

THE ALLIANCE - INDEPENDENT
Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance Nebraska Independent
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People's Independent State Convention.

The people's independent electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to elect and send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln, Tuesday, September 5, 1893, at 2 o'clock p.m.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every one hundred votes or major fraction thereof cast in 1892 for the people's independent candidate for governor and two delegates-at-large from each county, which gives the following votes by counties:

Table listing Nebraska counties and their corresponding number of delegates to the People's Independent State Convention.

We would recommend that no proxies be allowed, but that the delegates present cast the full vote to which the county is entitled.
C. H. FISKE, Sec'y. Geo. W. BLAKE, Chairman.
State papers please copy.

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Some time ago I received from Congressman Kem an invitation to spend the coming year in Washington in the capacity of his private secretary. I replied that my first duty was to see THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT put on a sound basis, and that I might accept his kind offer, when that was accomplished.

Feeling certain that our reorganization will be effected September 5th, I feel at liberty to announce that I shall go to Washington shortly after that date unless the extra session comes to an end.

This move does not mean that I will sever my connection with the paper. I shall have charge of the Washington department, and shall aim to make it one of the most valuable features of the paper. In addition I hope I shall be able to do considerable editorial writing.

According to present plans, one of the best editorial writers in the country, and one in whom the people of Nebraska have great confidence, will take my place as managing editor. I do not feel at liberty to announce his name until the reorganization is effected.

S. EDWIN THORNTON.

REDUCED RATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

After considerable delay, I have secured rates of one and one-third fare to the state convention next Tuesday on all Nebraska roads. In order to get this reduction each delegate must get a certificate from the agent when he buys his ticket.
Geo. W. Blake, Chm'n. State Con. Com.

Our news columns tell a story of silver's death blow.

Our constitution and laws must be brought into harmony with the changed conditions which prevail in the industrial world.

Within the past thirty years new and powerful forces have been at work. Chief among these forces have been two: First—The concentration of capital, and the building of great industries resulting from the inventions and discoveries of the age; (2nd), the vast increase of interest-bearing obligations beginning with our national debt, and extending through state, municipal, railroad, and private debts. These two great influences have really shaped our politics for nearly thirty years.

NEBRASKA IN CONGRESS.

Nebraska has a right to be proud of the prominence and influence she has attained through her representatives in congress. For more than twenty years Nebraska was in that list of western states which the eastern manufacturers and money-lenders relied on to roll up majorities for candidates who would faithfully work for the interests of the east against the interests of the west.

Previous to 1890, there was never but one Nebraska man who had the courage, ability and patriotism to stand up for the west against the east in congress. That man gained a national reputation, and today millions of true and loyal men all over the union love and honor the grand old soldier, and battle for human rights, General VanWyck. But the corporations marked him for their prey, and by means most foul and corrupt they retired him from the United States senate.

But the triumph of the corporations in Nebraska was short-lived. Three years after General VanWyck was slaughtered, the people arose in their might and asserted their right to be represented in congress. They elected to the lower house three men who came fresh from the people, whose sympathies were with the people, and who had the courage and ability to stand up for the masses against the classes, for the west against the east.

Each of these men although inexperienced in political life, made his mark: McKelghan delivered a speech on free coinage that was read by millions and pronounced masterly and unanswerable; Bryan delivered a speech on the tariff that at once gave him a national reputation; Kem introduced a bill for government banking that attracted the attention of reformers in all parts of the country; and all three consistently and ably championed the rights and interests of the people of their state and section.

Last year Nebraska made another advance on the same line by electing a grand broad-minded man to a seat in the United States senate. It had become a custom, "more honored in the breach than in the observance" for new senators to remain quiet, and humble listeners for a year or two before they should take an active part in the deliberations of that dignified body.

But Senator Allen has reduced that custom to a state of "innocuous desuetude." Although the extra session is only three weeks old, Senator Allen has already made himself well and favorably known to the reading public, and is recognized in Washington as the peer of any senator.

He has achieved this prominence by offering amendments to two important bills and by making one of the ablest speeches yet made on the financial question.

When Voorhees rushed to the relief of the national bankers with a bill providing that they might issue bank notes to the par value of the bonds deposited instead of 90 per cent. as at present, Senator Allen quietly arose and offered an amendment providing that, if this concession should be made to the bankers, the government should hold back the interest on the bonds deposited to secure additional currency.

This made the minions of Wall street indignant, but in spite of their wrathful nunciations Senator Allen's amendment received eleven votes.

When the committee on coinage offered a bill for the repeal of the Sherman law coupled with a senseless declaration in favor of bimetalism, Allen promptly put in an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Then when opportunity offered he followed this with a masterly, and powerful speech which occupied six pages of the Congressional Record.

In the present house Bryan has more than sustained the reputation he made two years ago, and has endeared himself to the people by his noble effort in behalf of silver coinage. His speech has attracted more attention than that of any other member, and it is said a million copies will be distributed in the coming campaign so great is the popular demand for it.

Despite ridicule and opposition Bryan succeeded in retaining his place on the ways and means committee. McKelghan was reappointed to his old place on the coinage committee, one of the most important, and Kem was reappointed on the committee on Indian affairs, and on agricultural expenditures.

The republican members from Nebraska did not fare so well. Mercer got on the committee on public buildings where he will spend his time log-rolling to get a public building for South Omaha. Hainer got on the committee on agriculture. Melklejohn was placed on the committee on public lands. It is safe to predict that neither of the three will attract much attention in any way. About all they will do will be to kill the voices of Bryan, McKelghan and Kem when any great measure in the interest of the masses comes up for a vote. Mr. Manderson has done nothing worthy of note except to champion the cause of the national banks in opposition to Allen's amendment.

In the national house a great testing vote has occurred which shows more conclusively than anything else where our representatives stand. On Monday afternoon Kem, McKelghan and Bryan stood for silver and humanity. Hainer, Mercer and Melklejohn stood for gold and plutocracy.

On the amendment for free coinage at 16 to 1, Kem, McKelghan and Bryan voted "aye;" Hainer, Melklejohn and Mercer voted "nay."

Be it said to their honor and credit, Kem, McKelghan and Bryan refused to support a change of ratio, and voted against unconditional repeal.

Melklejohn and Hainer voted for the ratio of 20 to 1, and against unconditional repeal as a cheap method of straddling the issue, and trying to hoodwink their constituents. But Mercer was braver and more consistent. He voted for unconditional repeal.

The greatest crime of the century is now well nigh committed. The overwhelming majority given for unconditional repeal in the house foreshadow its passage in the senate.

The "crime of '73" was committed by stealth and in the dark. The crime of '93 is committed in the glare of day, in the bright light of public discussion and information. The crime of '73 was committed while the people were asleep; that of '93 is committed when the people are keenly awake, and after their voice has been heard in condemnation of the former crime.

The crime of '73 was concocted in the secret councils of the English and American bankers, and consummated by a few hired traitors. The crime of '93 was planned in the same secret councils by men grown a hundred-fold more powerful, and consummated by the bribery and bull-dozing of a majority in the greatest legislative body on earth.

The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law is of little consequence, were it not for the death blow to silver which is involved in it. It means the destruction of silver as a money metal. It means the establishment of gold money as a single standard of value.

It means the contraction of all values to that ever-shortening standard. It means increase of debt, poverty, misery, vice, crime, insanity and suicide. It means loss of homes, lands, property and employment by the masses, and the swelling of a few great fortunes.

But there is one consolation. Unconditional repeal is better than compromise. It will hasten the day of final reckoning. It brings the next great crises in the history of our country that much nearer. The moral character of our people will not stand this terrible strain many years. If the crisis does not come soon, it may come too late. It may come only to end in anarchy or an awful despotism.

But if it comes before the native honesty, and moral courage of the common people has been dissipated, before their spirit has been broken, out of the throes of revolution may rise a grander civilization.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT has no candidates for nomination at the state convention next Tuesday. We feel, as we always have felt that a convention of men fresh from the fields and shops can be relied upon to nominate men worthy of support. To all the delegates however we feel like offering a little friendly advice for which we charge nothing:

Don't be too partisan. Don't get excited. Think first, act afterwards. Don't believe all you hear. Don't be too much wedded to your particular candidate. Don't let any dissension arise in the convention. Don't belong to any faction. Select a good man from each county, a true independent, a rustler, for a member of the state committee. Then let the committee choose its own chairman and secretary.

To that committee we want to say: Don't pick on a man for chairman because he wants it, nor because he lives in Lincoln, nor for any other reason than this: Because he is fit and capable to fill that very responsible position.

Once the great Cromwell addressed the English parliament in the following words: "Ye are a fractious crew, the enemies of good government. Gold is your God. Which of you have not bartered away your conscience for bribes? You are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation. You are deputed here by the people to get their grievances redressed and have become yourselves the greatest grievance."

Such remarks would apply quite well to a large number of congressmen in this country. It has leaked out from reliable sources that President Harrison, under date of April 7, 1891, wrote a letter to Hon. H. B. Kelley, chairman and secretary of the national republican executive committee, in which he expressed the same views and is almost the same language, as those expressed in Cleveland's recent message to congress, on the money question. This gives light as to why the last national campaign was such a tame affair outside of states in which the populists raised a breeze. —Southern Mercury.

THE DYING BROTHER.

BY MARY BAIRD FINCH.
For THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.
Upon a glassy, arid plain
A dying creature lay.
Scarred o'er with sun and pebbly rain
Where red the Stooms'on's play:
And many fendish beasts of prey
Had overtaken him.
Half buried 'neath the driving sand,
No friendly hail of waving hand
While near the blue horizon's brim
Expectant vultures watching him.
He struggles 'gainst such fearful odds,
His time cannot be long;
Yet offers fetich to his 'gods—
The weak unto the strong.
Till others come with shout and song—
"O! brother, be thou free!"
And lift the dying traveler up,—
Give water from the leathern cup,
Give hope, and hands of sympathy.
The creature is Humanity.
\*Political gods.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

A good many democrats who thought they would be in clover if Grover was elected, are still eating prairie hay.—People's Journal.

Grover Cleveland's message emphasizes the fact that the trouble is a "lack of confidence"—but the lack of confidence is in the administration and the old parties.—Independent American.

The national campaign of the people's party in Kentucky last year was fought on a fund of \$102—not enough to buy whiskey for one session of the democratic state committee, and yet the populists polled 21,500 votes.—Kansas Commoner.

"The long-desired meeting of congress the president's message and the arrival of over \$13,000,000 in gold from Europe, with \$10,000,000 more on the way," says Dan's review of last week, "have not brought the improvement anticipated." All these things have been prescribed as "sure cures," and yet the patient is no better.—Kansas Commoner.

As a laboring man and a sincere advocate of labor, if we were to vote a party ticket, we should vote the people's party ticket. We believe, however, that labor organizations should act as an independent compact body. When the people's party ceases to advocate needed reforms, it is time to hunt up some more congenial party. The first consideration that every laboring man should observe, however, is to cast aside party traditions and vote for his own interests. Capital does this as a matter of principle, and the laboring man is foolish if he does not do the same. Laboring men should carefully study this question and then unite on a common platform and then stand there as solid as a rock. We should know what we want, and hang together like grim death to get it.—Midland Mechanic.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

A few days ago, we received the following letter from a republican, and we publish it complete and just as written (except that we corrected a few of the most glaring errors).

We have no time nor space to use in refuting such a letter. We give it as an object lesson to people who are thinking and reading. Many who have got out of the woods fall to comprehend the confusion and thick darkness which pervades the minds of those who are still in the woods. This letter shows exactly the state of mind in which thousands are to-day. The great question is how to reach and enlighten them:

FANDAN, NEB., Aug. 13, 1893.
EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:
I saw an editorial from you in the Frontier Co. Faber a short time since in which you call republican principles hypocrisy unmasked, and defy any republican to answer which I propose to do. America for Americans, and when you say they are scrambling for foreign gold or other foreign devices it is simply a falsehood, but your party is with the democrats for free silver, free trade and free whiskey. And again the republican party has never went back on protection. These tin mines are all right and we are getting our tin one half cheaper than before, besides giving employment to thousands of laborers and if there is lack in not carrying out those protected industries it is because of distrust of this demo-independent administration which at the outset were crying an extra session of congress to sift pensions the tariff and finance and I defy you to prove to the contrary. And the ledge-pop-anarchists know that no man never cried for the American workmen more than James G. Blain and they yet party here are wishing he was alive today. And you say we have destroyed the silver industry. I say that is a lie on the face of it. Your party today are crying free silver and so are all who want to centralize all our silver to the mine owners and others that have old silver bought up to speculate on and who want to handle it, to withhold it so to raise its price or diminish as they please. These mine owners had no business to shut those mines, but they done it more to force free silver than any thing else. And depositors are in a measure to blame for withholding the circulating medium all on account of a miners' panic. You know if you know anything that Gen. Harrison and Secretary Foster refused to be dictated by the money power to issue bonds, and here you are ridiculing and defaming republicans for doing and being led by the money power. I say your course is a disgrace to honest men and honest money. I shy the government handle this money and back it. Make gold, silver and paper the equal and if the Devil wants the old country let him have it. And you know that Harrison advocated bi-metalism and its an other falsehood if you say that republicans have ever repudiated any of its first principles of government, and it's the only party that has once inaugurated any reforms in this government and you know all the crises that have been made have been made by men who have been to lay to work for a living and not fit to manage their own business. Now I would like you to publish this or I defy you to refute any of these charges through your paper.
Your most humble servant,
DAN COOK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I desire to say to all who are interested in the reorganization of our state paper, THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT, that there will be a meeting of the stock holders at the Lindell hotel, September 4th, at 8 o'clock p.m. It is very desirable that all who have subscribed stock should be present in person or by a representative. The meeting will probably adjourn to 10 o'clock a.m., Sept. 5th, to complete the work, so if you do not get in in time for the evening meeting be sure to be at the adjourned meeting. We want present not only those who have already subscribed, but we want more subscribers to come up and take stock and attend the meeting, and let us during the convention finish the good work begun, and go into the campaign to win. We know we are right, and we believe we shall be able to convince others of the righteousness of our cause, and the press is the cheapest and most powerful agent to carry conviction into the homes of our neighbors. Let all contentions, except for our principles, cease, and all hatred, except for uncleanness, be buried, and as one man let us stand for wife, children and home.
J. V. WOLFE.

The cheapest place for monuments is at Geo. Natherman's, 213 South Ninth St., Lincoln.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

The St. Charles hotel at the foot of O Street is the most popular farmer's home in Lincoln. Only \$1.00 a day.

Jobs duty for Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Senator Galt Hager has introduced a bill providing for the dismissal from the government service of all persons not citizens of the United States and preventing their further employment in the service.

WING SHOTS.

Bourke Cochran, the "Tammany chief" whom the great republican dailies are lauding as a "giant of oratory," delivered a speech against silver on the closing day of the great debate in the house in which he said: "The banks and corporations are the debtors of the country and the working men are the creditors. The free coinage of silver will reduce all debts 45 per cent, and rob the workingman of 45 per cent of the value of his work." Mr. Bryan asked him how it happened that the New York banks denounced Bryan and bland for advocating a policy which would be so great a benefit to the bankers. Cochran replied that it was because the bankers had learned that "honesty is the best policy." This was greeted by long-continued applause from the gold-bugs in the gallery.

No doubt the millions of working-men who have their money loaned out at high rates of interest to the poor banks and corporations will appreciate this. Their plutocratic hearts will thrill with pleasure to think that the bankers are too honest to beat them out of their vast credit by paying them in cheap dollars. Such an exhibition of patriotic honesty on the part of the suffering debtor class—the banks and corporations—ought not to be lost on the hard-hearted grasping farmers and laborers of the country.

And Tom Reed, the "Czar" of the last republican house, for whom democrats could find no words of denunciation strong enough, also made a great speech on the same line, and the great democratic dailies set him down as a "giant of oratory." He said the president found himself powerless because the majority of his party was against him. Hence he was "forced to appeal to another party whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain," and the republicans would assist the minority of the democratic party in sustaining the president. This also was received with a "tremendous outburst of applause."

This ought to cause another thrill of pride and pleasure to pass through the hearts of the masses, republicans and democrats alike. The patriotic republicans can rejoice to think that their great leaders have rushed to the rescue of Grover Cleveland in his hour of need, of Grover Cleveland who used to veto pensions bills, and order rebel flags returned; who tried to ruin the blessed system of protection and establish English free trade in its stead. And the democratic voters, O how they will rejoice! Their great "man of destiny" has secured the support of the men who for twenty years have upheld "the crime of '73," who have legislated for the "robber barons of the east" who tried to pass that terrible "force bill," and who trampled like despots on all the rights of the democratic minority two years ago!

But when the people turn from these "giants of oratory" to the "cranks," and "noisy demagogues" who have been talking free coinage, they must feel humiliated. Why these fellows, Blain, Bryan, Jerry Simpson, Pence and the rest of that outfit have been talking by the hour, simply repeating stale nonsense that has been answered and exploded hundreds of times; they have been sowing the air while the country was on the verge of ruin, and the patriotic gold-standard men stood ready and anxious to save it. O, what a selfish crew these silver men are: They simply want to raise the price of silver bullion to enrich a few silver mine owners at the expense of the farmers and laboring men! While from all sections of the country has come up from the people a demand for "unconditional repeal," these contrary cranky selfish silver lunatics have been delaying relief, and endangering the nation's credit by calling for free coinage at 16 to 1 which would drive out gold, keep out foreign capital, and bring the country to ruin and disgrace!

If the people would only be patriotic and sensible, confidence would soon be restored and this terrible panic would be over. If they would take the money out from under the carpets, and out of their old stockings and safety vaults, and put it back in the banks; if they would give foreign capitalists to understand that every dollar of debt in this country would be paid in gold or its equivalent; if they would throw aside their foolish prejudice against national banks and ask congress to allow these banks to issue notes to the face value of the bonds; then if they could just realize that "a national debt is a national blessing," and demand that congress issue five hundred million of gold bonds—if the people would only do these things, confidence would be restored, and we would have another era of "unexampled prosperity." The "evidences of prosperity" would increase and multiply till they would cover every farm and home in the land!

Blessed consummation! Then wheat would be so cheap that American farmers could easily find a foreign market, as the great J. Sterling Morton has pointed out; then the laboring man could buy more flour with a dollar than ever before; then the farmer could buy more clothing and boots and shoes for a dollar than ever before. Then we would have honest dollars. Of course we wouldn't have very many of 'em, but what does it matter so long as they are honest, so long as they will pass in foreign countries. Ah then we would be a "first class nation," and the plutocrats of the old world would pat us on the back, and tell us we were great. And they would send over more of their capital, and buy up more of our industries and our land, and loan us more money (on good security, payable in gold). And when the American plutocrats took their annual European tour, they wouldn't need to blush for shame because they came from a country where "cheap and nasty" silver dollars were money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Senator Galt Hager has introduced a bill providing for the dismissal from the government service of all persons not citizens of the United States and preventing their further employment in the service.