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Advertising medium in the west. It is especially valuable as a means of reaching the farmers. Its circulation is as large in Nebraska as the circulation of all the "farm journals" combined.

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Advocates

The government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

That freight rates in Nebraska be reduced to a level with those in force in Iowa.

The building by the national government of a great trunk line from North Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Six Great Acts That Will Become Historical Achieved by the 23rd Legislature.

POPULISTS DESERVE THE CREDIT.

They Originated and Pushed Through the Important Measures and Investigations of the Session.

A Brief Review.

If one were to estimate the work of the legislature just closed by the number of bills which have become laws, he could not do otherwise than conclude that it had been a very idle body indeed.

If one, however, were to estimate its work by the importance of those bills and by what it has done outside of the passage of bills, he would conclude that it has been a very busy body; and that its labors will be of more practical benefit to the people of Nebraska than those of any of its predecessors not excepting that of 1891.

True the people have not gotten all they asked for. They asked for the Iowa rate law, and got instead a 20 per cent horizontal reduction. They asked for a usury bill and a stock yards bill and got neither.

But I take it that this is a good motto: "If you can't get what you want, take what you can get." And when we consider that no party had a majority in either house, and that there was a monopoly senate and a republican governor to deal with, I don't think that anyone can justly complain of the 23d Nebraska legislature.

There have been six great acts by the present legislature, all of which will become historical. They are:

First—The organization of the legislature by a combination of populists and democrats.

Second—The election of a populist United States senator.

Third—The investigations into the manner of conducting the various state institutions.

Fourth—The impeachment of various state officers as a result of such investigations.

Fifth—The passage of the freight rate bill.

Sixth—The cutting down of the appropriations.

Anyone of these acts is enough to lend a certain renown to any legislature and all of them combined should lend a halo of glory to this particular session so long as Nebraska shall remain a state.

All of these acts are due to the populist members. All at some stage or another were opposed by the republican members.

Now for the proof. As to the first and second of these acts, they were of course due to the populists and democrats. Nothing farther need be said on those points.

Third—As to the investigation of state institutions: In each case the motion to appoint investigating committees was made by a populist and such committees were composed largely of populists.

W. L. Greene, who was the examining attorney in the cell-house investigation, and E. C. Rowick, who did the greater part of the work of investigating the Lincoln insane asylum, are both populists. After these committees had done their work, the majority of republicans on the floor of the house fought strenuously against adopting parts of their reports and many republicans fought against adopting any part of them.

Fourth—The impeachment resolutions were fathered in all cases by populists and pushed through to a successful termination by them. The taking up of one resolution was defeated by republican votes and nearly all the republicans voted against the first resolution looking toward the appointment of an impeachment committee. It was only after state officers themselves asked that they might have a trial that republican opposition died down in any measure, and even then most of the republicans who voted for the resolutions did it under open protest.

Fifth—The opposition of republicans to the freight rate bill was notorious.

All but two of them in the house voted to substitute a farcical nonentity in place of it, and after they were defeated in that, 29 of them voted against it on final passage. In the senate all but two of them voted against it and used every means fair or foul, known to parliamentary practice, to defeat it. When the bill finally passed in the senate it did so over the written protest of eighty-five per cent of the republicans of that body.

Sixth—Most of the republicans in the house and all the republicans in the senate voted against the cut in the appropriations. All of the republicans and most of the democrats in the senate voted for an increase of nearly half a million in the appropriations. It was only because the house threatened to leave the state without money for the next two years that these people came to their senses and receded from their demands. In almost every case populists in both houses voted for all the cuts and against all the increases in appropriation.

Therefore I say that the six great acts achieved by the legislature which has just closed were achieved mainly by the populist members, and never would have been heard of had it not been for them. Never did we have a truer body of men than the immortal 54-40 representatives and 14 senators.

When I speak about the republicans, however, I do not wish to be understood as casting any reflections on such men as Keckley and Haller in the house and Clarke in the senate. I am merely talking about the majority of republicans—the controlling majority of the party.

I judge a party by the action of a majority of its representatives. Applying this criterion to the case in point, I would call the republican party a thoroughly monopoly party opposed to reform; the people's party, a thoroughly anti-monopoly party in favor of reform; and the democratic party a sadly divided party, with a leaning perhaps toward the anti-monopoly sentiment.

Judging by the past I do not see how the people can hesitate long in deciding who are their friends and who their enemies. The twenty-third session of the legislature would show that pretty clearly to a blind man.

The future of the new party grows brighter. Step by step we are achieving our work. Day by day our principles become engrained in the minds of men. Year by year our enemies are being shown forth in their true colors.

Above the mountain tops of the future shines the sun of promise. Above the storm of defeat and disaster is set the rainbow of hope.

In the fulness of time all things are made right. Our principles are just. They will triumph. Let every man be true to himself and the cause.

Behind us are the flesh-pots of Egypt, but ahead is the promised land. We are now in the wilderness, but after a time deliverance must come. Our principles will succeed, industrial slavery will be ended, and humanity will take a step forward.

J. A. EDGERTON.

Grand Ratification.

A large crowd turned out to ratify Weir's victory on last Friday evening. First came a very respectable parade, then speaking, music and singing from the grand stand on the postoffice square. Unfortunately the joint convention to impeach Benton and Leese met the same evening at the state house, hence the members of the legislature were absent from the ratification. Mayor Weir made the principal speech of the evening.

The Arena.

The April Arena contains a strong paper by Hamlin Garland on "The Future of Fiction." Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace writes on the Wage Worker and how he may be delivered from the social quagmire. W. D. McCracken discusses "How the Initiative and Referendum May be Introduced into our Government." Eva McDonald Valesh appears in a striking paper on "The Tenement House Question in New York." Rev. George Lorimer writes on "Authority in Christianity," and Mr. Flower discusses at length "The Burning and Lynching of Negroes in the South." Other papers of interest in this number are by B. F. Underwood, Catherine Coolidge, Chester A. Reed, Helen E. Starrett and Allan Foreman.

We have just received a copy of this year's catalogue of the Wilber H. Murray Carriage and Harness manufactory of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a beauty and its array of the different articles of their manufacture is simply bewildering. The house stands in the front rank in their line.

WHEN you write to one of our advertisers, be sure to mention THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

Follow the crowd to the furniture and household goods emporium of Metzger & Swearingen at 127-129 North Fourteenth street, where you will find everything in their line of the best quality and cheapest price; especially bed room suits.

INDEPENDENT MEMBERS ENDORSE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

The Alliance-Independent for its Course During the Past Session, and Recommend it to the People.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 1, 1893.

We, the independent members of the legislature, take pleasure in commending THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT for the fair and just treatment it has accorded us during the present session; for its able advocacy of the various reform measures that have been before the legislature; for its able fight for the election of an independent to the United States senate, and for its fearless exposures of fraud and corruption in high places.

And we further take pleasure in recommending THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT to all members of the Farmers' Alliance, and the People's party, as an able advocate of the principles of the reform movement, and one which is worthy of support and confidence.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- Edward Krick, Kearney county G. C. Lingenfelter, Cheyenne
W. F. Porter, Merrick, Philo. Ford, Gosper,
E. A. McVey, Clay, W. J. Irwin, Platte,
Wm. Schelp, Platte, George Horst, Polk,
J. M. Dimmick, Franklin, E. Soderman, Phelps,
John Stevens, Furnas, J. B. Farnsworth, Keya Peha,
Julius Smith, Richardson, J. D. Woods, Sheridan,
Fred Newberry, Hamilton, Chas. Grammer, Howard,
L. H. Suter, Antelope, S. M. Elder, Clay,
S. Fulton, Harlan, P. H. Barry, Greeley,
W. A. McCutcheon, Boone, H. R. Henry, Holt,
J. O. Lynch, Dawson, Austin Riley, Webster,
L. G. Ruggles, Chase, P. B. Olson, Saunders,
C. W. Beal, Custer, A. J. Scott, Buffalo,
J. N. Gaffin, Speaker, Saunders

SENATORS.

- W. A. Saunders, Saunders, J. H. Darner, Dawson,
S. Packwood, Antelope, J. E. Harris, Nemaha,
J. N. Campbell, Nance, L. L. Johnson, Clay,
H. G. Stewart, Dawes, W. M. Gray, Valley,
J. P. Mullen, Holt, Wm. Dysart, Nuckolls,
G. N. Smith, Buffalo, T. F. McCarty, Howard,

THE CITY ELECTION.

Results of Last Week's Election in Lincoln.

On Monday evening the city council canvassed the votes cast at last Tuesday's election. The results are as follows:

Weir (ind) is elected over Graham (rep) by 142 votes. Hawley the prohibition candidate got 247 votes.

Stephenson, the present city treasurer was re-elected over Leavitt (ind and dem) by 642 votes. Bowen (rep) defeated Jordan (ind) by 1323 for city clerk.

Brown, one of the people's candidates for the excise board, was elected by a plurality of 296, but Hargreaves the other candidate, was defeated by Burr (rep) by 24 votes. Brown and Weir, however, will control the police force. On the school board N. C. Brock, (rep) and C. J. Ernst and Laurence Fessler (nonpartisan) were elected.

The republicans elected a councilman in every ward except the first which was carried by O'Shee, a democrat. J. C. McCarger the people's candidate in that ward made a brave fight and polling 179 votes.

The "Des Moines" Wire Reel.

In another column will be found an advertisement of a little contrivance which we believe will be appreciated by the farmers who have more or less barbed wire to handle, and we venture the prediction that the familiar sight of men and boys rolling or unrolling that troublesome article on sticks, boards or barrels (with hands and clothes scratched and torn) will soon fade into a dim recollection. The reel is manufactured by the Des Moines Equalizer Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, the same company which manufactures the celebrated Des Moines Equalizers, (four horses for binders), which is enjoying such an extensive sale. It is made specially to carry the spools which always go with barbed wire, (which spools are of uniform size, viz: 13 inches). Fastening securely to any wagon box, it can be placed on the end-gate or at the side of the wagon, according to demands of the occasion. As they are extremely cheap, strong and altogether desirable we have no doubt they will meet with the favor they deserve, and indeed the company reports that their sales are unexpectedly large, notwithstanding the fact that they have only been on the market for a few months.

Two Important Things at Once.

Instructor—What does the soldier do when he dies?
Soldier—I don't know.
Instructor—You don't know, you donkey, that when the soldier dies he simultaneously severs his connection with the army?—Texas Siftings.

Roasted the Stock.

LINCOLN, April 11.

A fire which cleared the buildings from over a quarter of a block, broke out shortly after midnight last night.

It started in the livery barn of Sanders Lillard, 325 North Ninth street, and was first seen by Captain Spain of the night police, by its reflected light. He gave the alarm, and in a very short time the entire fire department was hard at work trying to confine the blaze within its original proportions.

Lillard's barn, which was just north of the alley, fronting on the market square, was ablaze from end to end before anything could be done. Adjoining it on the north was the little grocery of Mrs. Schass, a daughter of Mr. Polsky, and of course it caught immediately. Next to this was the blacksmith shop of Charles Archer, then a small frame, occupied by Charles Polsky with a junk shop, and on the corner of R and Ninth was the old "checked barn."

In the rear of the stable were 38 head of blooded Holstein cattle just shipped here from Peoria, Ill., to be sold at public auction. Every one perished in the flames. They were owned by Wolver Bros., of Peoria.

Mr. Bohannan's stock consisted of about thirty-two head of horses, of which three belonged to Hargreaves Bros., one to Ed. Friend, one to Charles Keefer, twenty-five to W. G. Bohannan and two to the Heffner Stock company. The loss of this stock can hardly be estimated, as so many of the animals got loose and are roaming about. Mr. Bohannan says that the horses which belonged to Hargreaves Bros. are undoubtedly dead, as is also that which Ed. Friend owned.

There were several valuable stallions in the barn, but it is not thought that any of them were destroyed. A sorrel stallion and a black one were seen, soon after the fire started, making tracks for East Lincoln and at last accounts had not been captured.

The total value of the stock burned is probably \$10,000.

What They Are Worth.

The following table gives the assessed valuation of a number of countries. The assessed valuation of Sweden is \$3,465,000,000; of Canada, \$2,250,000,000; of Mexico, \$3,150,000,000; of Australia, \$2,050,000,000; of Portugal, \$1,855,000,000; of Denmark, \$1,830,000,000; of the Argentine Confederation, \$1,660,000,000; of Switzerland, \$1,620,000,000; of Norway, \$1,410,000,000; of Greece, \$1,058,000,000.

FIXED FOR THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL.

PLEA IN ABATEMENT MAY BE MADE

By Ex-Auditor Benton and Ex-Treasurer Hill—Will Test the Court's Jurisdiction Over the Ex-State Officers.

LINCOLN, April 11.

Chief Justice Maxwell, Justice Norval and Justice Post ascended the supreme bench yesterday and convened a court of impeachment. It was the first time such duties have devolved upon the supreme court of Nebraska under the state constitution of 1875 which was the first constitution giving this court such power. The court met to proceed with impeachment proceedings instituted in due form by the late legislature against Secretary of State John C. Allen, Attorney General Hastings, Land Commissioner Humphrey, ex-Treasurer Hill, ex-Auditor Benton and ex-Attorney General Leese. The three incumbents together with ex-Treasurer Hill were represented by John L. Webster of Omaha, J. R. Webster of Lincoln, M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City and J. H. Brody of Lincoln. John M. Stewart appeared for Leese, and J. V. Ames and R. D. Stearns appeared for Auditor Benton.

Representatives C. D. Casper, P. H. Barry and George R. Cotton, appointed by the legislature to prosecute, were represented by Judge Pound of Lincoln, Judge Doane of Omaha, and W. L. Greene of Kearney, on behalf of the state. Several members of the legislature were present.

In reply to a query the court said motions in the cases of Benton and Leese had just been received.

Judge Doane said if plea in abatement were entered he wanted a copy and time to file such pleading as is necessary, probably a demurrer.

John M. Stewart, on behalf of ex-Attorney General Leese, said his client had not been served with notice. As far as his client was concerned no plea in abatement would be made.

John H. Ames spoke briefly for ex-Auditor Benton. R. D. Stearns also spoke, closing by asking if it were possible to get a copy of the evidence taken. The court said it had no control of the evidence.

Chief Justice Maxwell then fixed April 24 as the date of the main trial. Defendants Hill and Benton were given leave to file plea by Monday next; defendants Hastings, Allen and Humphrey to answer to the merits by a week from next Friday; defendants by attorneys Leese to answer by Monday next. Pleas in abatement to be heard two weeks from yesterday and a hearing of causes on the merits three weeks from yesterday; copies of articles of impeachment of each party to be served on him at the expense of the state. The court adjourned until April 24.

High Winds.

GENEVA, Neb., April 12.—The fiercest and most terrific wind storm raged over this part of the country that has been known for many years. The blowing of a continuous gale from the south kept the air blinding full of dust, dirt and cinders. Awnings were torn down, signs and bulletin boards destroyed, vehicles turned over and nearly everything that was not well fastened was misplaced. It was often not safe for persons to be out. One of the small brick pinnacles on top of Fraternity temple was blown off, some of the brick falling to the pavement where people were passing, fortunately no one was hit. The large plate glass in the jewelry window of Woodworth's dry goods store was smashed and some damage done to the watches, jewelry and tools. The glass from Mrs. Travers' millinery store was considerably damaged.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; calves, 11; shipped yesterday, 1,000. The market was active and about steady throughout. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$12.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$10.00; cows and heifers, 10.00-11.00; stockers and feeders, \$10.00; mixed stock, \$10.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,101; shipped yesterday, 1,800. The market opened active and high prices ranged from 10.45 to 10.50 per 100 lbs according to quality. Subscribe for THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

LABOR IN THE SENATE.

The Decisions Regarding Railway Employees May Cause a New Law.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The recent decision of Judges Taft and Ricks in Ohio and Speer in Georgia in relation to the rights and duties of railroad employees came up in the senate yesterday in connection with a resolution instructing the committee on interstate commerce to inquire into that and other subjects, and quite a long and interesting debate resulted, which had not closed when the senate adjourned. The remarks of Senators Gorman and Voorhees as to the effect of those decisions being to convert railway employees into serfs and galley slaves were criticized by Mr. Platt as intemperate and as merely intended to excite the passion of the laboring men. Mr. Peffer thought that Judge Ricks' recent decision, which had been a good deal criticized by labor organizations, would be approved by them when they came to understand better its scope and view it in all its fullness. It was the first great judicial declaration of principle concerning the relations between employers and employees. It was a declaration that the railroad employee was as much a common carrier as the railroad president or the railroad company. Judge Ricks' decision, Mr. Peffer believed, would lead to the final adjustment of all the difficulties between the employees and employers or carrying corporations.

Mr. Gorman said that one matter to be inquired into was the recent decisions of United States judges, and whether, in view of the interstate commerce law and of the anti-trust law, judges had a right to determine not only what a railway employee should do, but what he should not do. These decisions were the first great steps on the part of the judiciary to make serfs of men who were employed by railroad corporations.

The recent judicial decision that railroad employees might be restrained by an order of the court, might be fined and imprisoned if they resigned their positions, was a most extraordinary decision and one that had to be met at the very threshold of the next congress. It ought to be inquired into carefully by men who had but one motive, and that to protect the interest of commerce and that no injustice was done to individuals, and that the courts of the United States should not be armed with powers as arbitrary as those of the czar of Russia.

Mr. Vest said that Judge Speer in his decision had only affirmed what every lawyer knew to be the common law. He had decided that any contract or regulation in restraint of commerce of the United States was absolutely void, that any engineer had a right to give up his employment, but that when the association of locomotive engineers or any other association or corporation undertook to make a rule and to enforce it in restraint of commerce, that rule was absolutely void.

Mr. Voorhees said that the most dangerous question that the country was asked to-day was the encroachment of corporate power of colossal wealth against those who were helplessly in its power and whom it wanted to have chained to their labor as completely as the galley slave was chained to his oar. This power claimed that the railroad employee was enlisted as a private soldier, and if he left his post he was to be punished as a deserter. He had therefore felt it his duty to introduce a resolution directing an inquiry as to what action might be necessary for the better protection of the laboring people of the United States in their rights and for their greater security from the encroachment of corporate power. Nobody pretended, Mr. Voorhees added, that a railroad engineer could leave his engine, endangering a train of cars and endangering the lives of passengers. But that was not all that was contemplated in the interstate commerce law. The law said, in plain terms, that he could not alone and in an orderly way, sever his connection from a corporation; that he was enlisted to stay and was to be punished as a deserter if he did not stay. He thought that the committee on interstate commerce could not be better employed than in investigating this dangerous question.

Prairie Fires.

BUTTE, Neb., April 12.—Extensive prairie fires during the past few raged over this part of the country that has been known for many years. The blowing of a continuous gale from the south kept the air blinding full of dust, dirt and cinders. Awnings were torn down, signs and bulletin boards destroyed, vehicles turned over and nearly everything that was not well fastened was misplaced. It was often not safe for persons to be out. One of the small brick pinnacles on top of Fraternity temple was blown off, some of the brick falling to the pavement where people were passing, fortunately no one was hit. The large plate glass in the jewelry window of Woodworth's dry store was smashed and some damage done to the watches, jewelry and tools. The glass from Mrs. Travers' millinery store was considerably damaged.