Farmers Alliance™ Nebraska Independent

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. Cor. 11th and M Sts., Lincoln, Neb.

V.P. J. F. MEFFERD, Tres.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

8. EDWIN THORNTON, Managing Editor
CHAS. H. PIRTLE, Business Manager
E. A. MURRAY Advertising Mg'r

N. I. P. A.

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

Publishers Announcement.

The subscription price of the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT is \$1.40 per year, invariably in advance. Paper will be promptly discontinued
at expiration of time paid for unless we receiv corders to continue.

AGENTS in soliciting subscriptions should be
very careful that all names are correctly
spelled and proper postoffice 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 ant matter. Every week we receive letters with incomplete addresses or without signa-tures and it is sometimes difficult to locate

CHAFGEOF 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.

To Renew Your Subscription, and Get The Alliance-Independent Free for one Week.

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 ad vocate its principles. The liberal support the people have given THE ALLI-ANCE-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 level of the Pie would increase our the voter have never heard of a strength ader" of THE ALLIANCE const DENT going back to the old INDES. 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

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

To induce all our old subscribers to renew, and to secure a large number of new subscribers, we make the follow-LIBERAL OFFER:

1st, 1894; in clubs of five or more for 80 cents. Hoping to hear a prompt and liberal response to this offer we Yours for justice, THE ALLIANCE PUB. Co.,

Lincoln, Neb.

MERRY OHRISTMAS.

We wish all the readers of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT & mercy Christmas. May they all be filled with good cheer and rich things to eat. dren.

those of our subscribers who remember | brandy and other articles, and on these THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT with a articles Her Majesty's government colrenewal as a Christmas gift.

THREE CONVENTIONS.

Last week three conventions of county officers were held in Nebraska: The convention of sheriffs at Fremont, the convention of clerks of the district court at the same place, and the convention of county clerks at Lincoln. In each gathering matters, methods, and laws that the object of a tariff is to "rethat are of special interest to the vari- duce the price of goods," and "to enous county officers were discussed, and able manufacturers to pay higher some excellent recommendations were made. Committees were appointed to look after legislation.

It will be well for the members of the legislature, while they give fair heed to Neither did Clay or Webster the great recommendations from such sources, to tariff champions of a later period. Such keep a close eye on any movement for claims have become current of late longer terms and increased salaries. County officers like most other people are looking out for number one.

A meeting of voters of the independent party will be held at independent headquarters Thursday evening, December 22d, at 7 o'clock p. m., corner Eleventh and M streets. All are invited.

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

United States applied their minds to agitated. a careful study of taxation. It is the one great question that directly and perpetually concerns everybody.

In the United States the question of national taxation has for many years formed the principal issue between the two great political parties. Yet a large majority of the people are in a state of profound and comprehensive ignorance on the subject And most of those who are not in this state are in a worse one: Their minds are filled with fallacies distorted facts, confused ideas, and blind devotion to the doctrines of their repective parties.

That this state of things should prevail is not at all surprising. The question of national taxation has not been discussed on its merits. Public real question, but to a perversion of the principle of taxation.

The real question is: "What is the best and fairest method of raising necessary revenue?"

fair, and proper for the government to levy taxes with a view to protecting and assisting certain domestic indus-

But with all the discussion but few people understand the real merits of this question, and no wonder. The discussion has been marked by so much misrepresentation, demagoguery, appeals to narrow selfishness and prejudice that it has confused and partyized the people instead of educating them. The discussion has in fact derived nearly all its force as a political issue, not from the interest or inquiry of the people, but from the efforts of capitalists whose selfish interests are affected by levying import duties.

It is true that from time to time certain writers and speakers have tried to stir up popular interest in the real question of taxation. But they created not a ripple on the surface of the political sea, while the tariff and free trade tempest has swept the political sea into billows mountain-high. Here are a few of the many false notions, and discussions of the tariff:

The democratic party is continually fullest sense means a total abolition of ship. custom houses. It means that any citizen of a nation shall be free to buy anything in any foreign nation and bring it into his own country free of duty. The democrats advocate nothing of this kind. They have talked a good deal about abolishing protection and levying tariffs solely with a view to raising revenue, but they do not propose to do even that,

We hear political writers and stumpspeakers talk learnedly about "free trade periods," and "protection periods" in our history. This is ridiculous demagoguery. Since Washington signed the first tariff bill, we have had no free trade period in this country. The period between 1846 and 186 often referred to as a free trade period. For one dollar we will send THE It is true that during that period, we ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT till January had a lower tariff than since or immediately before, but it is also true that during that period we had protective tariffs on an immense number of articles, and higher tariffs on an average than those now levied in any other country in the world.

There are those who reach a climax of absurdity by seriously talking about a "free trade tariff!"

England is frequently pointed to as a 'free trade nation." Now it is true May Santa Claus stop at every house that England doesn't levy duties for and leave something nice for the chil- protective purposes, but she does levy them for revenue purposes. England We wish to thank in advance all has a tariff on tea, tobacco, rum, lects \$100,000,000 per year. No Englishman can bring a pound of tea, coffee, or tobacco into his native land without paying a tariff duty on it. When England abolishes her custom houses, it will be time enough to call her a free trade nation.

The claims that duties are levied to make "the foreigners pay our taxes;" wages," are of mcdern origin. Alexander Hamilton, the father of protection in this country, never thought of fathering such demagogic absurdities. years because of the necessities of the protected interests, the "gall" of the politicians, and the apathy and cred-

ulity of the people. But there is a prospect of a change. With the advent of the people's party. popular interest in the real question of taxation is arising. A vast number of people look upon the discussion of tariff and free trade as a sort of sham battle between the two dominant THE republicans of Douglass county parties, encouraged by the money tried to hire V. O. Strickler as one of power of the world to divert attention their attorneys in the contest over from other questions that are of vast | 000, and the republicans secured a maseats in the legislatur . It is hardly importance. The "income tax" is now necessary to add that Mr. Strickler attracting a good deal of attention. didn't bite at the tempting bait held and bids fair to attract much more.

are steadily gaining adherents. The It is high time the people of the "tax on inheritances" has begun to be

The editor of THE ALLIANCE-INDE-PENDENT believes this to be a propitious time to agitate the question of fellows forget to tell us of the price Hence at all times it, in some form. taxation A number of articles on the paid for live cattle. constitutes one of the chief political subject will appear in these columns in the near future.

THE "PUZZLE"

The Omaha Bee of December 15, has an editorial on the "Wheat Supply Puzzle," in which occurs the following: According to the last government report the average price of wheat is 63.2 cents. The next lowest price was 64.5 cents in 1884, while at this time last year it was 83.9 cents. Not only is it lower now than ever before since statistics began to be collected on the subject, but it is about 20 cents lower than last year's figure, which was not considered high enough to give the farmer more than a fair return.

Now the shippers, board of trade men, option dealers, bulls, bears, and attention has been directed, not to the exporters may be considerably puzzled over the wheat supply and the low prices. But the really serious puzzle vision of labor, steel rais and other regarding the matter is in the minds of the western farmers. And their puzzle is this: "With our farms and The question that has been discussed chattels heavily mortgaged, how are by the political parttes is this: "Is it we going to keep our heads above water by raising wheat at or below the cost of production?"

If Mr. Rosewater and other prosperity | competition, shriekers will be kind enough to work out this puzzle for the farmers, they will lift a great burden from the minds of western producers.

THE "good roads" agitation goes tinual harping on good roads. Some of the great metropolitian dailies run cartoons showing up the disadvantages stand in the way of progress, and new of bad roads. And what is all this for? laws to regulate trusts and combina Is it in the interest of the producing tions instead of wiping them out of exmasses? Does it arise from a patriotic Not at all. It is to divert the minds of the people from the railroad question and the money question. It is to secure the issue of county and district give them a very different idea of the bonds in which the Shylocks of this country and Europe may invest. The strongest advocates of good roads are men who are opposed to government which are launched against trusts and ownership of railways, free coinage of combinations are largely imaginary, absurdities involved in the current silver, the abolition of trusts, the prevention of option dealing and every and those who seek to make capital by other great measure of reform agitated referred to as a "free trade party." It is by the people. Let the people beware nothing of the kind. Free trade in its how they fall in line under such leader-

A Good Suggesti, n.

The postmaster general adopts an ment have "postal-card money orders" persons who wished to send small sums order of the recipient. These cards

NEXT week's paper will be full of good

OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.

The Bi-Metallic League Resolves Againt the Repeal of the Sherman Law,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15 .- At its meeting today the following resolution was adopted by the executive committee of the American bi-metallic

yearly purchase of 54 000,000 ounces of silver bullion, and the issue of legal tender treasury notes thereon, without substituting other legislation favoring bi-metallic coinage, would leave our monetary system precisely as it was thus deprive bi-metallism of all the advantage gained in twenty years of earnest effort.

Resolved, That we are unequivocally law, unless in furtherance of free bimetallic coinage. To this end we urge all friends of free bi-metallic coinage coinage or legislation more favorable

Some More Figures.

A republican sheet boasts that in 1893 the average republican vote in Nebraska was 80,450; the average democratic vote was 47,201; and the average inde pendent vote 62,238. Accepting these figures as true, it shows Nebraska is today anti-republican by 28,989. In 1868 the average republican majority was 2 227 or the state ticket: in 1870 it was 2 478; in 1872 it was 5,316; in 1874 it was 8,018; in 1876 it was 11,670; 1878 it was 6 521; in 1880 it was 23,129; it 1882 the republicans lacked 2,088 of having a majority of the votes cast; in 1884 the vote of the state had increased over 44jority of 15,115; in 1886 the majority was 13,673; in 1888 it was 5,000; in 1890 it wiped out entirely and in the year 1892 the vote shows an anti-republican Henry George's single-tax doctrines majority of 28,989. - World-Herald.

SOME MONOPOLY STUFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, '92. Editor Alliance-Independent:

Enclosed find sample, of the stuff eastern monopolists mail to us. These

letter with comments. Yours for justice, W. A. MCKEIGHAN.

Trusts and Combinations.

Ex-Senator Edmunds who during his fficial capacity as senator reported what is known as the Sherman and to enable persons to readily transact trust law, has recently expressed the business. Money to be used in measurwhat is known as the Sherman an iopinion that the provisions of that bill ing values, weights and measures to are constitutional, and if enforced, would put an end to all trusts and combinations. We concede the point made by ex-Senator Edmunds, but laws even if new, are sometimes unjust and in-shall be made. equitable. We believe the Sherman auti-trust law a menace to prosperity and advance of the commercial interests of America.

Present economical conditions are very different from those of thirty years age, owing to the revolution wrought by steam, electricity, the dimodern inventions. Most of existing perform is in measuring values in the law was framed to meet former conditions and therefore is not calculated to secure to the people the full benefits of the newer economy. Recent laws fail to take into account the economic value of modern invention.

Ex-Senator Edmunds fails to note that open competition is unfair that it means manufacturers, bankrupt paid workmen and a check upon the expansion of new industries.

Trusts and combinations tend to regulate competition and place it on a fair and equitable basis, so that indus-tries are made profitable. If wages are merrily on Subsidized plutocratic ployment is given to workmen for a sheets great and small keep up a con- longer average time than under free or

unfair competition. What the country needs is a revision of such old laws on the statue books as istence, as Senator Sherman and Ex-Senator Edmunds think desirable. desire to advance the general welfare? Great legal minds may know existing law and whether new acts are constitutional or not, but sometimes they are lacking in a practical knowledge of trade and commerce, such as would measures which they advocate. We believe that any law framed to prevent the combination of capital is not for the good of the masses. The evils and the war which is constantly waged against them is kept up by enemies

posing as reformers. We regard it better for the interests of the United States at large that the great corporations, such as the Philadelphia and Reading, that are engaged

to receive a fair return for their servi- | with a proper emblem the Indiana em

better to send an order on a postal At one time there was a tremendous the square after the governor's name H. Jeger, Craig; assistant installing card to the post-office at Louisville to hue and cry against the meat packers and so on. Then in recording the vetes officer. L R Fletcher, Blair; executive pay a certain sum of money to the in Chicago. Laws were passed by seve- the judges would be obliged to first exral of the States forbidding the sale of could only be obtained by payment as their product within the borders of the the case above stated they would read stamps are obtained, and the govern- State. This proves that legislation is ment would incur no risks,—Courier-sometimes wrong, for these laws were quickly repealed. The people are now satisfied that they are getting better beef, with quality more uniform, so that they are willing to give Messrs Armour Swift and others one-tenth of 1 cent per pound, or 75 cents to \$1 per bullock profit for slaughtering and distributing the products The individual butcher could not afford to supply the market at anything like the profit sought by the packers in Chicago.

Why Senator Sherman or ex-Senator Edmands should strive to deprive the people of one of the great blessings they have is a mystery we are unable to solve. The people are frequently wrong in their first view of new ques-All reforms come slowly and ions. Reselved. That the repeal of the act foment opposition. We realize that can take with him into the booth any of July 14, 1890, which authorizes the abuses may grow up under trusts and combinations, but they should be reached by law in the same way as the State supervises the operations of banks and insurance companies.-From the American Grocer, Nov. 30, 1892.

NOTE:-The above certainly fur-

under the demonetizing act of 1873, and nishes an excellent text for extended comments, but on account of our visit to Grand Island this week, we are unable to write the subject up as it in this way we would take away the ber 7th. Have you any idea of how opposed to any change in the existing deserves. We therefore reserve the subject for a full discussion in a future whom subject for a full discussion in a future whom they were to take issue. Those among our readers who with them into the booth and tickets wheat of the northwest, the past to use every legitimate means in their are nationalists will find in the article power to prevent the repeal of the act strong confirmation of the views set of July 14, 1890, unless free bi-metallic forth by their great leader, Edward Bellamy. Indeed it is hard for anyone stituted at the same time and in the to see how the evil of trusts and combinations can be cured in any other way than by government ownership of every industry in which free competition fails.

An Australian Fowl.

The Australian jungle fowl (Megapodius Tumulus) makes its nest in the shape of earth mounds of prodigious size, one of which measured fifteen feet in perpendicular height and having a circumference of 150 feet. These heaps are placed under shelter, and often so enveloped in foliage that, in spite of their great size, they can scarcely be discovered.

The Spread of Hoopskirts.

In Spain about 1630, the hoopskirts became so monstrous that an edict was issued commanding their reduction and ordering the confiscation of hoopskirts above the regulation size. The attempts to carry out the edict caused innumerable riots and were finally abandoned.

What is Money?

EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT: In answer to the "question what is money?" let me say:

Money in this country is a product of They Hold the government acting through con gress under the constitution, the su-Please publish the enclosed circular preme law. See article 1, section 8, sub division 5.

> Congress shall have power to coin They Adopt a Petition to the Legislature, mone; regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Money and weights and measures are from the senate judiciary committee devices provided by a law of congress measure quantities.

Nothing is said in the constitution about what kind of material of which either money or weights and measures

Congress might provide that all devices for weighing and measuring be made of gold or silver, would that in any way render them more useful? Is there not just as much goed sense in insisting that these standard devices shall be of gold, as to insist that the money standard shall be of gold coin? the center of the hall, were a plow, hoe,

ransaction of business. The power of making money in this country should never be exercised but ney Plow Factory." by soverign authority, which alone has the right to clothe it with legal tender qualities, and make it abswer all the purposes for which money is intended. Congress has this power and has the right to make money out of anything it may choose, and when it exercises this power by stamping a piece of paper as money, it is money, and there is no branch of this government individual or combination of individuals can de-

feat its purpose. It would seem an act of folly for congress to employ expensive material in making money, if it had to incur great expenses in so doing. It is the duty of ongress to make all the money necessary to readily expedite business, and provide a way to get it into the hands of the people who use it, as directly as possible without the intevention of money mongers who take tribute from all who have to deal with them.

The loaning of money to the people on real estate security is the most feasi ble plan yet presented. Willford, Neb. J. M. KING.

Revision of the Australian Ballot

Since your explanation of the Indiana

Law. EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPEMDENT:

my mind only last evening. It is this: Print the ticket same as the Indiana nated by two parties let his name appear in two columns unless two parties was then noon and the body adjourned have the same ticket from top to bottem in mining and distributing coal, should be allowed to regulate their affairs so as answer the purpose. Head the ticket gates. ces. The proposition made by Mr. Mc- blem suits very well. Now if a man excellent suggestion made some years Leod, of the Reading Co., to undertake wants to vote the straight ticket allow elected for the ensuing two years: ago, we believe, by the New York the distribution of coal direct to the him to designate that intention with Times, to the effect that the governcents per ton. The distribution of iron appear under the emblem or by the er, G. L. Willis, Gibbon; steward, A. ment have "postal-card money orders" by consolidated capital is one of the heading of the ticket. But to meet the P. Jobe, Tekamah; assistant steward, on sale at every post-office in the greatest economic blessings that this obligations in your "No 26" concerning R. Hanson, Curtis; chaplain, J. M. United States. This would enable country ever received. By it crude the "mixed voting" on the way I will Williams, Culbertson; treasurer, A. M. iron and steel are manufactured into suggest this: If for example a man Boose, Varona; secretary, J. R. Cantstructural iron and steel at a profit to wants to vote for nearly all the men of by mail to purchase postal-card money maker of \$1 per ton, whereas if the the democratic ticket allow him to orders, just as now they purchase work were dependent upon small shops make the X at the head of his ticket, Pawnee City; flora sister, L. A. Cantstamps. As a matter of fact they do it could not be done for \$10 per ton, and if he wants to vote for, say an inpurchase stamps, to use as money, and send stamps by mail. It would be far over a large portion of the country.

dependent governor as in the last election allow him to make another X in tion allow him to make another X in Anna Linden, Blair; installing officer. amine the whole ticket and as in the the names of all democrats excepting those where a candidate of another party had an X after his name. This would give ample opportunity for every voter to use discreation, and he could vote in far less time than if he had to ma k every name he wanted to vote for I do not think this way of voting would be unconstitutional, it would surely be legal if our legislators would make that

> But another fact I want to call attention to. I was reminded of this them. when I heard one of last and also present legislators speak on the subject in public. The gentleman said about this: "I believe the law should be changed so as not to compel the voter who wants assistance to take this assistance from the 'board of the election' but that he qualified voter." He said he wanted to avoid by the change compelling for tell them. As the welfare of only instance, a prohibition voter to have a about ten millions of a mixed popularepublican judge or clerk to fill his ticket as he would be if the whole board were republicans. The prohibi- not expect the political papers to pay tionist would not be certain that he attention to anything we may say. voted his sentiments.

Now this looks plausible at the first sight, but it is all wrong, when you exeasily dictate to their subordinates Liverpool? Let us see: printing of the ticket there will be but very few who cannot vote without assistance.

Another paragraph should say that all tickets should be printed with the same kind of type and not in different sizes as was the case in Congressman McKeighan's district. My idea is justice to all parties and preference to N. G. LOHMANN.

Ex-Governor St. John.

On last Wednesday evening, ex-Governor John P. St. John, the great prohibition orator aud lecturer spoke to a packed house at Funke's opera house. He spoke with his usual force, eloquence and humor. He made many telling Would to God that the lightnings of his said the g. o. p, had received its death blow, and predicted that there would be a grand land-slide to the prohibition party in the near future.

He claimed that the party of the future would be for government ownership of railroads, free coinage of silver greenbacks, obilition of trusts, etc , but that prohibition would be the leading er Mathew temperance medal dated

NEBRASKA

Their Annual State Meeting in the "Midway City."

Asking for the Passage of a Stringent Freight Rate Law.

The annual session of the Nebraska State Grange met in the city hall, Kearney, Tuesday afternoon December 13th, at I o'clock.

The decorations of the hall were beautiful. Flags of all nations were displayed around the walls. Around Gen. Kearney's bust were two large American flags. Above it hung a large portrait of Washington. Beneath, worked with corn and wheat, were the words "Our Grange." Suspended in The only useful thing that money can spade and other agricultural implements and tacked on them was the inscription, "First Products of the Kear-

> The work Tuesday afternoon was secret. It consisted in the appointing of committees.

In the evening various resolutions were discussed. The first was a memorial to congress asking for the free and unlimited

coinage of American silver. The next was a memorial to the legislature demanding a stringent maxi-

mum freight rate law. A resolution demanding a law prohi-

biting the alien ownership of laud. A resolution favoring a graduated income tax.

All these resolutions were discussed at length and all favorably. They were then referred to the proper committees and afterward adopted entire. Wednesday morning the meeting was public and was participated in by the mayor and council of Kearney. Mr. G. H. Cutting acted as chairman. The exercises were opened by the rendering of two beautiful selections by the Midway Military band. Mayor Brady was then introduced and delivered the welcoming address. In point of literary law concerning the printing of the T. Willis of the Grange, followed and ticket I have a new idea which came to next City Attorney W. D. Oldham ability it was a gem. Response by G. made one of his characteristic speeches. This was responded to by State Master O. E. Hall. Next Nathan Campbell ticket in columns. If a man is nomi- made a few remarks and Secretary Cantlin of the Grange, responded. It

> for dinner. Wednesday afternoon a free carriage

> On Friday the election of officers occurred. The following officers were Master, O. E. Hall, Pawnee City;

> ling, Webster; gate keeper, R. Cassons, Orleans; pomona sister, F. M. Hall, ling, Webster; ceres sister, M. Bligh, Palisade; lady assistant steward, Sister committee, two years, W. T. Berry, Tekamah; chairman, L. R. Fletcher, Blair.-Kearney Standard.

WHEAT RAISERS ARE ROBBED.

Dakota Farmers Sell Wheat for 48 Cents Which Sells for \$1.16 in Liverpool--Who Gets the Difference in the Deal?

We repeat over and over again the facts regarding export profits, so that our people may become familiar with

The tens of thousands of farmers of Dakota, who have bidden a mortgagefarewell to their homes with a hungry stomach and a broken heart want to know what part of the tragedy has been taken by 48c. wheat-and as the lake shipping season is closing we shall tion are concerned in this way we do

The wheat selling for 48c. in Dakota sells for \$1.16 on 'Change in Liverpool. amine it closer. By changing the law This was the price as late as Novemsecrecy of it altogether and men could little it costs to get that wheat to The profit on every bushel of the

would be fixed by unsworn men to suit season, has been from twenty to forty the taste of the bosses. I say leave cents per bushel. On soft grades it that clause as it is, for if we change the has been from twenty to thirty cents. FREIGHT Dakota to Doluth or Chicago.

Chicaga to Duluth or Buffalo, average of charters from ½ to 2½c... Buffalo to New York, by the sworn official average. 24cc
Cost of insurance commission, primage, pottage, elevatorage, etc. 5c
Total cost
Add prices paid to the farmer 48c Total paid by robbers 74% Now let us go over to Liverpool.

Duluth, mixed to No. 2 spring, the Chicago gambling grade, 36s., (qr.) or 1 08 per bushel—
No. 1 hard, 1.16. (and we say nothing about ex-Liverpool prices

Cost delivered there Profit per bushel..... And yet we have heard farmer-fools in Dakota, with the republican tattoo the whole length of their spine, say that they were 'satisfied with 50 cent wheat!' wrath were shod with Dakota pitch-

A Temperance Crocodile. A crocodile which had 'taken the pledge" was recently shot on the Daintree river, Queensland. creature's stomach centained a Fath-