STATISM SETT 2

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. President Cleveland Discusses the Cur-

rent Issues of the Day. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- As soon as the thousands gathered about the stand had become quiet, President Cleveland, in measured tones which were heard distinctly by nearly all present, delivered h s inaugural ad-

dress as follows: My Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the nandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Leeply moved by the ex-pression of confidence and personal attach-ment which has called me to this service. I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give sefore God and the witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have

honored me.

I deem it fitting on this eccasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public
questions of present importance, to also briefly



POSTMASTER-GENERAL WILSON 8. BISSELL OF NEW YORK.

refer to the existence of certain coaditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their

government.
While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm
template with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of isdious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the strengt agrithte of like and recipes in the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our sumptuous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national hea th which we can no more evide than human life can escape the re evade than human life can escape the

more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficient purposes of our government than a sound and sable currency. Its exposure to de-radation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the dancer of depreciation in the purchasing power of the waves paid to toil should furnish the strongest present the temperature to present and conservative presentincentive to prompt and conservative precau-tion. In dealing with our present embarrass-ing situation as related to this subject we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources. faith in our national strength and resources, with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to deny with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion and our judgment should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an



SECRETARY OF WAR DANIEL S. LAMONT OF NEW YORK.

approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the govtime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise will be deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster. Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another dancer confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disregation to expect from the operation of the safety, another danger controlls us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of i our voters which condemned the iniquity of maintaining protection for protection's sake enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome proveny of paternalism. This is the bane of Revilican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self reliance of our people and substitutes in its place maintenance. It undermines the self reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every canobling trait of American citizen ship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be learned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people. tions do not include the support of the people he acceptance of this principle leads to a re-usal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrut of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a



SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HOKE SMITH OF GEORGIA.

challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bonds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their

country's defense

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants, encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government waste of public money is a crime against the clitzens and the contempt of our people for economy and fru ality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our sational character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frucality smong the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions. tendency in public or private station to regard

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activ-

ty, are awarded to those whose efficiency romises a fair return of work for the compen-tion puld to them. To secure the fitness ad competency of appointees to office and to emove rom political action the demoralizing nadness for spol s civil service reform has ound a place in our public policy and laws. The benedits already gained through this in-strumentality and the urther usefulness it promises entitle it to the hearty support and

stomistic entitle it to the hearty support and
make it is ement of all who desire to see our
public service well performed or who hope for
the elevation of political sentiment and the
purification of political methods.
The existence of immense aggregations of
sindred enterprises and combinations of business interest, for ned for the purpose of limit
in production and fixing prices, is inconsistent the the fair field which ought to be open to



ATTORNEY-GENERAL RICHARD OLNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superceded by an enforced concession to the demands of combination, that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from whole-some competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspira-cies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained

extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interfer-ence and exactions.

Levalty to the principles upon which our government rests, positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoy-ment of this right follows the badge of citizen-ship wherever found and unimpaired by race ship wherever found and unimpaired by race or color, appeals for recognition to merican manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located with

in our borders imposes upon us responsibili-ties we cannot escape. Humanity and consis-tency require us to treat them with forbear-ance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and in-terests. Every effert should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

that retards their advancement.

The people of the United Stated have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its lexislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledsed in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound to their promises, not less than by command of their musters to devote themselves unresultinely to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle our task must be undertaken wisely and While there should be no surrender of principle our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindletiveness. Our mission is not punishment but the rectification of wrones If, in lifting the burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce in ordinate and unequal advantages long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental baneficence treasured up for all, we insist honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tarif laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people see announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power: and when we seel to reinstate the self confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an ab-

ject dependence upon governmental favor we strive to stimulate these elements of Ameri-can character which support the hope of American achievement. can character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accomnability.

The oath I new take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great re-



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE J. STERLING MORTON OF NEBRASKA.

sponsibility I assume but suggests obedience sponsibility I assume but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the state and the people.

by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the state and the people. Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear undided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their le islative halls. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the astrymen are just and generous and in the as-

trymen are just and generous and in the as-surance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a supreme being who rules the affairs of men and whose good-ness and mercy have always followed the American people: and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid. His powerful aid.

GOVERNOR STONE ROBBED,

The Missouri Executive Mansion Cleaned

Out by Daring Burglars. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4 .-Some time last night burglars broke watch and chain, \$5 in money and three rings, the property of Miss Turner, the niece of the governor.

John Paulson at Rest.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 4 .- John Paulson, Prohibition candidate for governor of Kansas in 1876 and chaplain of the Eighth Kansas infantry under Colonel John A. Martin, died of cancer of the stomach at his home in this city to-day, aged 73 years.

Former's Institute at Valley.

EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT: The Farmer's Institute at Valley Nebraska convened at the opera house, energy. But the first thing requisite February 10th, at 10:00 a.m. The is reliable information as to the exact morning work was of eped by S. C. Bas- condition of both partially constructed sett of Gibbon, secretary of the Dairy- passages, as to their relative advantaman's Associati n. In the afternoon ges, and as to the absolute and relative Dr. Geo. L. Miller of Cmaha read a cost of completing them. Mr. Clevevery able paper on the "Platte River land's administration and the new Con-Canal project." This after much inves- gress may well consider whether it tigation and careful surveys is now de- would not be far better to dispense enclared a sure thing and likely to be tirely with private companies, and to cot structed within three years. Later construct this necessary waterway as a L. L. Cowles of Valley discussed "Com- government enterprise. We have gone mercial seed growing," reading a very too far with "river and harbor" approcarefully prepared paper on methods priations, with ship channels between of growing garden seeds for eastern the great lakes, and like undertakings, secomen. The people about Valley and to allow the objection that this would Waterico grow very largely of garden be a serious innovation. The governand field seeds for the wholesale trane. ment could build the canal far more Mr. Cowles conclusion based on care- cheaply than any private company, befully kept accounts for a series of years cause it can borrow money at less than gave £14.00 per sere as average profit, half the rate that such a company would previded the operation had been skill- pay, and because it has already its fully conducted.

In the evening Professor A. F. Woods without the misapplication of a single of the State University reed a very dollar. It is our policy to have all our carefully prepared paper, which was navigable waterways the full property illustrated by charts, on "The Fungus of the general government; and it would be both anomalous and unsatisdesenses of plants."

agaper on "Sugar Beet Culture" which | necting our Atlantic and Pacine seawas followed by a very interesting and which merely countenanced the Panavaluable discussion. The conclusion ma enterprise, had a sumed it directly, was reached, that with very careful at- there would have been comparative im tention to details and the use of machi- munity from the corruption that a prinery it was ressible to grew beets at a profit in spite of the big! price of labor On Saturday morning the 11th, Mr. ernment of the United States to build First & Whitn cre of Valley read a very

carefully prepared and excellent paper that the De Lesseps company had endon 'Gresses and Bay," urging that an the p-emotion of such an undertaking increased are a be devoted to hay. He on American soil by European governhad had good success by changing wild ments or companies. The Nicaragua grees lards to time by acceptlying the plan is commonly accepted among us as the best. If this view ho ds go d, let suffice in March and early in April our government build and own that and sewing clover and tim othy or per- canal -From the "Progress of the he ps adding blue grass if intended for parture. This subject elicited an inter erting and valuable discussion.

Cel. E. P. Savage of South Omaha unged as the result of 40 years experience in farming, the advantage of mixedfarming, urging the value of all kinds of live stock in a profitable system of lust ardry. His facts, arguments and f gures attracted close attentien and preveked discresion

H. F. McIntosh of The Western Stockman and Cultivater read a lively paper on "A Little Farm well Tilled."

Mr. S C. Bessett presented in his usi at manner the subject of Dairying rd the importance of improved and better cows. Instances were mentioned of dairymen whose cows gave an ing judges "commissioners." aver: ge of more than 200 ibs each year ly. In this discussion a herd of Holsteins were mentioned near Florence which gave a product in cash for milk sole in Omaha in one year of \$160.00 per cow. The transportation question was discussed in his usual vigorous manter by J C. Fisher of Eikhorn, urging government control of rail-

her own work. This paper was highly appreciated by her audience, most of whem were acquainted with her remarkable success in her chosen field of In the evening E. F. Stephens Presi-

ent of the State Horticultural Society discussed horticultural tenics

A valuable paper on 'Potatoe Culure" was presented from James Walsh of Omaha, and a resolution passed urgirg the passage of a law assisting in the holding of an institute in each coun'y once a year.

The good people of Valley know how to manage and make a success of a Farmer's Institute Their enterprisirg citizens invited the people who came in from the country and the surrounding towns to the hospita ities of their homes and in all ways made it Tuesday, April 4, 1893, as follows: as pleasant as possible for those who came from a distance.

Whitmore Brothers, progressive farmers living near town have demonstrated that a farmer handling his business in a business like way can make money rapidly and can afford to own and live in as beautiful and hometke a house as any one. Their herd of 200 fat steers were well worth viewing and will long be remembered by those who saw them. E. F. JOHNSON.

The Handsome Horse Cut

Which appeared on the fifth page of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT last week was that of Frank lams' great five year old Percheron show stallion, Louis D' Or, (28635,) weight 2360 lbs. or the largest stallion of quality in the United States. He is a great massive herse of the best quality, smooth and the various wards of the city of Linthe show-ring.

This noted stallion is at the bead of lams' Percherons and the rich blue blood of winners flows through his veins. He won first prize as a two-year old while in France, and first prize at Nebraska and St Louis fairs with five primary elections and will report the of his get. His eight months old colt now weighs 1200 lbs. This is the style of the city central committee. of draft horses the readers of this paper 200 and first class drafts weighing from 1700 to 2000 pounds, for \$700 to \$1,000 terms 1 to 3 years, at 5 per cent. Visit lams if you want to purchase.

PURE BRED POULTRY. White Plymouth Rock. White Games, Partridge Cochins, Toulouse Geese, White Holland Turkeys, White Guiness, Pekin Ducks. Eggs in season. Prices low. W. A. BATES, JR., 36tf Fremont, Neb. Make it a Government Canal.

There must be an inter-oceanic canal and it must be taken in hand with corps of accomplished engineers who are qualified to push it to completion factory to have a private company in Mr. J. F. Weybright of Millard read control of the great sea channel conboards If the French government, vate company sowed broadcast. The cheapest, safest and best way to secure an inter-oceanic canal is for the govit and own it. Let it be understood World," March Review of Reviews.

About the Supreme Court.

GRETNA, Neb., Feb. 23, 1893.

EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:-Permit me to call attention to a few bills introduced in our legislature in regard to supreme court commissioners. You will remember at the late election the people were salled upon to vote on a proposed amendment to the constitution to increase the supreme court to five members. The proposed amendment was voted down and now the legislature will do wrong by increasing the number of members of the supreme court, even if they do call the presid-

We all know the supreme court and the lawyers want this increase, but should they get by the legislature some thing the people repudiated and refused to grant at the polis?

The judges of the supreme court in get all the value there is in the goods. Write for prices and shipping instruc-1889 induced the legislature to charge tions. their terms from January and July to January and September, this we pres to give the members more Mrs. A. M. Edwards of Fremoat 2 time for themselves. And I am inpreminent breeder of live stock read a formed that the supreme court has done ery able and excellent paper on "A less public business the past three years We mans Effort" which de-cr bed the for the amount of work waiting their difficulties trails and successes of work action than ever before. There should in stock raising Farming on a large be a law prohibiting the judges of any were named and in particular, cutlined them devote their time to public duty.

J. E. CRONE.

People's Party Convention.

The people's party convention for the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nobraska, is hereby called to be held at 8 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, March 15, 1893, at a place to be designated later

various city offices to be voted for at the general city election to be held on Mayor, city treasurer, city clerk, two members of the excise board cemetery trustee, one counci man from each of Cafe au Lait, the seven wards, and such other business as may come before it.

The wards of the city will be entitled to representation in said convention based upon the vote cast for H F. Rose at the last general election, allowing one delegate for every fifteen votes or major fraction thereof, and fixed by the city central committee as follows: First ward 14, Second ward 13, Third ward 26, Fourth ward 29, Fifth ward

24, Sixth ward 18, Seventh ward 15. E. BAKER, Chairman people's party city central committee.

People's Party Primaries.

A call is hereby made for holding the people's party primary elections in round as an apple, with heavy clean colo, Lancaster county, Nebraska, on bone, and that big style that makes competitors tremble when he exters the show-ring.

Monday, March 13, 1893, between the bours of 7:30 and 9 o'clock p. m., on said day, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the said wards in the city convention.

The voting places in the various wards to be named by the ward committeeman. The committeeman of each ward will

appoint the judges and clerks of these result of such election to the chairman In cases where there is doubt in the

Some time last night burglars broke into the executive mansion and helped themselves to Governor Stone's gold fair prize winners at from \$1,000 to \$1,minds of the judges and clerks as to the shall be required to subscribe to the Omaha platform. E. BAKER.

Chairman people's party city central committee.

It is recommended that the caucuses of the various wards be held no later than Saturday, March 11 and that the caucus meetings be called through the press of the city. E. BAKER, Chairman people's party city central

J. W. CASTOR, Pres. J. P. ROUSE, Vice-Pres.

A. GREENAMYRE, Tress E. E. MOTT, STATE AGENT.

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LINCOLN. NEB.

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The way to do this is to ship your Butter, Poultry, Eggs, Veal, Hay. Grain, Wool, Hides. Beans, Froom Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or asything you have to us. The fart that you may have been selling these articles at ho for years is no reason that you shou d continue to do so if you can find a better market. We make a specialty of receiving shipments direct from FARMERS AND PRODUCERS, and prebably have the largest trade in this way of any house in this market. Whilst you are looking around for the cheapest market in which to any your goods, and thus economising in that way, it will certainly pay you to give some attention to the best and most profit able way of disposing of your produce. We invite corresportence from INDIVIDUALS. ALLIANCES, CLUBS, and all organizations who desire to ship their produce direct to this market. If requested, we will send you free of charge our daily market report, shipring directions and such information as will be of service to you. If you contemplate ship ping. When so requested proceeds for shipments will be deposited to the credit of the ship per with any wholesale house in Chicago. Let as hear from you.

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38 inch Subline Silk Warp, all colors, 38 inch All Wool Whip Cord in Change-

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