

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The Unification of the South and the North-West—A Plan Proposed to Bring the Two Sections Together.

A GOVERNMENT RAILROAD LINE.

A Great Trunk Line Running North and South—How to Build It—Its Effects on the Country.

A Letter From W. L. Greene.

Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT: No one, looking over the country can for a moment doubt that the great northwest and the south are natural commercial allies; but the great hindrance is the fact that we have no direct, and at the same time cheap means of transportation between these two sections.

It seems to me that the national government struck the key-note to the situation when it declared in favor of a great trunk line across the continent from north to south.

Such a road would bring together these two sections of our country now almost strangers, commercially. In the south there is cotton, timber, coal and fruits which we must have in the northwest; and we have corn, wheat, cattle and hogs which they of the south must have in return. Besides this, such a road would open up to us of the north and northwest the southern sea board, and thus give us a market hundreds of miles nearer than we have at present.

This road can be easily built and at the same time settle other questions that are now vexing the minds of our people.

Suppose the government should build such a road, and own and operate it at the actual cost of running it and keeping it in repair, it would give the people cheap transportation to a closer market and at the same time test the feasibility of government ownership and control of railroads. If unsuccessful it could be easily disposed of; if successful the foundation would be laid for an extension of such control of transportation.

Again, for the purpose of building and equipping such road, the government could issue an amount sufficient for the purpose of full legal tender notes, and to satisfy the whims of those who clamor for a redemption in specie, let such notes be redeemable in gold or silver coin, at the pleasure of the government. This, as you will see, would increase the circulating medium of the country by such amount, and would put it into direct circulation.

Thus, as I have said, government ownership and control of railroads by such a plan could be thoroughly tested, the stability of full legal tender money could also be tested, the circulation of the country increased, and thousands of laboring men find employment, while we would be opening up a new market for the people both south and northwest, and stimulating them to renewed activity in all the fields of production.

I believe this subject should receive more than a passing notice for, with such a road, the freight problem would be practically settled. Not only north and south lines would be brought into competition, but east and west lines would of necessity be affected by the reduction.

If our people will push the project, it can and will become a national question and one too, which will do more than any other one thing to unify these two great sections of our country. The south would naturally favor such a project, for it would build up a great market and a great city where it touched the Gulf. Suppose Galveston to be its terminal, how long would it be until that city would be to the south what New York is to the east? The entire south would feel a new breath of life, and every enterprise would take on new activity. On the other hand, will any one question the benefit to be derived by the northwest? Would we not save millions of dollars each year by this new market being opened, and by cheaper transportation? We would at once be free from the oppression of eastern trunk lines, and could work with the prospect of enjoying the fruits of our toil. Let the matter be thought of and talked, and it seems to me that good in the end must come from such discussion.

The proposed line would cross the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and Texas, five of the great agricultural states in the union, and would with its necessary feeders, touch the greatest corn, wheat, cotton, coal and timber lands of the country. If our members in congress would introduce such a measure and force it upon the attention of the country, enough strength might be won to it to secure its passage, and if not, as I have said, it would become a national question and would bring these parts of the country interested in it together, as nothing else would do. Perhaps I will say again on this subject.

We must do something to relieve the people. It is well enough talk, but blessed is he that does it.

Respectfully Yours,
W. L. GREENE.

An Editor Adjudged Insane. MOBERLY, Mo., Dec. 14.—The matter of the insanity of Major John G. Prosser was considered by the county court yesterday. He was adjudged insane and will be taken to the asylum at Fulton. The major is a well known newspaper man and was formerly editor of the Moberly Monitor and the Moberly Democrat.



VOL. IV. LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892. NO. 27.

HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

A Brief summary of the President's Remarks and Recommendations.

President Harrison's message is a very long one, and perhaps a trifle more tedious than such documents usually are. His chief idea seems to have been to lay before the people as favorable a statement of the condition of the country as possible. In substance he says to the people: "Here's what we've done. Now let's see what the democrats will do."

He begins by expressing general satisfaction over the prosperous condition of the country. He then proceeds to show the great increase in the aggregate wealth of the country. He says:

"The total wealth of the country in 1860 was \$16,158,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to \$62,619,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileage of railroads in the United States in 1860 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent; and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892."

Next he shows the increase in manufactures during the past ten years. He shows that a great many new factories are being built. Referring particularly to tin plate, he says there was on Sept. 30 this year 32 tin plate factories running and 14 more building. He shows that our foreign trade is increasing. Our exports have exceeded the exports of any previous year. Our imports have also exceeded the annual average for the past ten years. He shows that our coast-wise, and river and lake traffic is in flourishing condition.

He gives statistics of deposits in savings banks, showing a great increase since 1860, as evidence of the prosperity of wage earners.

Referring to the farmers, he says: "There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant, and wages as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction. But while the fact I have stated is true as to the crops I have mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity."

He advises those who are discontented to look abroad and see how much worse off the people of other nations are.

He reaffirms his faith in the doctrines of protection. He says the results of the election indicate the adoption of a new tariff policy. The contest was one of principle. The advocates of free-trade won, and they will be cowardly if they fail to put the principle into effect now that they have full power. He recommends that the work of reforming the tariff be left to the next congress. He is not afraid to risk the reputation of his party on the result of the protective policy as compared with the results that will flow from the tariff-for-revenue policy of the democrats.

He thinks the late land-slide was caused largely by passion aroused by conflicts between labor and capital. He is sure the democratic policy will reduce wages. He thinks it impossible for American manufacturers to compete with foreign manufacturers without reducing wages to a common level. Mr. Harrison says it is not pleasant to contemplate the results, and yet he seems to take delight in contemplating the predicament of the democrats.

Next he discusses reciprocity, and then proceeds to "foreign relations." Our relations with Canada should remain friendly. It might be a good idea for us to build a canal around Niagara falls on our side of the line, and establish a water route to the sea, independent of Canada.

He refers to the Chilean affairs, and our relations with other foreign nations, the Nicaragua canal etc. There is nothing of any special interest in his remarks on any of these subjects. He devotes his attention next to the Brussels conference. He is in favor of free coinage of silver, if the nations can agree on a coinage ratio. But he doesn't want to make any recommendations while the results of the conference are in doubt.

Referring to the silver purchases under the Sherman act he says: "During the last fiscal year the secretary purchased under the act of July 14 1890, 54,335,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor \$51,106,698 in notes. The total purchase since the passage of the act has been \$120,470,991 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued \$116,773,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce; the highest price being \$1.023, July 1, 1891, and the lowest 83 cents, March 21, 1891. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting, and that no conclusion has as yet been reached, I withhold my

recommendation as to the legislation on this subject."

He then proceeds to discuss the various executive departments, the navy, the treasury, the interior etc. He devotes particular attention to Uncle Jerry Rosk's department. He shows how our meat inspection laws have helped us in getting our meat products a market in Europe. He also thinks we are in a fair way to educate the masses of Europe up to eating our corn. He thinks we should look out for the cholera next year and put in force stringent quarantine arrangements.

Immigration should be restricted by keeping out "the vicious and ignorant, the civil disturber and the pauper."

Congress should legislate for the protection of railway employees. Patent car couplers should be adopted.

He says nothing about the "force bill," but thinks the attention of the people should be directed to the subject of fair elections. He says: "I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry by means of a commission into evils, the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot, and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed, and with out the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity. It is time that the mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections, should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result."

The message closes with the following words: "There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulses and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime."

A PRINCELY GIFT.

Phil Armour Makes Chicago a Magnificent Christmas Present.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Philip D. Armour, the millionaire packer, started last night for New York on his way to Europe, leaving behind him a Christmas gift of over \$1,500,000 to the city of Chicago. Absolutely unknown to the public, work has been going on for a year past toward the erection of a magnificent five story building on Armour avenue, and it is now all but ready for occupancy. This building will be known as the Armour institute, and will be to Chicago all that the Drexel institute is to Philadelphia and the Pratt institute to Brooklyn. This building is but a small part of the gift. In addition, for its support, Mr. Armour gives \$1,400,000. All that money and brains and labor can do will be done toward making it the greatest institute for manual science and art in the country. Mr. Armour conceived this idea years ago, and the plans have been carefully gone over with Colonel Childs, John C. Black and Armour's sons, Ogden and Philip. It is Mr. Armour's desire that students may leave prepared for the highest university and for practical work in the field of scientific labor. Every possible convenience for scientific research and experiments will be provided. The institute is not located in a fashionable part of the city, and Mr. Armour's idea in placing it where he has is said to be the desire of putting the institute among those whom it will most benefit.

KILLED HER SWEETHEART.

A Kansas City Colored Girl Shoots Ed Parks at Coffeyville, Kansas.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Dec. 14.—Lizzie Williams, an 18-year-old negro girl whose home is in Kansas City, shot and killed Ed Parks, a negro lad about the same age, at noon yesterday. Parks was her sweetheart and was visiting her at her boarding place here when the fatal shot was fired. They had been playing with an empty revolver and she put two cartridges in it and pointing it at him laughingly remarked that she was going to shoot him. She pulled the trigger and the ball entered Parks' left breast, killing him instantly. She claims that it was accidental, as she didn't know the revolver was a double action one, and this is the general opinion, as there was no trouble between them, but the girl is now under arrest.

Robbers No Longer Feared.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 14.—The railway and express companies have retrained the guards recently placed on trains between Caddo, I. T., and Parsons, as a hold up is not now expected.

Farmers' Institute.

FRIEND, Neb., Dec. 13.—One of a series of farmers' institutes to be held in the state during the coming winter will be held in the Congregational church at Friend, December 20 and 21. The institute will be called to order at 9 a. m. December 20, when Professor Charles L. Ingersoll will read a paper on "Heredity in Breeding." In the afternoon Mr. S. C. Bassett, secretary of the state dairymen's association, will read a paper on "Dairying in Nebraska." The Babcock milk tester will be used to show the comparative amount of butter fat in whole milk, skim milk and buttermilk. In the evening Chancellor James H. Canfield of the state university will lecture on education.

The program for Wednesday December 21, includes a discussion of the subject of "Bees and Honey as Connected With Agriculture and Horticulture in Nebraska," led by E. Whitcomb, president of the State Beekeepers' association. In the afternoon Mr. E. F. Stephens, president of the State Horticultural society, will present a paper entitled, "Nebraska and Horticulture."

The evening meeting will comprise a social program made up from local talent. The ability of the people of Friend to furnish an entertainment of this kind is too well known to need comment. Entertainment to speakers from abroad will be furnished free. No admission will be charged. This meeting has been arranged for the people of Saline and adjoining counties and it is expected that they will one and all take hold and not only make it interesting but profitable.

Dearly Unfortunate.

CRETE, Neb., Dec. 13.—A most distressing case of misfortune, sickness and death, in the family of John Tholen is now appealing to the citizens of Crete. Until last summer the father was well and strong, when he fell from a windmill and injured his spine. Since then he has not been able to work and probably never will be. His family consisted of himself, wife and six children, all of whom have been sick. Last week a little girl eight years old died, and a few days ago the mother, too, passed away. Kind neighbors have taken the case in hand and it has been decided to send three of the children to the "Home" in Lincoln, and willing hands are getting the little ones ready to be taken there. It is not yet known what disposition will be made of the father and the two remaining children. No case of suffering like this has for long time appealed to the citizens of Crete for sympathy and help.

The Old Vets.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Dec. 13.—Commander in Chief Weissart arrived at Columbus at 5 p. m. At Milford the party was met by Winslow post and taken in carriages to the industrial home, the flouring mills, Quenchagua lake, sanitarium park, and back to the depot. At Seward, Ulysses and David City the posts gave enthusiastic receptions at the depot. On arrival here, Commander in Chief Weissart and party were met at the depot and escorted to G. A. R. hall by Baker post of this city and the sons of veterans' drum corps. A rousing campfire was held at the opera house tonight, the hall being crowded to the utmost with old soldiers and other citizens.

Two Deaths.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 13.—Charles H. Overton, aged twenty, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. The deceased was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Overton and was one of the most highly respected young men in the city. Laura Morton, a grand daughter of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, died at Arbor Lodge Sunday, aged four. Together with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Morton of Chicago, she came to this city to spend Thanksgiving and was taken with scarlet fever, the result of which has changed a meeting looked forward to with brightest anticipation into deepest mourning.

Didn't Blow It Out.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 13.—Mrs. B. Cleary, a widow who came from Detroit early Sunday morning to keep house for her son, George Cleary, foreman at the Palmer hotel, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation. She retired in the hotel for a few hours' rest, turned out the gas, but turned it on again, as some people treat a lamp. Several hours later the accident was discovered, a physician was called and she has fully recovered. The window and transom had been left slightly open and it was this that saved her.

Keep Them Going.

NORFOLK, Neb., Dec. 14.—The farmers' institute arranged by the faculty of the State university, opened here today, S. S. Cotton being chosen president, T. G. Westcott vice president, and Dr. G. W. Wilkinson, secretary. L. A. Stillson spoke of farming in York county, referring especially to corn and winter wheat. An interesting discussion followed. This afternoon Mr. Stillson read a paper on bee-keeping, which was followed by a discussion of points touched upon, being wintering, provision for the winter, product from a colony, profit, etc. Dick Boswick said very dry or very wet seasons were bad for the production of honey and cautioned against spraying fruit trees when in blossom as fatal to bees. Colonel Cotton led in a discussion of the question: "Does Farming Pay?" drawing largely from his own experience. Others who came to the country poor testified to the profit in their cases. This evening Prof. Bessey spoke at the Congregational church on "The Grasses and Forage Plants of Nebraska."

At Grand Island.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 14.—National Commander A. G. Weissart of Milwaukee, Department Commander Dilworth of Hastings, Colonel C. J. W. Russell of Schuyler, A. J. Bowen of Lincoln, J. R. Meagher of Columbus, Brad P. Cook of Lincoln, Colonel A. J. Culver of Milford, John Barsley of Fairmont, B. R. Hall of Omaha, Mrs. Tisdale and husband and Mrs. Spade of Kearney, comprising the grand army party, arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were escorted to the G. A. R. hall by a band. At night a great campfire was held, Colonel Russell presiding. Mayor Boyden delivered an address of welcome. Commander Weissart spoke upon the objects of the grand army organization and was followed by shorter addresses by Colonel Russell, Commander Dilworth, Mrs. Tisdale and Mrs. Basl. Commander Weissart has made several appointments, but no official notice has been given.

Not to be Fooled With.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 14.—As Mr. Sherman the Fourth street grocer, was sitting in his private office last night, a man entered the door wearing a mask over his face and carrying a large revolver in his hand. With an order to Sherman to throw up his hands, the bold footpad instantly fired, missing Mr. Sherman by a few inches. Mr. Sherman, not to be scared out without some effort, grabbed a chair and made for his assailant, missing him on account of the door being closed by the burglar, who made his escape. The police are working on the case and think the would-be-robbler is some local party, but have not located any certain one, though there are strong suspicions resting on parties here.

They Are Settled.

JUNIATA, Neb., Dec. 14.—The Adams county old settlers' meeting was highly enjoyed by all, a large crowd being in attendance. The excellent program prepared was well carried out, especially as to the dinner part of it. Such parts of a program are usually well looked after by both old and young settlers. Many interesting reminiscences were related, touching upon our early settlement. The prosperity and advancement were noted, and all were well entertained. The next meeting will be held December 12, 1893.

Nebraska Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—November 25 the following Nebraskans were granted pension certificates: Original—Edwin W. Eastman, George M. Worthington, John W. Crawford, Andro Helstrom. Additional—Alamon H. Williams, George H. Connor. Increase—Isaiah Brown. Release—Edgar L. Saunders, Samuel L. Barleau. Original widows, etc.—Rachael S. Coates, minor to John O. Foster, Letta E. Harris.

Two Cases of Insanity.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 13.—W. J. Delph, a farmer employed at the institute for the blind, became suddenly insane yesterday and was placed in jail. Delph is a religious lunatic and imagines that the Lord has commissioned him to spread the gospel.

Major Hewell, a well known character about town, was yesterday taken to the insane asylum. The major is well read and at times converses intelligently. His mania runs to politics.

Choctaw Indian Murder.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., Dec. 14.—Abel Smith and Maden Anderson, two Choctaw Indians, got into a difficulty, resulting fatally to Anderson. Smith gave himself up and claimed the killing was in self defense.

THE PANAMA MUDDLE.

IT IS GETTING DARKER AND DARKER EVERY DAY.

MINISTER ROUVIER IMPLICATED.

No Doubt Baron Reinach Committed Suicide to Avoid Exposure—Another Ministerial Crisis Impending That May Be Attended With Sensational Results—The Government Excited.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Gaulois to-day publishes an account of the last hours of Baron Reinach, the banker who died in November under circumstances that led to the general belief that he had committed suicide because of his connection with the Panama canal scandal. It claims to have accurate knowledge of the manner in which the baron spent the hours preceding his death, and the story confirms in many particulars what has already been stated and credited to rumor.

After a final interview with M. Rouvier and M. Herz the baron found that all hope of escaping the consequences of his connection with the Panama affair was gone and returned to his home at midnight. There he wrote several letters and destroyed a number of documents. After making these preparations he swallowed a quantity of poison.

The paper tells its story with great particularity of detail, even saying that the poison was taken at exactly 1 o'clock in the morning.

The general opinion is that Baron Reinach was one of the "useful" men of the Panama scheme. It is known that he handled large sums of money for the company and the Panama investigating committee appointed by the chamber of deputies is now trying to learn to whom the money was paid and for what services.

M. Clemenceau, editor of La Justice distinctly denies in to-day's issue that M. Herz used the columns of La Justice to puff his new enterprises. He admits that Baron Reinach and M. Rouvier, minister of finance, successively visited him on the night before Reinach's death, but he was out and did not see them. M. Rouvier had explained to him in the lobby of the chamber that Reinach was being driven mad by the campaign organized by the papers against him and it was for him a question of life or death and he had wished that M. Rouvier would accompany him to see M. Herz and induce him to use his influence to stop the attacks. Accordingly M. Rouvier, with the baron accompanied by M. Clemenceau, visited Herz. M. Herz declared that he could not render the service required.

Revelations made by M. Clemenceau have caused consternation among the supporters of the government. It is said that another ministerial crisis is impending and that another political upheaval may be expected at any time.

M. Clemenceau's letter has greatly compromised M. Rouvier in the Panama affair and the outcome of it would be hard to predict at present. M. Rouvier will be summoned to explain his connection with the affair to the investigating committee.

More Money for the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Assistant Secretary Willets and other members of the board of control of the government exhibit at the world's fair, urged before the subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations to-day that an additional appropriation of \$201,000 be made this year for the government exhibit. This amount would bring the total appropriations for this exhibit up to the full million dollars. It was estimated the exhibit would cost \$1,000,000. It was represented that \$50,000 was needed now and should be made available as soon as possible.

A Southern War Leader Gone.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 14.—General Henry Gray, one of the few surviving members of the Confederate congress and a brigadier general of the Confederate army, died yesterday at Conshatta. He was a Whig leader in Mississippi, where he passed his early life. Later he became a Democrat and came to Louisiana, where he took a strong position at the bar. In 1850 he came within a few votes of defeating Judah P. Benjamin's re-election as United States senator. He was during the war a strong friend and adviser of Jefferson Davis.

Cheers for a Republic in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—After Premier Sagasta's statement in the Cortes, while many of the deputies were cheering for the queen regent and the young king, the Republican, Salernone, arose towering above the other members and in a ringing voice cried, "Viva republica." A scene of intense excitement followed and for several minutes nothing could be heard but cheers and counter cheers.

Poisoned Only With Whisky.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14.—Coroner McDowell has concluded his investigation into the death of Isaac Jurg, who the Carnegie company thought had been poisoned at Homestead. An autopsy was held and death was found to have been due to alcoholism. The disease was far advanced and there was not the least semblance of poison.

To Prolong the Fair.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—There is a good deal of talk among the world's fair creators and others connected with the management to continue the fair for another year after November 30. The leaders believe that six months is rather a short time for the life of the splendid palaces which have been erected at Jackson park.

Georgia Operators Strike.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 14.—Two hundred out 250 telegraph operators on the Georgia Central railroad have struck because the company would not sign a contract to employ only brotherhood operators. It is feared the trouble may extend to other Southern roads.