

THE ALLIANCE - INDEPENDENT
Consolidation of the
Farmers Alliance of Nebraska Independent
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OUR AVERAGE
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Publishers Announcement.
The subscription price of the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT is \$1.00 per year, invariably in advance. Paper will be promptly discontinued at expiration of time paid for unless we receive orders to continue.

OUR PREMIUM LIST.
We now have our premium list struck off in circular form and will be glad to furnish copies to anyone who will drop us a postal card request.

GRAND PREMIUM.
for the largest list sent in by June 1st. A Goodhue windmill and feed grinder worth \$140.

DISTRICT PREMIUMS.
For the largest list sent in from each congressional district in Nebraska (not less than seventy yearly subscribers required) a first-class sewing machine, the "Columbian," worth \$20.

COUNTY PREMIUMS.
For largest list from any county in Nebraska (not less than fifty required) a family library of twenty cloth-bound books, worth nearly \$20.

FOR A CLUB OF TWO
We will send three of our sheet music songs of the people; or one package of Hall's Acme Horn Preventer for cattle raisers.

FOR A CLUB OF THREE
We will send a handsome pearl-handled lady's knife, or a good strong two-bladed boy's knife, or a half dozen nickel silver teaspoons.

FOR A CLUB OF FIVE
We will send a strong two-bladed farmer's knife guaranteed to be first class, worth \$1.00. This knife is one of A. Field & Co.'s "Progress" brand and is warranted.

FOR A CLUB OF SIX
We will send an elegant first class razor worth \$1.40. Warranted.

FOR A CLUB OF SEVEN
We will send one-half dozen silver plated teaspoons, heavy silver plate on nickel silver base—not on brass—worth \$1.50.

FOR A CLUB OF TEN
We will send a potato planter worth \$2.00.
Still other premiums will be added to this list.
Remember that each subscriber in these clubs pays \$1.00 and gets a premium book worth 25 cents.

RENEW! RENEW!!
We urge all our old subscribers to renew promptly as fast as their time expires. You can't afford to miss an issue.

A GRAND CHANCE.
During the coming month there will occur at Lincoln the most exciting trial in the history of the state. The impeachment trial will be the leading topic of conversation, discussion and speculation.

Next to the dailies, THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT proposes to publish the best and fullest account of that great trial. From the time the trial opens till it closes, we will devote from 5 to 12 columns per week to the impeachment.
This gives our club raisers just the chance they have been looking for. An active worker can go out now and take from ten to thirty subscribers a day on the strength of our impeachment reports alone. Scarcely a man will refuse to take it unless he is already taking a daily. Hence we urge upon our club raisers to push the work now. The trial will begin in ten days. The excitement is rising. The way to succeed is to "catch the rising tide."
Send for sample copies and premium lists.

"MEN may come and men may go but Thompson's clerk-hire goes on forever. Even a resolution of the State Alliance can't stop it."
Take the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

A CRISIS IS COMING.
In Sunday's Bee appeared a lengthy article from the pen of John J. Ingalls the "iridescent dreamer" of Kansas. While the article is characterized by foolish satire and senseless ridicule of the reform movement, it contains some remarkable sayings. Indeed as a whole it is a remarkable article. The writer is like the commander of a vessel adrift in a dangerous sea. He acknowledges that his craft is near the dangerous rock; he predicts that a terrible storm is likely to break forth at any minute; he has no compass or guiding star by which he may steer his craft into safer waters; he ridicules all the signal lights, and warning bells as false; he merely drifts along firing off signal rockets and watching them soar aloft and burst with evident enjoyment.

The following are a few of his most striking remarks.
The administration of President Cleveland has been placed in power as a protest against existing social conditions. The congress in sympathy with him is the expression of profound, widespread and implacable discontent with the civilization of the nineteenth century, under which it is alleged that the rich have been growing richer and the poor poorer.
One alarming fact is the revolution among farmers. It has been an axiom that the safeguards of constitutional liberty would be found in a multitude of small freeholders of land, but the farmers are more exasperated with present conditions than the wage-workers in cities. They are not conservative. They have thrown off party harness. They form a compact body in many localities, which adds enormously to the momentum of the movement for social reorganization, to which the labor associations and the anarchists and socialists aspire. Obviously the question of social radicalism can no longer be whistled down the wind.

Congress and the administration are thus confronted with more complex, grave and momentous questions than have been presented to the American people since Lincoln's inauguration. It is a transition period. The old issues have been settled. The war of the rebellion, its passions and resentments are like a volcano that has burned out. Slavery and secession are dead dogmas. Even the race problem is practically extinct. The negro must take his chances with the rest. There will be no more "force bills, nor civil rights legislation.

There will be no more political campaigns fought in the United States up to the attitude of the democratic party during the war, nor its relations to slavery and secession, or reconstruction or the resumption of specie payment, or the disputed succession of 1877. The dead past has buried its dead. Social and economic questions are at the front. The industrial issue is the Aaron's rod that has swallowed all the rest.
To refute these heresies, readjust the relations of the citizen to the state, appease the craving for change, allay discontent, reconcile employers and employed, arrest the tendencies to dangerous accumulation without impairing the rights of individuals, to preserve personal liberty and the independence of the state, is a task that will test the statesmanship of Mr. Cleveland and his associates who have done so much to precipitate the crisis they are now required to meet.

The export of gold and the approaching exhaustion of the treasury are symptoms that cannot be disregarded. Sooner or later a financial crash is inevitable.
Panics have their periodicity; 1837, 1857, 1873 were years memorable for calamity. Another convulsion is due. Conservative and cautious business men are preparing for it already. There are indications that it is not far off, and when it arrives it will require a seismometer to measure its effects.

We are approaching the crisis predicted by Macaulay, when our surplus population, having no longer a vast fertile area of free lands over which to diffuse itself, would become congested in cities and test the compatibility of liberty with civilization.
The future of parties cannot be predicted, for politics is not an exact science. Its problems are complicated, its forces obscure, its statistics not tabulated. The unexpected continually happens. An alternative phrase may turn victor to defeat, and the most trivial incident may change disaster to triumph.

The last paragraph shows the trifling and superficial character of John J. Ingalls' philosophy. He seems to have no realization of the great laws in conformity with which society moves forward toward a more perfect state. To him all in the realm of politics is merely the result of chance and accident.
If John J. Ingalls were a social philosopher instead of a spectacular politico-literary attraction, he would know that a grand breaking up and re-formation of parties is bound to come in the near future in obedience to great social and moral forces working under great natural laws.

The coming crisis of which he speaks but mark the beginning of the break. In the politics of the future, "alternative phrases" will have no more influence in determining the fate of political parties than the dead leaves which are swept along in a strong wind.
A crisis is coming. A revolution is coming. A better day, a day of justice, and human brotherhood is coming.

In another column will be found the report of the house committee which investigated the charges of bribery in connection with Representative Fulton's insurance bill. The report shows that Mr. Fulton had not the remotest connection with any of the boodle business. The insinuations made against him by some republican papers were entirely unjust.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.
The regular session of the 23d Nebraska legislature is a thing of the past. "Its last days were its best days." When we say that we pay it a compliment not many legislatures ever deserved. Too often the last days of Nebraska legislatures have been days of defeat for righteous measures demanded by the people; days of sorrow and disappointment to those who battled for right and justice; days of schemes and steals to drain the treasury; days for stripping the state house of all its loose furniture; days of rowdiness and debauchery on the part of members and employes.

But the last week of this session has been a red letter week for the plain honest people of Nebraska. It is true there has been weeping and swearing and gnashing of teeth, but it has been done by the railway corporations and state house boodlers. Contemplate the achievements of that last week:
The passing of the freight rate bill.
The impeachment of the state officers.
The cutting of appropriations.

To accomplish these things the friends of the people had to stay in Lincoln two weeks beyond the sixty day limit at their own expense. They had to contend against and overcome the mighty corporations that have ruled the state from its infancy; the gang of rascals that have plundered the people till they thought they had a vested right to do so; the machine of the greatest party ever known in the politics of the state.

At the beginning of the session these obstacles seemed insuperable. Now that they have been surmounted, the people rub their eyes, and wonder if they are awake. They can hardly realize the truth of it.
In the closing days of the session there was the usual rush of bills, and claims. Of course in that rush a few bad bills and unwarranted claim-mag-donestal thronged.

But they were few, and weigh almost nothing when compared with the great measures passed, and big steals prevented.
For once in the history of the state, the session ended decently. There was of course some hilarity and some practical jokes, but the wild midnight carousal of former sessions was unknown. When, at 8:30 Saturday evening, the gavel fell for the last time, the members sent up a parting cheer, gave each other a brotherly hand-shake and hurried away to their homes to resume their duties as private citizens.

On Sunday morning scarcely a member or an employe was to be found in the city.

CLEANING THE AUGEAN STABLES.
Nearly one year ago Mr. J. V. Wolf, then chairman of the Independent State Committee, issued a circular calling the people to action in which he described the cleaning of the Augean stables by Hercules. In view of the exposures that have been made, and the work of cleansing now in progress, Mr. Wolfe's illustration will be read with a greatly increased interest:
Mythology records that there was once imposed upon Hercules twelve different tasks, any one of which was supposed to be beyond his strength. Hercules, like the Independent party, was then young, and his strength untested. The object was to kill the young giant. His first encounter was with two huge serpents. These he easily killed by queezing the life out of them with his hands. Another, and the most familiar task, or labor, was to clean out, "in a single day," the stables of Augeas, King of Elis. The King's horses and herds, had been confined in them for many years, and they had become very filthy. The King, of course, consented to the work as he thought all the benefits would accrue to himself and the full accomplishment of the undertaking impossible in so short a time. No conditions however were put in the contract, and no methods for its accomplishment shut out. Hercules went to the work. The rivers of Peneus and Alpheus flowed close by. The walls of the King's court were the only barriers that prevented the waters of both rivers from rushing through the King's stables. The young Hercules soon leveled a place in the walls and the waters of both rivers swept through and the task was accomplished with time to spare.

Fellow Independents, and honest voters of all parties, we have this fall a Herculean task to perform. We have an Augean stable to cleanse, and two old serpents to strangle, and the only Hercules among us. But if one so youthful could perform twelve such tasks, and some of them much greater, cannot the combined strength, and wisdom of the honest voters of Nebraska, and the nation accomplish one? The political abuses of the state, and the nation must be cleaned. The stock of the old parties have been occupying them for many years and they are full of filth and rottenness to the very rafters, and the sickening odor is endangering the very life of our free institutions. The task of cleansing, and renovating is ours.

A REVIEW OF THE CASE.
In compliance with a suggestion which has come to us from several sources, we have determined to write a reply to the stand-still circular issued by Mr. Burrows some time ago, and a general statement of our case against that individual. It will appear in our next issue. It will present both sides of the case fairly, so that all can pass judgment. After that we will discuss the subject as far as possible in our columns.

CAUTION TO ADVERTISERS.
April 1st, 1892, the FARMER'S ALLIANCE the official organ of the State Alliance and the NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT, a state organ of the People's party were consolidated, the resulting paper taking the name ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.
Lately some parties formerly connected with the FARMER'S ALLIANCE undertook to start a new paper bearing that name. Threatened with an injunction, they added the word Leader to the name. They have been using blank contracts taken from this company's office in which the name of this company appears. Their advertising agent has represented himself as being the agent of THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO. In view of these facts we feel it to be our duty to warn all advertisers against deception in this matter.

THE ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT is the only newspaper published by this company. Neither J. M. Thompson nor A. J. Rigby has any connection with this company. F. W. Ferris is not an agent of this company and never has been.
THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.
LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYEES.
In the history of our state, legislative employes have in one way or other been the source of much loss to the tax-payers, and not a little scandal, so much so indeed that they had come to be generally regarded as a sort of necessary evil.

It gives us sincere pleasure to say that the employes of the present legislature are a notable exception to the rule. In behavior and in competency they have shown themselves worthy of the highest compliments. There has been an entire absence of rowdysim. The employes have not spent three-fourths of their time loafing, and gossiping. They have not undertaken to domineer over the members in an effort to drain the state treasury by drawing pay for extra time. The scandals of former sessions have been entirely wanting. The work in every department has been well and promptly done.

We would be glad to make personal mention of every employe, but want of time and space forbids. We wish them all success, hope they may profit by their experience, and that some of them may in future, return to fill places as members in the honorable bodies they have served so faithfully.

THE MEANEST MEMBER.
There is one opinion in which the Independents of the house are pretty generally agreed: That McKesson of Lancaster is the meanest man in the house. He will stoop lower, and go farther in contemptible partisan trickery than any other republican member.
Whenever the corporations, or the state house-boodlers want a particularly dirty job done, they are sure to pick on McKesson. As a representative he has done great injury to Lincoln and Lancaster county. Most of the Independents go home with the feeling that if Lancaster county returns McKesson to the next legislature, she ought to receive no favor at the hands of the farmer members. If the enterprising citizens of Lincoln are wise they will remember this two years from now.

Mr. Leese's Case.
The impeachment proceedings against Mr. Leese were undoubtedly brought by the republicans as an act of retaliation. Some charges are made that on the surface appear serious, but it will be well for all lovers of fair play to suspend judgment till he has a chance to be heard. If he is proven guilty certainly no independent would undertake to shield him for party reasons. As a matter of fact his conviction could not reflect in the least on the new party, for all the charges are based on acts claimed to have been committed while he was a republican state officer.

HOUSE ROLL 33 SIGNED.
Wednesday evening Governor Crouse put his signature to the freight rate bill and it became a law. It is also pretty certain that he will sign senate file 210, the street railway bill, although much pressure is being brought against it. All other bills have been signed.

It is curious how some men who have made great sacrifices to accomplish a good work will "fall down" when victory is in sight. Representative Keckley is a conspicuous example. No member of the house has done more to expose the republican state officers or to secure their impeachment. Yet when the time came for the last and most important step, the appointment of the impeachment committee, he stumblingly fell into the trap of those state officers, and voted for a committee that would have made the impeachment a farce. Fortunately for him, and for all others who want to see justice done the scheme was crushed and the right kind of a committee appointed.

THE Stockville Faber under the management of Larue and Reed is doing good work for the people's cause in Frontier county.

THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYES.
There are phases of the judicial proceedings in the case of the railroads and locomotive engineers at Toledo, O., for which it appears there are no precedents. Justice Brown of the supreme court of the United States is quoted as saying that he did not think there exists any precedent by which the legality of the action of Judges Taft and Ricks could be ascertained. He thought the point raised an entirely new one. Judge Clements of the interstate commerce commission characterized the action of Judge Ricks in placing men in custody for throwing up their situations as remarkable, and expressed the opinion that there is no precedent for the summary action of either of the judges. Another member of the commission, Judge Veasey, could think of no law bearing directly upon the points at issue, though he thought the federal judges may have found sufficient authority for their action in the interstate commerce law. "I do not think employes of railroads or other corporations," said Judge Veasey, "have no right to cease work or resign their positions, but the law contemplates that they do it in a reasonable manner, so as not to violate any of the laws which might apply to the protection of life or property."

It must be obvious to everybody who can take an impartial and unprejudiced view of the matter, that if courts can say under what condition and circumstances the employes of railroad companies may not quit such service they have equally the right to impose restrictions upon the companies in the matter of discharging employes. The courts cannot do justice and make any discrimination. The remarks addressed by Judge Ricks to the engineers and firemen who had left their employment do not imply any obligations on the part of the corporations toward their employes, and it is this one-sided aspect of the case—though it should be said that the remarks of Judge Ricks were altogether admulatory—which has been the chief cause of criticism of the court's action. The right of employes to quit the service of their employer was not denied, but they must do so at a time and place and under circumstances that would not involve damage to the employer or injury to the public. If this be admitted it is clearly necessary to maintain also that railroad companies may not discharge employes except under conditions and circumstances that will not work injustice to the employes and jeopardize the interests of the public. Only in this way can equity be secured. It must be conceded that there is force in the contention of the attorneys for the engineers and firemen that the law does not require the private citizen to continue in any vocation. His labor is his capital and he may dispose of it at his pleasure. He may not interfere with the labor of others, but his own right to stop work when he pleases is not questionable.

This issue is sure to bring prominently before the public mind the question of such government control and regulation both of the corporations and their employes as will prevent conflicts that inflict injury upon the public. Legislation is needed that will compel those engaged in a service of a public character to subordinate private considerations to the public interests.

If the assumption is correct that the courts can say when and under what circumstances an employe may quit the service of his employer, it carries with it the right to say what compensation he may receive for the services rendered. For instance, if the conditions of life change in such a degree that the compensation that furnished a livelihood for the employe yesterday was not sufficient for the purpose to-day, and the court could say to the employe "you may not quit the service of your employer at the present time because it would leave him crippled from lack of a sufficient number of employes to perform the service you have been performing;" the same law, if based on equity, would allow the court to decide "that as the conditions of life have so changed as to render the compensation of the employe inadequate to support life in a seemly manner, the employe must increase the employe's compensation to a point equivalent to the increased cost of living." The assumption that all that is due the workman is employment, is a fallacy as pernicious as anything could be.—Trades Review.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW.
This week we publish a general review of the work of the session from the pen of our entertaining state-house correspondent.
Next week we will publish a general editorial review of the work done during the session.
We expect soon to publish a tabulated statement of the appropriations. The work of preparing it will take some time, hence we cannot say how soon it will be ready.

OUR SPECIAL PREMIUMS.
We now have on hand a large number of our premium knives and razors. They are beautiful. We are now ready to send these premiums out as fast as they are earned. We would like an expression from those who receive these premiums as to how they are satisfied.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHULP of Platte county got a bill through that will be of interest to a good many country people. It allows children residing in one district to attend school in another.

LEGISLATIVE ENDORSEMENT.
On the first page of this issue will be found an indorsement of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT by the independent members of the legislature. It is a token of esteem and confidence which we prize very highly. We believe it expresses the real sentiment of the members. It is signed by nearly every independent member. A few had gone home before it was circulated.

This endorsement, it will be seen relates particularly to the policy of the paper in regard to legislative matters, and its general course as an advocate of alliance and people's party principles.
This endorsement has no reference to any controversy between this paper and its enemies. Still we do not believe there is a true and loyal independent in either house, acquainted with the facts, who condemns the course pursued by THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT in defending itself against the attacks of its would-be wreckers, even though they profess fealty to our cause.
In return for this expression of approval and confidence, we most sincerely thank the members, and wish that their noble work during the session may be appreciated and rewarded as it deserves.

SCHILLING BROS. CLAIM.
The claim of Schilling Bros., for supplies mentioned last week, was submitted to a special committee which reported as follows:
We have taken special pains to get the prices, both by wholesale and retail, of reputable dealers in the city of Lincoln, and also the catalogue price list of Chicago dealers for many of the articles named in said bill, and after allowing the said Schilling Bros. a good strong profit for many of the articles bought by them, even from the dealers here in the city, after careful scrutiny of each item charged therein, your committee are of the unanimous opinion that the claim should be cut in the aggregate the sum of \$448.60, and that the sum of \$1,870.88 be allowed in full for said claim instead of \$2,314.48, the amount claimed by said Schilling Bros. In regard to the inkstands charged in said bill, one at \$18 and one at \$16, your committee was informed by D. Schilling, of the firm of Schilling Bros., that the one for the use of the Speaker Griffin cost \$13.50 and the other for the use of the chief clerk, cost \$11, and that the engraving on each cost \$2.50, but your committee is of the opinion that the prices are excessive, but have been unable to get prices on the same, and hence have made no change in the price.

Respectfully submitted,
J. N. VAN DUYN,
G. A. LUKART,
P. B. OLSON.
The report was adopted.
The committee did not extend its inquiry further than the matter of prices, hence Mr. Allen's part in the transaction was not investigated or criticised as it certainly should have been.

MENTION THIS PAPER.
We would respectfully ask our readers who write in answer to our advertisements to mention THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. By so doing you benefit yourself, the advertiser, and this paper—the last most of all. We know we have the best advertising medium in the west, and by this means our friends can help us to prove it to advertisers.

We would like to say in this connection, that we aim to admit to our columns only reliable advertisers. We aim to keep out "fakes" and "quacks." Though we may occasionally be deceived, we believe it is seldom. We would respectfully ask our readers to report to us at once if they find any advertiser in our columns to be a fraud.

In our alliance department will be found a letter from State Lecturer Fairchild, which every alliance member in the state should read. Brother Fairchild is one of the most faithful and patriotic alliance workers in the state. He is engaged in the work because he loves the cause. But he must remain at home for the want of money to pay his expenses. The state secretary has to have it for clerk hire, you know; the state alliance must pay a clerk to do the secretary's work while he puts in his time running a newspaper, and putting up jobs to wreck THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. Is this "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none?"

THE legislature passed the bill taking the control of the school tax levy out of hands of the city council of Lincoln, and giving it to the school board—an excellent measure.

SENATOR PACKWOOD'S bill to force railroad corporations to build transfer switches is now ready to go into the statute books.

MR. GAFFIN'S bill to prohibit combines among lumber and coal dealers became a law.

Home Industries.
Fat cattle wanted at the Alliance mark et. 327 So. 11th St. Lincoln, Neb