

—THE—  
**ALLIANCE - INDEPENDENT**  
Consolidation of the  
**Farmers Alliance of Nebraska Independent**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.**  
Cor. 11th and M Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

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**N. I. P. A.**

OUR AVERAGE  
Circulation for Six Months  
Ending Sept. 29th,  
22,034.

**Publishers Announcement.**  
The subscription price of the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT is \$1.00 per year, invariably in advance. Paper will be promptly discontinued at expiration of time paid for unless we receive orders to continue.  
AGENTS in soliciting subscriptions should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper postage given. Blanks for return subscriptions, return envelopes, etc., can be had on application to this office.  
ALWAYS sign your name. No matter how often you write us do not neglect this important matter. Every week we receive letters with incomplete addresses or without signatures and it is sometimes difficult to locate them.  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Subscribers wishing to change their postoffice address must always give their former as well as their present address when change will be promptly made. Address all letters and make all remittances payable to THE ALLIANCE PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.

**NOW IS THE TIME**

To Renew Your Subscription, and Get The Alliance-Independent Free for 3 Weeks.

**STAND BY THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE,**

And Support the Paper That Fights Your Battles—You Can't Afford to Miss a Single Issue.

The success of the people's movement depends largely on the faithful and liberal support of the papers that advocate its principles. The liberal support the people have given THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT during the past year has enabled it to make the greatest campaign fight in its history.

We are not going to stop because the campaign is over. We are going right on with the fight. All we ask is a continuation of this liberal support.

**WE MUST EDUCATE**

The voters if we would increase our strength. We have never heard of a "constant reader" of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT going back to the old parties. The loyal independent workers can do nothing that will help our cause more than to increase our list of readers. And now is the best time to do it.

The farmers and laboring men have their best opportunity to read in the long evenings of the fall and winter months.

To induce all our old subscribers to renew, and to secure a large number of new subscribers, we make the following

**LIBERAL OFFER:**

For one dollar we will send THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT till January 1st, 1894; in clubs of five or more for 80 cents. Hoping to hear a prompt and liberal response to this offer we are

Yours for justice,  
THE ALLIANCE PUB. CO.,  
Lincoln, Neb.

**OUR NEXT ISSUE.**

The next issue of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT will contain a number of very important articles among which are the following:

"The Unification of the West and South," by W. L. Greene.  
"The legal right of the People to Establish maximum railroad rates," by the editor.  
"What is Money," by several correspondents.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.**

Our readers are cordially invited to send in short letters for publication. What we prefer in the way of correspondence is short news letters, and brief discussions. It is seldom we can use long treatises, no matter how well written they may be.

If you think your subscription is well nigh expired don't wait for a notice, but send in your renewal at once.

If Paddock should by any means be re-elected the corporations will have a faithful servant in the United States senate for the next six years, and the people will have to foot the bills.

OUR extended article on the monetary conference is the completest report yet published. It is made up from the most reliable press reports, and is published without coloring except that we have italicized a few words here and there to call special attention to them.

THE coming meeting of the State Alliance will be held in the central part of the state where the last one should have been held. It is to be hoped that the alliances in the western part of the state will show their appreciation of the fact by turning out in

**LEGISLATIVE ECONOMY.**

Economy should be the rule of the next legislature, no matter what party controls it. Especially should this be true if the independents have a voice in the control of the two houses. There is no use denying the fact that two years ago the independents fell far short of the mark they should have reached in the matter of economy. It is true that they did far better than previous legislatures. But that is not enough. The record of the republican party in Nebraska is a poor yard-stick for a reform party to measure its record by.

The legislature of 1891 had too many employees. Employees were put on the pay roll before they were needed, and kept there after they were no longer needed. Employees were paid for double time when they did not deserve it. Committees, which didn't need clerks, had them. It is safe to say that the last senate could have been run just as well with half the number of employees, and the house with two-thirds the number it actually employed.

Again there is just as much room for economy in making the general appropriations. Two years ago many large appropriations were needed for extraordinary purposes. Nothing of the kind is needed this winter.

Governor Boyd has done one excellent service to the state: He has demonstrated that the state institutions can be run (with honest officers and employees) for a little over one-half as much as has been squandered on them in past years. In 1891, the farmer legislators had nothing to guide them but the estimates made up by republican officials. Now they have something better.

If a combination should be formed by the independents and democrats for the organization of the legislature, one of its fundamental ideas should be economy. A combination on any other basis will be a detriment instead of an advantage to the independent party.

**PROVERBS.**

Stand by the man who is true to thy cause. Forsake him not in the day of adversity.

Beware of the contentious man. He loveth argument better than truth. He is a knave that would rob thee of thy time and temper. Give him a wide berth.

Blessed is the man who hath a light heart and a clear conscience. He maketh his fellowmen better and happier.

Watch the man who saith "every man has his price," for verily he measureth others by himself.

The hypocrite saith: "I am thy friend, confide in me." Then he hieth away to thine enemy and repeateth what thou hast said. Verily, of all men in the world he is most to be despised.

Beware of the schemer who lieth still till he sees which way the people are moving, and then cutteth across lots to get at the head of the procession.

Beware of the deceitful man who looketh intently in one direction while he planneth to move in another.

Wouldst thou be respected? Then hold up thy head and show that thou thinkest well of thyself.

When a traitor dieth and goeth to his long home, even the devil himself feels ashamed of his company.

**SUGGESTIONS.**

Independents, make it a point to see your representatives and senators-elect before they come to Lincoln. Talk with them. Tell them what you expect of them. Warn them against the dangers that beset their legislative pathway. Stiffen their spinal columns. Give them words of encouragement. Make them feel that you expect good things of them and that you will give them full credit for what they do. If you can't see your members, write to them. It would be an excellent idea for independents to get together in mass meetings and appoint legislative committees to be in Lincoln at the opening of the session. This can do no possible harm and may do great good. Every thing should be done to keep the members of the legislature in close touch with the people at home.

**FRANCE'S CANAL SYSTEM.**

The following very interesting description of France's great canal system is going the rounds of the press:

Interior navigation has long held a prominent place in the traffic of France, and it is not surprising to learn that the length of navigable waterways in that country is 8,000 miles, of which 650 miles are returned as tidal, 2,100 miles navigable without works, 2,250 miles canalized rivers and 3,000 miles canals. The state looks out for all but 7 per cent of this network, which is therefore practically free from tolls. This system of inland navigation has cost about \$300,000,000 for construction and purchase and \$25,000,000 for concessions. The annual cost of maintenance is about \$2,600,000, or \$325 a mile, which covers all expenditures whatsoever. The number of vessels employed on the waterways is between 15,000 and 16,000; about 26 per cent have a capacity of 300 tons or more, while more than half have a capacity exceeding 1,000 tons. Moreover, about 2,000 foreign boats use French canals each year. The motive power is now almost entirely furnished by draft animals, although a few steam tugs are used on the Seine, the Oise and some other

sionally met. Cable towing and tow locomotives are also used in a few places. The average cost of moving a ton of freight one mile is stated to be .064c on rivers and 25 per cent less on canals.

How is that for "government ownership?" And that in an old-world nation that has only for a few years enjoyed the blessing of a republican form of government. Isn't it about time the croakers of the United States should cease crying "impracticable?" If government ownership and control of a system of waterways is a success in France why would it not be vastly more so in the United States? Here we have more navigable rivers, more level country, and a canal system would cost far less than in France. Why has not such a system been developed in this country long ago? Simply because combined capital vested in railroads will not permit it. If the time ever comes when this country shall be governed in the interests of the great common people, we will have a complete net work of canals and improved rivers all owned and controlled by the national government.

**I. D. CHAMBERLAIN.**

I. D. Chamberlain, that grand old war horse in the reform cause, who has so many sincere friends and admirers in Nebraska, has sold out the Headlight, and removed to Pueblo, Colorado, where he takes editorial charge of the Coming Crisis. We are glad for his sake to see Brother Chamberlain enter a field of wider usefulness as a newspaper man. The Coming Crisis is one of the leading reform papers of the west, and under Chamberlain's management, it is certainly destined to become an abler and more influential advocate of the people's cause.

But we sincerely regret to lose Brother Chamberlain from Nebraska. His place will be hard to fill. For many years he has devoted his best energies to the cause of political and industrial reform.

In season and out of season, he has worked and talked and planned to serve the people. No cause ever had a more staunch and fearless advocate.

For years his paper constituted the reform press of Nebraska. He fought the battle of the people in the old greenback movement, in the anti-monopoly movement, in the union labor movement. He saw all these movements die through the apathy of the people and the treachery of false-hearted leaders. But his work was not lost. It made possible the present grander movement. Few people in Nebraska realize how much the present movement owes to I. D. Chamberlain.

Two years ago when the alliance movement sprang up, though Chamberlain saw some men who had betrayed the older movements thrust themselves to the front as leaders, he did not sulk in his tent. He was at that time at the head of the union labor party. He used all his influence to swing the rank and file of that party into line with the new movement and he succeeded. He then went to work with all his might to build up the new movement hoping to make it strong enough to out live the treacherous stabs it was destined sooner or later to receive. Many an editor in Nebraska will recall the quiet words of warning he has received from Chamberlain, and can now realize how true and timely they were.

Chamberlain has been one of those prophets of a better time who is not without honor except in his own country. Though loved and trusted by those friends who have known and understood him, he has suffered the fate of all pioneer reformers. He worked to build up a movement which could not and would not reward him. Such is the perversity of mankind. We sincerely hope that in his new field of labor, he may secure that recognition and political preferment which he so richly deserves.

During the past two years Mr. Chamberlain has been president of the reform press association of this state. As such he has been a tireless worker, and an efficient officer. He carries with him to his new home the sincere good wishes of all his fellow workers. May he live long and prosper.

**THE COMING STATE ALLIANCE.**

If the delegates to the state alliance, which meets at Grand Island December 20, are wise they will waste no time in factional disputes, and permit no jealousies or suspicions to warp their better judgment. They should come together as brothers engaged in a noble work.

The great object of the meeting is to strengthen and rebuild the order. If any one comes into that meeting to stir up dissension or fan the flames of personal or factional strife, he should be looked upon as an enemy to the order, and treated as such.

The future of the order depends largely on the election of a good set of officers for the coming year. We do not desire to make a campaign for or against any one. For this paper to attempt to dictate to the state alliance would certainly be reprehensible. We simply want to urge the importance of exercising cool and unbiased judgment, and keeping always in view the

**WHAT IS MONEY?**

In a previous article we showed that money is a material thing, a joint creation of law and labor. The labor referred to as a factor in the creation of money should by no means be confounded with the labor employed in producing the raw material out of which money is made. In the creation of money labor's part is simply that of procuring material, minting coins, printing bills, etc.

The labor employed in digging gold, silver, and copper separating the pure metal from the dross, or in the manufacture of paper is a very different matter. There is no necessary relation between the value of a piece of money and the value of the raw material out of which it is made. In this country at the present time. A dollar may be made out of 100 cents' worth of gold, 67 cents' worth of silver or less than a cent's worth of paper. The fact that there is today 100 cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar is only a result of legislation. There is nothing necessary or fundamental about it. Under certain other legislative conditions, a dollar may be made of 100 cents' worth of silver or 67 cents' worth of gold. This would result in a short time if we had the world over free and unlimited coinage of silver, and a limited forced coinage of gold such as we have of silver now. Further it is not necessary that the dollar should contain 100 cents' worth of either silver or gold. Under proper legislative conditions a dollar can be made out of ten cents' worth of gold or silver, a dollar that will perform every function performed by a dollar containing 100 cents' worth of gold, and one that will circulate at par with a gold dollar of today.

The great fundamental principle of monetary science is this:

The value of the money unit (dollar) depends upon the ratio between the number of units (dollars) in circulation and the volume of business to be done therewith.

If every piece of metal money in the United States should be gathered up and cast into the depths of the sea, each piece being replaced with a piece of legal tender paper money of the same denomination, the ratio between the volume of money and the volume of business would remain the same, and values would be unchanged.

"The term 'intrinsic value' is often used in discussions of money. As the term is used, it means: commercial value of the material out of which the money is made. The word 'intrinsic' is incorrectly used in this sense and should be discarded altogether. In fact the first thing necessary to a thorough understanding of the money question is for the mind to fully grasp the idea that the value of money as such does not in any way depend on the value of the material of which it is made.

**THE SITUATION.**

So far as we have been able to ascertain the sentiments, and purposes of the independent members-elect to the coming legislature, there is no difference of opinion on this great essential point: That the independents should stand solidly together for the election of an independent United States senator.

This is the only consistent course for them to pursue.

It is the only safe or honorable thing to do.

It is the only course that will reflect credit on the new party.

The republicans are still hoping and claiming that they will be able to corrupt enough independents to give them a majority. This is simply a scheme to create suspicion and jealousy in the independent ranks. Independents should beware how they give any credence to these claims. We do not believe there are any Taylors among the fifty-five men elected.

On the other hand the democrats, in order to keep up appearances, are claiming that the independents will finally flock over to them and vote for a democratic senator. They certainly do not expect this. They haven't the smallest claim on earth to independent assistance.

Still there is no law against "claiming," and so long as they can extract any comfort from sizing up the independents as a lot of "chumps," they are welcome to it.

If the independent members-elect come to Lincoln with their minds fully made up to "stand together," and "keep in the middle of the road," they will elect some grand leader of their party to the United States senate.

"Cheap silver," says the London Standard, "has given us cheap food and raw materials, and has enabled England to hold her own in the world far more easily than her rivals. Nothing would be so disastrous to our foreign trade as a sudden rise in silver." This is why Ernest Seyd was sent over here to buy enough men like John Sherman to snook a bill through congress demonetizing silver. And this is why Harrison, Sherman, Cleveland, and all the other English dukes and toadies are in favor of cheap silver today. Cheap silver means cheap wheat, cheap cattle and cheap produce of all kinds.—Colorado Farmer.

THE republican papers are still running Mrs. Lease for the senate at a great rate. Perhaps they will persuade the republican members of the Kansas legislature to vote for her.

**DON'T get to renew.**

SNOW is four inches deep in Lincoln.

TOM MAJORS has started a senatorial boom.

GET up a club for THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

REMEMBER the meeting of the State Alliance at Grand Island December 20.

THE returns indicate that the Weaver electors polled nearly 1,000,000 votes in the nation.

DON'T let the paper stop for a month before you renew. You can't afford to miss a single issue.

CONGRESSMAN MCKEIGHAN left for Washington on Tuesday. Mrs. McKeighan accompanied him.

ON our second page appears an editorial article on "Landlords and Tenants" to which we invite special attention.

WALT SEELEY would like to be secretary of the senate. If he can't get that he would like to be Majors' private secretary and draw a salary of \$500.

HARRISON'S message was submitted to congress on Tuesday. It is simply one long prosperity shriek. We will have more to say of it next week.

THE Rothschilds frequently visit America, but only as "sight-seers." Strange they never get their names in the papers like other European sight-seers.

DON'T furnish your enemy with a club with which to beat out your brains. In other words don't subscribe for a paper that works for the interest of your oppressors.

ON the third page of this issue will be found another most able and timely contribution on the labor question from the pen of Mrs. Alice Baughman. The title of the article is the "Establishment of Industrial Peace." We bespeak for it a careful perusal.

OUR old friend B. S. Littlefield, formerly connected with the State Laborer, and the Lincoln Daily Sun, is now publishing the Perkins County Herald. He is making a newsy local paper of the Herald, and its editorials have the true ring. B. S. is a rustler, and we wish him abundant success.

THE monetary conference met again on Tuesday the 6th and Rothschild withdrew his plan. The American delegates should now withdraw theirs since they are "working with the Jew."

THE State Journal has come out in a new dress. Its appearance is greatly improved, but its reputation for truth and veracity is as bad as ever. It is an old saying that "you can't strengthen an old rotten fence by whitewashing it."

THE alleged demo-independent conference held in Lincoln a few nights ago doesn't appear to have done any particular harm, but it certainly did no good. Prominent independents over the state should cogitate a couple of times and enumerate about forty before they decide to tumble into such pitfalls in the future.

**THE INDUSTRIAL LEGION**

The following is what the Non-conformist has to say concerning the new people's party organization:

The plans are under way and will soon be in the hands of the state and local organizers. It is doubtful if anything has been presented that will meet a more hearty response and go forward with a more vigorous organization than will this one. Its objects are plain, lofty, ready of comprehension, practicable, necessary, absolutely unassailable, and at once appeal to the better judgment of every friend, be he ever so lukewarm.

Enough is known that our friends can well afford to buckle on their belongings for a continuation of the fight in a more orderly, systematic manner than in the past. It means system. It means practical politics and education in political work; in short, instead of a disorderly attack, it means an orderly advance upon the enemy's center that will inspire confidence in our ranks and make the campaign a continuous one instead of spasmodic just before elections. There is a work for everyone to do, and you will shortly be given an opportunity.

The firm of Stull Bros. of Lincoln, well known throughout the state as loaning money on eastern Nebraska farms at 6 per cent interest. They are square dealing business men and as such we recommend them to our readers. See their advertisement in this week's issue.

**The East and The West.**

The country must look in the future to the west for progressive ideas. The conservatism of the east renders it incapable of dealing with the new problems that have arisen by reason of new and changed conditions. The west will become the ruling factor in the politics of the country at no great distance. The hide-bound policy of the east if persisted in will result in a solid west politically. Aspiring politicians will go well to bear this in mind: The west believes in a broad and national policy, as contradistinguished from the narrow and sectional policy, so long dominant at Washington.—Kansas Commoner.

**A Vote Maker.**

GLENDALE, Montana, July 8, '93  
E. R. BAKER, Sir:—One well-worn copy of "Money Monopoly" brought here by Allen A. Fansher (himself a convert of Money Monopoly) was the thing that kindled a glowing fire. We have as a result a People's Party and the enclosed one hundred letters for your book, which I have burned up all the old party literature.

**Let it Come.**

The repeal of the Sherman law of 1890, providing for the purchase of 600,000 ounces of silver per year advocated by Mr. Sherman, and also the platform of the democratic party by all means let them repeal it. By all means let them repeal it. Come to a crisis, and the free and limited coinage of silver will become necessary, and the democratic party compelled to show its position.—

**AGENTS wanted every-where for THE ALLIANCE-INT.**

**PROGRAM DEPARTMENT.**

The season of the year has now arrived when the interest in alliance work revives, when debating clubs and literary societies flourish. THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT will from now till next spring carry a regular department in the interest of such societies. Our intention is not to furnish "cut and dried" programs, but to make the department helpful and suggestive to program committees and others.

**SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.**

First—The International Monetary Conference.  
Second—Resolved, That the Indiana form of the Australian ballot is preferable to the form used in Nebraska.

**SUBJECTS FOR ESSAYS.**

First—Does it pay to be honest?  
Second—The value of American citizenship  
Third—The story of a cotton handkerchief.  
Fourth—How to spend the Sabbath.  
Fifth—Jay Gould.

**SUBJECTS FOR SPEECHES.**

First—The future of American politics.  
Second—"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."  
Third—The World's fair.  
Fourth—The use of brains.  
Fifth—Gall.

**OTHER EXERCISES.**

Readings and recitations should make up a part of every program of exercises. But to be a valuable feature of an evening's entertainment, they should be wisely selected and thoroughly prepared. Many persons loathe upon a reading exercise as one that requires very little preparation. They should recollect the old adage that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." A reading exercise should be carefully studied, so that the reader becomes thoroughly master of language and thought. Then it should be studied especially with regard to the best method of expressing the thought.

The same suggestions apply to recitations with still greater force. Songs should also be made a part of every program of exercises. They are a source of inspiration as well as amusement.

**A PREPLEXED PHILOSOPHER.**

Henry George has written a new book with the above title. Those who have read any of his works, know that Henry George is not only one of the most clear and able reasoners, but one of the most pleasing writers of modern times.

In the present work Mr. George discusses the doctrines of Herbert Spencer (who is the "Perplexed Philosopher") especially his teachings concerning land. He takes Mr. Spencer severely to task for his want of consistency of the land question. Incidentally he criticizes various points in Mr. Spencer's philosophy. But his primary object as he declares in his introduction is to defend and advance his land doctrines.

This work will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to the economic literature of the age. It can be secured in paper covers for 50 cents by addressing C. L. Webster & Co., New York.

**Catalogues Received.**

J. F. Bishop & Son, Lincoln, Neb. catalogue of Poland Chinas to be sold at auction on Tuesday, December 1, 1893. A choice lot of stock is offered. Premium List with rules and regulations of the Bloomington Poultry and Pet Stock Association holding its first annual exhibition at Bloomington, Ind. December 14th to 17th, 1892.

**ISRAEL ROOT, Sec'y., Bloomington.**

**The Popular Vote.**

Thus far we are able to give the Weaver vote in the following states. More will be added as they are announced.

Alabama	50
California	21.25
Georgia	21.25
Illinois	41.75
Indiana	24.37
Kentucky	24.37
Nebraska	23.125
Minnesota	23.125
Missouri	41.75
Mississippi	24.37
Ohio	16.875
Pennsylvania	16.875
Rhode Island	16.875
Total to date	325.00

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