero of the Santiago victory be satisfied; and without a touch of envy would he see the emoluments of the victory and the title of vice admiral, with the accompanying increase of pay, go to Admiral Sampson.

## WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

RECEIPTS.  
Previously acknowledged.....\$24 69  
To Tuesday evening..... 101 35

Total.....\$246 04

COUNTY OFFICERS.  
Previously acknowledged.....\$ 58 66  
(No receipts this week.)

LEGISLATORS.  
Previously acknowledged.....\$ 11 00  
(No receipts this week.)

PRECINCT COMMITTEEMEN.  
Previously acknowledged.....\$109 55  
E. K. Reece, Greenwood..... 2 00  
Seth B. Bower, 25c; M. D. Kerns, 50c; Andrew Rouse, 25c; E. K. Reece, \$1.

E. W. Smith, Valley, Polk.....\$ 7 40  
(25c each except where noted)  
Geo. Woods, C. Karney, Jas. Dunn, J. F. Lutke, B. McCormick, W. Karney, L. Schuster, L. E. Hoy, D. A. Benson, C. R. Clark, L. H. Gless, C. R. Timm, A. A. Wieseman, Will Peglow, Joe Wieseman, J. V. Benson, E. W. Smith, Geo. Conkling, 5c;

Pat Dwyer, 20c; J. F. Timm, 50c; C. E. Wamsley, 50c; L. Timmy \$1. M. Horst, 50c.  
Fred Bittinger, Martin, York.....\$ 6 70  
Ralph H. Hall, Millard, Douglas, 2 50  
Ralph H. Hall, \$1.50; Otto Weis, 50c; Henry Kruse, 50c; John Hollenbeck, 50c; Bert Hutehinson, 50c; Chris Goldstead, 50c; (\$1.50 retained for time collecting.)

J. F. Robinson, Stanton.....\$ 2 00  
STATE COMMITTEEMEN AND STATE OFFICERS.  
Previously acknowledged.....\$ 71 50  
(No receipts this week.)

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS.  
(Contributions of 25 cents each, unless otherwise specified.)

ADAMS—Previously acknowledged, \$2.25; "Populist," Hastings.

ANTELOPE—Previously acknowledged, \$4; Jesse Peterson, Neligh; list of six \$1. A. Olson, (C. W. Priestly, Clem Reno, A. H. Norwood, W. H. Dunham, A. J. Stoll), all Oakdale; J. A. Blackburn, Royal.

BOONE—Previously acknowledged, \$5.10; Dr. D. E. Sabin, Aihlon; W. W. Baker, Loretto; Arno Thisthammer, Newman Grove.

BUFFALO—A. L. Fitch, Watertown, 50c.  
BURT—Previously acknowledged, \$6.05; J. M. Houser, Bertha, 50c; A. G. Davis, Jacob Snyder, Tekamah.

BUTLER—Previously acknowledged, \$5.08; list of six by J. C. Brown, \$1. (M. Cartwright, \$1; J. H. Brown, 50c; J. H. Conner, \$1; W. C. Brown, 50c; O. Conner, \$1; Brainerd; N. J. Pressall, C. D. Allen, Rising City; D. L. Sylvester, Surprise; C. H. Challis, Ulysses.

CASS—Previously acknowledged, \$1.75; M. H. Shoemaker, Union, 50c.  
CHERRY—"Democrat, Cody, 50c.  
CLAY—Previously acknowledged, \$2.25; H. J. Brandenburg, Dewees, 50c; G. F. Smith, inland, 30c; J. A. Johnson, J. F. Anthes, 50c, Sutton.

CUMING—Previously acknowledged, \$3.50; J. E. Spencer, Mike Farran, Beemer; Alfred J. Peterson, 50c, West Point.

CUSTER—Previously acknowledged, \$1; W. H. Mauk, Berwyn; Jas. P. Robinson, Lomax; J. E. Hill, Cortland; Alex. Pirnie, Weissert.

DIXON—R. C. Caulk (Farm Implements), Allen; J. P. Rockwell, Dakota City; L. Morrow, 50c, Dixon.

FILLMORE—L. R. Hoag, 50c, Carlisle; F. Skipton, G. W. Smith, J. E. Westcott, Geneva.

GAGE—Fred Cook, J. E. Hill, Cortland; Scott McFarland, Liberty; "Cash," Lewis Fink, Gerd Gerdes, 30c, Wynome.

GARFIELD—"Populist," Burwell.

HALL—"Two Populists," 50c, Grand Island.

HAMILTON—D. E. Burkey, 50c, Giltner.

HARLAN—"Do Everson (attorney), Alma; "Cash," 50c, Republican City. Holt—Seth Woods, Atkinson.  
HOWARD—Ole Nielsen, 50c, Nysted.  
JEFFERSON—Carl Sonderegger (German Nurseries), Beatrice; list of eight by J. P. Batten (LeRoy Payne, G. J. Joslin, J. E. Sweet, U. Keeler, J. W. Carmony, Ed Hawkes, T. E. Babco, J. E. Elliott; "Populist," G. B. Clark, Jud Clark, "Cash," 50c; George B. Galbraith (Jansen Nurseries