

Warriors' Alliance.

AND NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.



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THE FREE WOOL BILL.

The Principles of National Taxation Discussed From an Alliance Standpoint.

Speech of Hon. W. A. McKeighan in the House of Representatives April 6, 1892.

Mr. McKEIGHAN said: Mr. CHAIRMAN: Owing to the fact that my time is limited, it is not my purpose to enter into any general discussion of the tariff question at this time.

I have never been able to bring myself to believe that it is the business of our people, believing as I do that the men who are trained in the school of actual experience know better how to conduct and regulate their own business than the members of this or any other congress know how to regulate it for them.

Taxation is to levy and collect from the people a sufficient amount of money to pay the necessary expenses of our government. Of this kind of taxation I do not complain, but, sir, when the United States government lays its heavy hand on my business for the purpose of building up the business of some one else or takes a single cent from my family for the use and benefit of another family I feel that the government is going beyond its business and all laws having that end in view should be promptly repealed on the grounds that we have equal rights.

I shall support this bill for the same reason that I support the Michigan bill. Mr. BURROWS gave for my support it, that is because he thought its passage would lead to a general reduction of our present high tariff taxes on the goods for which the agricultural classes are exchanging their products. I shall support this bill for the reason that it proposes to place the tax on the manufacturer of woolen goods on the free list, thereby enabling our manufacturers to produce cheap goods. And for another reason, that it proposes to make a very material reduction of the protective duties on the finished products, thereby bringing the price of the goods to the people and making it possible for the people to purchase goods at a price which is not excessive.

Why should eight or nine families in Nebraska be compelled to pay a tax on wool for the benefit of the one or two men who insist on keeping sheep, that gentlemen on this floor tell us they can not and will not keep unless we continue to submit to taxation for their benefit?

This bill strikes off the compensatory duties granted the woolen manufacturers on account of the present tax on wool.

I am for this bill for another reason, that it strikes off the odious specific duties which were designed to prevent American consumers from getting the full measure of benefit that would naturally come to them by reason of improved machinery or greater skill in the manufacture of woolen goods.

I support this bill for the reason that it provides for a great reduction of the taxes on the cheaper grades of mixed wool and cotton goods commonly worn by the farmer and laboring classes. The farmer of Nebraska wears these heavy mixed goods in the winter months while he looks after his stock or markets his grain in our inclement winter weather. He cannot afford to wear the higher priced all-wool goods; they are among the things that this protective system have placed among the luxuries.

This bill proposes to place a better grade of goods within the reach of our people; it proposes that our people shall be better clothed at a less expense; for this reason it is opposed by the manufacturing class, and for this reason it ought to receive the sanction and support of every friend of the people.

Any man who votes against this measure thinking that by taxing the cheaper goods we will thereby compel our people to wear all-wool clothing, he will do well to consider that the great mass of our people can not afford to pay for that class of goods, and that to prevent them from getting better clothing; it is a vote to continue to force the farmer to sell in a free trade market, and to buy his clothing in a market rendered dear by a heavy tax. It is a vote to compel the snopworkers of this country to buy their goods in the market, which they have to compete with the laborers of nearly every civilized country, who come here and enter into competition with American laborers on our own shores and in our own shops.

This is the reason that the farmers and workingmen cannot hope to be able to clothe their families in the purple and fine woollens worn by the families of the men who are here to lobby against the passage of this bill. The passage of this measure will increase the value of our farm products by lessening the tax on the goods for which we exchange them, and for this reason it should receive the support of all the Representatives of the agricultural sections of the south and west without regard to party.

I and the people that I represent are in favor of a system of national taxation that will compel the man who possesses \$1,000,000 worth of property to pay more money for the support of the government than it compels the man to pay who only has \$2,000 worth of property. [Loud applause.] Any system of taxation that does not do this is not a just and equitable system.

Gentlemen on this floor have been talking about a tariff system that will be equal and protect all alike. Such talk is the silliest kind of silly twaddle. Any system of tariff that takes \$1 from the farmer and brings him back but 50 cents, has robbed him of 50 cents.

applause.] All that we owe to this government is our loyal support and our just proportion of the money necessary to pay its current expenses. This we are ready and willing to pay.

Mr. ALLEN. Why you are a straight democrat. [Laughter.] Mr. McKEIGHAN. No, sir; I am glad that you mentioned it, for I have talked with men in this house who claimed to be democrats, and they are willing to vote for a reduction of tariff taxes on everything not produced in their own districts. [Laughter.] Let me say to you, my friend, that if the democratic party proposes to reform the tariff in that way most of the present members of the party will have been gathered to their fathers before the tariff is reformed. [Laughter.] When you ask members from the state of Wisconsin to vote to put lumber on the free list, and refuse to reduce the tax on machinery and saws, how do you expect them to be consistent?

I wish to say that I mean no disrespect to the defenseless dead, when I tell you that I am not a democrat. I belong to a party that believes in equal and exact justice before the law. And I tell you here and now that we will have more than 9 members in the next congress. A party that does not think that it is the business of the government to take from the earnings of one man and give it to another. [Applause.]

There is no tariff reform in that kind of legislation. [Loud applause.] I think God that the threats of a sugar manufacturer will not deter any member of the Nebraska delegation from standing in this house and saying that we are willing to pay taxes to support the government, but we are not willing to pay a single cent of tribute to a manufacturer of sugar or to a manufacturer of twine. When the democratic party puts itself in harmony with the tolling masses then and till then will it be entitled to the support of the people of the country. [Loud applause.]

You have failed to control this government for the reason that you have failed when duty called to heroic action. A new political party has entered the field. It demands a reform of our transportation system that will protect our people from the extortions of the great railway corporations; it demands the restoration of silver to its old-time place in the currency of the country, and that every dollar of money shall be issued and controlled by the government and that it shall be all alike a legal tender; it demands a graded income tax and the complete overthrow of the present vicious system of tariff spoliation that build up the protected barons who rob our laboring classes under the form of law and convert the great nationalities of society. When these wrongs are righted, when these shackles are stricken from the limbs of the industrial classes of America, then, and not till then will the Alliance die out. Until these reforms are accomplished the people will be in a state of agitation, even though it may disturb the too sensitive nerves of those who cry out about "anarchists" and "calamity howlers."

When the people ask for the free coinage of silver, the opposition to it predict the most direful calamity. When the people ask for a proper regulation of interstate commerce, the cry of calamity is loud and long; when we ask that the hand of the tariff robber be taken from the pockets of our people, the cry of these aristocratic "calamity howlers" goes up like the howling of a pack of hungry wolves in a graveyard.

The people of this country do not hesitate to contadit themselves or to distort the facts in the economic history of the world in their attempts to prove that it is a good thing to compel one class of our people to pay tribute to another class, and that all the evils that have befallen the country since the refusal of the "wicked free traders" to allow these pious protected patriots to put their hands into the pockets of a long-suffering people.

Year by year this farce of protecting the American laborer goes on; year after year the burden of protection is piled into the congressional circus ring, "the hand begins to play," and gentlemen in masks ride him in full view of an audience that would enjoy the show better if it cost them less.

A WEDDING RECALLS A DUEL.

A Duellist Marries the Wife of His Old Adversary After Many Years. PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—John C. Hecksher, one of the most prominent society men and millionaires of New York and Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, a grass widow of the most exclusive New York set, were quietly married at the Hotel Stratford. The bride was the daughter of the famous broker and wit, William Travers.

His Eye Knocked Out. COLUMBUS, Ind., April 26.—Frank Garritt, Al Crane and John Grambo, young toughs of this city, assaulted the Rev. Father Constantine Carist Valmer attempted to arrest them. They showed fight and dealt him several blows. He finally rallied, and in time knocked them down. With the assistance of other officers the three were lodged in jail fearfully bruised. Frank Garritt lost an eye in the fight.



GOES WITH THE PEOPLE

Congressman Wynn of Georgia is Ready to Go With His People into the New Party.

The News in Other States—Georgia Fully in Line—Alabama Coming, and "Still There's More to Follow."

Col. Tom Wynn, congressman from Georgia, has seen the error of his way. He has tried democracy once more and found no balm in Gilead for the ills of his people. Hence he turns toward the great party of the future, and sets a pattern for other honest men. The following is Colonel Wynn's statement for publication:

"In my opinion the financial question is the great and overshadowing question before the American people, and through its rightful solution the people look for that relief which they so much need and in which they are so deeply interested. The first measure reported to congress looking to financial reform and which has been discussed was the bill for the free coinage of silver, known as the Bland bill. To that bill I gave my hearty support in a speech delivered on the 22d of March. I favored the bill, not as a complete remedy by any means for the evils that affect the people, but because I considered it a step in the right direction and would indicate the purpose of the democratic party to meet the demands of the people in the line of financial reform.

If the present house, with its overwhelming majority, ignores the great financial questions, which it has done by the defeat of the Bland silver bill, with its slight concessions towards financial reform, it can well be imagined what its action will be on the demand of the people for the abolition of national banks and the issue of treasury notes sufficient to raise the per capita circulation to \$50, as our people are demanding. What favorable action can be expected on our subtreasury bill or the loan of money by the government on farm products? I must confess to you I see no indication on the part of the house of representatives to make a single concession to the people on the line of their demands, and it is with sorrow that I have to admit the fact, because I have believed that all needed reforms will come through the democratic party in time.

I did not expect that all our demands would be obtained at once, because all reform in our national legislation moves slowly. In the light of recent developments I cannot close my eyes to the fact that the money power of this country absolutely controls both political parties of the east and there is no possible hope of that wing of the party giving the people any relief. Indeed, I can see no difference between the eastern democrats and eastern republicans on the financial issues.

do so to me and more also if aught but death part me and thee."

THE MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA. The sub-alliances are indorsing the St. Louis convention.

That means that many alliance men, unless shown the error or their ways, are going into the third party.

Editor Irwin of the Southern Alliance Farmer, is authoritatively for the statement that of the 2,300 sub-alliances in the state over 1,000 have indorsed the St. Louis conference, and that but three of those so far heard from have refused to indorse that convention.

The returns seem to give great consolation to the third party men, and if one-half they claim be true they have a right to be happy.

Editor Irwin of the Southern Alliance Farmer, says: "It is just paralyzing how the alliances are going into the third party. Out of over 2,000 alliances reported only three have failed to indorse the St. Louis conference. And still they are coming. I believe that when they are all heard from there won't be enough dissenting alliances to count.

You may put this down—the Georgia alliance is going into the third party. Not only the alliances is going into it, but the workmen in the cities and professional and business men are joining in. Why, three prominent lawyers of Atlanta told me that they were in sympathy with the movement and had joined the party."—Atlanta Constitution.

THE SITUATION IN ALABAMA. The alliance movement is strong in Alabama, but up to the present time it has worked within the democratic party. Two years ago [Kolb], the alliance candidate for governor, was barely defeated after a long contest in the democratic convention. He is again a candidate for the same office and will undoubtedly be defeated again by a smaller majority. There is a terribly bitter contest on now, and it is thought that Kolb and his friends will bolt the party and come solidly into the people's party. A newspaper correspondent from that state says that in eight out of nine congressional districts there will be people's party candidates for congress and they will be there to fight for success.

Parties and Principles. Though parties may change, degenerate or die, principles never do. They are as immutable as time itself. Parties are only transitory—mere machines to carry out principles and enact them into law. The moment they fail to do this they are useless, and only serve to clog the wheels of advancing civilization.

Parties are here to-day, and gone to-morrow. Principles are eternal. Parties are the means; Principles are the end. Parties may become corrupt; Principles never. Parties "are of the earth, earthly;" Principles are divine. —National Reformer.

The Skeleton in the Closet. Congress has a skeleton in its closet, and its name is Financial Reform. It is supposed to be securely kept under lock and key, but sometimes the dread spectre manages to evade the vigilance of its keepers and stalks the floors of congress in grim insistence. Then pallid fear seizes democrats and republicans alike and with bated breath and knocking knees they brace one another up to crowd back the hateful thing into its abiding place. Its appearances are becoming distressingly frequent and it is evident that here is a ghost that will not be laid.—Virginia Sun.

WANAMAKER TESTIFIES.

Examined as to Alleged Violations of the Civil Service Law.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Decisions Handed Down By that High Tribunal on Important Cases—Central American Republics to Form a Federation—Gossip.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The house committee on reform in the civil service began its investigation into the allegations that the civil service law has been violated by the federal officials at Baltimore. The resolution under which the committee is proceeding recites in the preamble that Theodore Roosevelt, the civil service commissioner, in May, 1891, reported to the civil service committee that a number of federal office holders in Baltimore took an active part in the primaries and spent money for political expenses, and as they admitted violating the United States civil service statutes, the punishment for which is dismissal from office and imprisonment; that the commission on Roosevelt's findings recommended to the president the dismissal of the guilty officials, and the Civil Service Reform association of Baltimore called attention to the fact that no official action has been taken in consequence. Therefore the committee is directed to ascertain whether any of the guilty officials are in office and whether they have been indicted or prosecuted.

Postmaster General Wanamaker was the first witness. Chairman Andrew briefly reviewed the purpose of the investigation, stating that twenty-one of the officials violating the law were in the Baltimore postoffice. He asked if any of these persons were still in office or had been indicted.

The postmaster general replied that all were still in the employ of the government and none had been indicted. He said that the postmaster asserted that an injustice had been done the office holders in Mr. Roosevelt's report, and witness thereupon ordered an investigation by the postoffice inspectors, who reported: "It is our opinion that the facts do not justify the dismissal of the employees or any one of them for the violation of the civil service laws as charged." The employees in the case, said the witness, were poor men, soldiers and sons of soldiers, and the amount of their contributions was not much larger than the sum that would be required to pay for printing the report of the civil service commission.

Mr. Postmaster, a member of the committee, asked of what use was the civil service commission if the heads of departments had authority to go behind the commission's report and direct investigations on their own account.

The postmaster general replied that it was the first information given to him that the civil service commission or any other had control of departments independent of his head, and could step in and order dismissals of its own sweet will.

Mr. Andrew asked the postmaster general if an employee who had made no statement in April and another at a subsequent time, contradicting absolutely his former statements, ought to be retained in office.

Mr. Wanamaker said that he did not think any untruthful person ought to be employed, but he called attention to the fact that nineteen of the men contended that they did not say the words attributed to them. He would not keep a dishonest person in his employ, but he referred to the fact that a man might say that he had done something and had told no person that he had not.

Mr. Wanamaker admitted that he had not read all of the inspector's report.

Peter House, John Fishberg, a negro, Robert Eastman and Dick Miller, all young men, were thrown out of a boat while sailing on Bear Lake, Wisconsin. Miller alone escaped.

VARIOLID IN DETROIT.

Brought There by an Immigrant Family Just Arrived from Germany. DETROIT, April 26.—A case of varioloid has been discovered by the city physicians in an immigrant family that arrived here recently. The patient is Minnie Rhoda, an 8-year-old German girl, and the physicians think she must have been suffering from the disease for eight days.

Although the child is not in a dangerous condition herself, the case is of great importance from the fact that varioloid is as contagious as smallpox and that the many people who have been exposed to it through little Minnie are liable to be seized with that disease. The family in which the case has been discovered came from Germany on the steamer Weimar, which arrived at Baltimore fifteen days ago. The child has been removed to the pest house, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

The Theosophists. CHICAGO, April 26.—After holding three long and busy sessions the national convention of Theosophists adjourned. The executive committee for the ensuing year was chosen. "Is it reasonable to believe in Mahatmas?" was the subject of a long discussion at the morning session. One skeptical lady wanted to know why these sages were always located beyond the Himalaya mountains. Mr. Judge replied that it was necessary that they should be secluded, and that such seclusion would be impossible in this country because of the reporters, who would hunt them to death and worm every secret from them.

VENEZUELA'S WAR.

Government Troops Again Routed by the Revolutionists—Palacio Preparing for Flight. MARACAIBO, Venezuela, April 26.—The Federalists have fought another battle with the government troops and again scored a victory. The fight occurred in the plains near Valencia. Details of the losses on both sides have not yet been received here, but the encounter is said to have been accompanied by the usual number of desertions from Palacio's ranks to those of the enemy. The rout of the government forces near Palito the other day has further strengthened the cause of the revolutionists and reports reach this city of the spread of the rebellion in both eastern and western states.

The capital is in a greater state of alarm at present than at any time since the rebellion began. The foes of the administration are growing bolder in their denunciation of its acts. Palacio is well aware of the perils of the situation. It is pretty safe to say that should Crespo and his combined armies, which are said to number about ten thousand men, ever fight their way across the state of Carabobo Palacio will promptly attempt to put into execution his well planned flight out of the republic.

Strikers in Trouble. CHICAGO, April 26.—George Schurk and Reynold Forsterling, striking German printers, assaulted, two non-union printers and were placed under arrest. Three other strikers were arrested for creating a disturbance in The Abend Post office. The stereotyping machinery of The Tagblatt and The Abend Post were tampered with and badly damaged.

Ball Voting in Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, April 26.—A third attempt to complete the city's representation in the legislature proved futile and another trial will take place within ten days. The vote was light, being 1,500 less than at the second attempt. Nine representatives are to be chosen.

CONGRESSIONAL. The Senate. WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the senate Mr. Saunders asked for the consideration of the resolution directing the president to subscribe \$50,000 in the name of the people of the United States toward the Grant memorial when he shall be satisfied that the Memorial association has \$50,000 already in its treasury. Mr. Berry objected, and the resolution was referred.

Mr. Cooke of Texas then addressed the senate on the silver question. He took strong grounds in favor of free silver and commented severely upon the attitude of Mr. Cleveland upon this question. He contends that free coinage was the proper platform of the Democracy as opposed to the Republican party and denounced those who proposed to organize a third party on this issue.

In the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, April 26.—The supreme court in the case growing out of the insolvency of the Wabash railroad, decided that the receivers were not obliged to pay returns on non-paying lines leased to the Wabash at the time the road became bankrupt, nor to make such claims preferred ones.

The United States supreme court held that there was no penalty imposed by the oleomargarine act upon dealers who refused to neglect to keep the books and make the monthly returns of receipts and sales of oleomargarine required by regulations issued under the provisions of the act by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Plan for a Reunion. WASHINGTON, April 26.—The bureau of American republics is informed that the plan for the reunion of the five republics of Central America into a single confederation has been again revived, this time by the republic of Salvador.

Silver Purchases. WASHINGTON, April 26.—The treasury department purchased 350,000 ounces of silver as follows: Fifty thousand at 87.10c, 80,000 at 87.15c and 250,000 at 87.15c per ounce. The offers were 519,000 ounces. The silver purchased for the month aggregated 3,796,000 ounces.

The Rush Awaiting Orders. WASHINGTON, April 26.—The revenue cutter Rush has been ordered to Port Townsend to await further orders (the sailing instructor) before proceeding to Bering sea.

KANSAS RATE PROBLEM.

The Wholesale Grocers Present Their Side of the Fight. THEY GIVE SOME FIGURES.

A Bitter Controversy Over Freight Rates. Complaints of Discrimination—Lake and Rail Lines at War—Steamers for the Missouri River.

KANSAS CITY, April 26.—The wholesale grocers of Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina and Arkansas City, Kan., have issued a circular explaining their side of the fight now going on in Kansas against freight rate discriminations. They say that the true nature of the warfare has never been properly presented to the public, and that wilful misrepresentations of the case have been made. They give illustrations of discriminations in the following words:

The exact distance from New Orleans to Wichita, via Fort Scott, Kan., is 930 miles. Of this through distance, the New Orleans railroads haul a car of sugar to Fort Scott, a distance of 788 miles (or over four-fifths of the entire haul), and charge 30c per cwt. At Fort Scott the sugar is delivered to the Kansas line (the Missouri Pacific railway), which hauls it to Wichita, a distance of 157 miles, and less than one-fifth of the entire haul, and insists upon charging 30c per cwt., making the through freight charge to Wichita 60c per cwt. It will be readily seen from the above figures that the discrimination against the Fort Scott and Wichita, and hence it was that the railroad commissioners of Kansas ordered the Kansas railroads to lower their freight rates into some proportion to the charge made by the New Orleans lines.

Again, the Santa Fe railway company hauls New Orleans sugar direct through Arkansas City and Wichita to Kansas City and only charges the Kansas City merchant 30c per cwt., while if they drop the car at Wichita the Wichita merchant is compelled to pay 60c, although the distance to Wichita is 211 miles less than to Kansas City. Again, the Santa Fe and Union Pacific companies haul sugar from San Francisco through Hutchinson, Salina and Wichita to Kansas City, charging the Kansas City merchants 65c, and the interior merchants \$1.01 per cwt., although the distance to the interior cities of Kansas is 350 miles shorter.

The hearing at Wichita takes place to-day and some effort will be made to solve the Kansas rate problem, which has caused more bad feeling than any western rate matter for years past.

Lake and Rail Lines at War. PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—President Roberts talked freely concerning the recent cut in coal rates and future plans of the Pennsylvania Railway company. The company only reduced its rate on coal to that charged by its competitors. The general outlook points to lower rates. The action of the lake and rail lines in establishing a very low rate has precipitated the cut on all the rail lines, and if the other lines want any of the business they must establish a very low rate so as to be able to compete with the lake and rail routes. The fight between the two carriers is found to come and it looks as if this was the beginning.

Steamers for the Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26.—The steamer Libbie Conger, formerly an upper Mississippi packet, arrived here, and will at once ply the Missouri above St. Louis. The first cargo down will be grain on a 10 cent rate, and will be transferred to the St. Louis City and Northern. Another boat and two barges are en route from St. Louis.

CALLED RAUM A LIAR. Lively Row During the Progress of the Pension Bureau Inquiry. WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the Raum investigation General Raum denied making a statement to Congressman Enloe in a private conversation. Mr. Enloe sprang up, called General Raum a liar, and seized a sponge glass which he endeavored to throw but was prevented by Congressman Cooper. General Raum also sprang up and responded furiously, but hostilities were finally prevented.

Business Education in Europe. PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The committee appointed by the American Bankers' association at its last meeting in New Orleans to select some one to investigate the methods of business education in Europe has invited Professor Edmund J. James of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, to undertake the work.

Want More Surplus. NEW YORK, April 26.—The United States Express company will not pay any dividend in May. Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the president, readily admitted to a reporter: "We have already declared," he said, "to pass dividend again, not because we have not earned one, but because we think it better to increase the surplus."

South Dakota World's Fair Interests. RAPID CITY, S. D., April 26.—Mrs. William Duff Haynie, president of the board, issued a call for a meeting of the ladies' World's fair commission to be held at Huron on May 2. The men commissioners will meet at the same time and place, to provide, if possible, for a South Dakota exhibit at the World's fair.

Five Men Injured. JOLIET, Ill., April 26.—A freight train ran into a construction train on the Rock Island road. Five men were injured, three so badly that they were taken to the St. Joseph's hospital.

Goschen Is Ill. LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Balfour announced to the house of commons that on account of the illness of Mr. Goschen the budget could not be taken up before Thursday. By resolution the opening of the debate was deferred accordingly.

Victoria at Darmstadt. BERLIN, April 26.—Queen Victoria arrived at Darmstadt and was received by her grandson, the grand duke, and other members of the ducal family.