

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY

Nebraska Farmers' Alliance. J. H. POWERS, President, Cornell. W. A. POTYNER, Vice-Pres., Albion.

Sherman County Alliance. August 21, 1893. EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT: Sherman County Alliance will meet at Loup City on Saturday, September 9, 1893, at one o'clock.

President Powers' Appointments. President Powers will fill appointments in the state as follows: August 31, Thursday, Platte Center, Platte county.

In the Counties. People's independent county conventions will be held as follows: Perkins: At Grant, September 2, at 10 a. m.

McKeishan Favors Ragan. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1893. EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT: While it has not been my custom in the past to in any way attempt to influence the independent party in the selection of its candidates, I feel that in the light of past experiences the time has fully come when every independent who has an earnest desire for the success of his party, should have the opportunity to be heard in the matter of the selection of candidates.

Adams County Politics. The populists of Adams county met in convention at the court house in Hastings August 26. Griff Evans presided and S. H. Coffman and H. B. McGaw were secretaries.

The World's Fair. It is not necessary to be an athlete in order to see the world's fair to advantage. All these things—an elevated electric railroad, a moving sidewalk, several hundred wheel chairs, a score of gondolas and half a hundred electric launches—have been provided for the purpose of enabling visitors to get around the grounds without unduly exerting themselves.

THE BANKERS BEGGING.

Peffer Elew Threw his Whiskers and Raised a Storm.

THE NEW YORK BANKERS EXPOSED.

Wall Street Tools Raise the Calamity Howl and Claim the Right to Violate the Law.

An Exciting Episode.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The senate was churched up into seething foam today over the resolution introduced by Senator Peffer calling on the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency to inform the senate whether the national banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia were violating the law in paying their depositors through clearing house certificates, or certified checks, or demanding usurious interest.

Senator Gorman followed in the same line, and, while admitting that national banks were violating the law in this particular, he depreciated, in the present great emergency, stirring up strife or further imperiling the situation by attacking the banks for resorting to measures, even though illegal, they could not help.

Senator Hill contended, very properly, that the senate finance committee had no jurisdiction over the Peffer resolution. It was a simple matter of inquiry, to which the Kansas senator had the right to receive information thereon.

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HILL'S REBUKE OF GORMAN. The significance of Mr. Hill's speech lies in the fact that he declared that while heretofore a listener, he proposed hereafter to speak and in no uncertain tones, when he deemed it necessary, and that he would resent all attempts to "steer him." Mr. Hill's speech created wide comment, because it indicated a rupture with Mr. Gorman, whose cheeks reddened with anger as the New York senator proceeded to speak "between the lines."

Senators Manderson and Allison spoke in the same vein, and Senator Butler made quite an eloquent defense of the Peffer resolution and trenched somewhat upon the silver question. He declared that he took no stock in the cry that the present financial distress was occasioned by want of confidence. He thought, so far as the banks were concerned, it was a want of honesty.

He stated that the head of a large manufacturing establishment in the north, who had a considerable sum on deposit in a New York bank, telegraphed to the bank to send him \$5,000, which he needed to pay his operatives. The bank refused, but proffered certified clearing house checks, but this was not currency and could not be used. Finally the bank sent him \$5,000 of his own money and charged him 1 1/2 per cent premium for the currency. This, Senator Butler said was robbery, and if the banks were violating the law the senate should know the facts officially.

The debate became a very interesting and warm one, and as the news of it began to spread through the capital the senators who had been in their committee rooms or in the cloak rooms began to take their seats on the floor and the galleries filled up, and even a number of the representatives came over from the house.

Mr. Hoar, republican of Massachusetts, said that in time of popular distress and panic the comptroller of the currency should not be compelled to drive the national banks up to the strict letter of the law. He thought it well to wait a week or ten days before "poizing into that question too much."

Mr. Kyle, populist of South Dakota, argued against the reference, which, he said, would only mean the burying the resolution. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the secretary of the treasury sending information "gratuitously" to senators, referring to Mr. Carlisle's letter as to the cost of a change of silver coinage.

Mr. Manderson, republican of Nebraska, was not prepared to say that the technical violation of law by national banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia was not perfectly justifiable in the present deplorable position of the country, but he did not agree with the senator from Massachusetts that it was well to cover up from the knowledge of the people exactly what course was being pursued by the banks.

Mr. Gorman, democrat of Maryland argued in favor of the reference of the resolution. It was utterly impossible for the banks to comply literally with the law. They had violated it by refusing to pay checks of depositors and had issued clearing house certificates. They were doing that today. They had done it with the eye of the secretary of the treasury and of the comptroller of the currency upon them, but the enforcement of the law on any of these occasions would have resulted in destruction not only of the financial institutions, but of every interest of the country, even had there been a period half so threatening as that which confronted the senate today. The adoption of the pending resolution would be understood by the country and by the executive officers as an expression of opinion by the senate that the law must be enforced and that would mean destruction to the interests of the country.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Washburn of Minnesota, "that if this resolution is adopted, it will be a notice to the controller of the currency to administer the law literally and technically. The result of that would be to close every bank in the country and place them in the hands of a receiver. That is a calamity which we should try to avoid in the present deplorable condition of the country."

At the close of the debate the resolution went to the foot of the calendar without a vote being reached.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Farmers and Laboring Men of Lancaster County are Still in the Ring.

THEY NAME A GOOD TICKET.

Adopt a Platform That Means Something and Prepare for a Vigorous Campaign.

Proceedings of the Convention.

If anybody had suspected Lancaster county farmers with losing their interest in politics, he was undeceived last Friday. From all parts of the county came the sturdy tillers of the soil undaunted by former defeats, ready to renew the battle against corrupt ring rule.

When two o'clock came the large tent at the corner of 10th and M streets was nearly filled with tried and true independents. Every ward in the city was well represented, and nearly every country precinct.

I. N. Leonard of Oak was elected chairman, and Robert Chambers of Stockton, and J. H. Craddock of Lincoln secretaries. The following committees were appointed: On credentials: F. L. Mary, A. C. Guthrie, J. F. Bishop, J. H. Wilcox and C. W. Hoxie.

On resolutions: J. V. Wolfe, W. F. Wright, S. Edwin Thornton, J. H. Wilcox and John Muggleton. After a song by W. A. Howard, and remarks by several, the committee on resolutions reported as follows: THE PLATFORM.

"We fully endorse the Omaha platform of the people's party and especially demand that congress now in extra session pass a law for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, and we oppose all compromise on this question.

We denounce the controlling forces of the two old parties for their subservience to the money power of this country and of Europe, and for their corrupt and cowardly betrayal of the interests of the American masses, and we urge all intelligent patriots to outloose from the old parties and ally themselves with the only party which advocates the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln.

We recognize that labor creates wealth. We demand such laws as will free labor from the tyranny of capital, enable the laboring men to establish homes, educate their children and enjoy the blessings of life. We denounce the two old parties for having deceived and betrayed the laboring classes, and we invite all laboring men to join our ranks and work for their complete emancipation.

We denounce the old parties for unparalleled inconsistencies. A short time since they were proclaiming unprecedented prosperity, now they have become calamity howlers, and are thereby "injuring the credit of our state."

While we invite the honest voters of all parties to join us in our efforts to secure political reform, yet we are unalterably opposed to anything looking like fusion with either old party believing that success is most surely to be attained by keeping in the middle of the road.

We denounce the corporations of this state for their efforts to defeat all wise and just restrictive legislation, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the maximum freight rate law passed by the last legislature.

We demand that our county treasurer and the state treasurer shall comply with the law requiring funds in their respective treasuries to be deposited in banks under bond, and the interest thereon to be covered into the treasury.

We deplore the corruption which prevails in our fair state and county; we denounce the republican machine of this state and county as being responsible for this corruption. We charge that the republican party has proven itself utterly unfit to be entrusted with further lease of power.

We demand a vigorous prosecution of all offenders against our criminal code. We especially demand a prompt and vigorous prosecution of all persons indicted by the grand jury for complicity in the frauds and steals at the Lincoln insane asylum and at the state penitentiary.

We demand a restoration of the grand jury system for at least one annual session to the end that our laws, may be better enforced.

We demand that every county office be honestly and economically administered; that no county officer shall draw more in salary or fees than he is justly entitled to under the law, and that the taxpayers be spared unnecessary burdens.

THE NOMINATIONS. It was decided that each nominee come before the convention and take a square stand on the Omaha platform. When time for nominations came, Robert F. Chambers of Stockton, was unanimously nominated for treasurer. Mr. Chambers declined the nomination but the convention refused to put up anybody else, and it is thought that Mr. Chambers will yet decide to make the race.

Fred Miller of Lincoln, a member of the police force, and a staunch friend of Mayor Wolf, was put in nomination for sheriff; also C. W. Hoxie who is a popular Knight of Labor. The ballot stood 119 for Miller and 81 for Hoxie. For register of deeds F. L. Mary, one of Baker's assistants in the district clerk's office was put up; also L. E. Babcock an experienced abstractor, and G. Beane. On the second ballot Babcock received a majority and was declared the nominee.

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OMAHA Commercial College.

ADDRESS: ROHRBOUGH BROS. ROOMS AND FOR CATALOGUE. Douglas and Sixteenth Street.

Le Grand M. Baldwin, SUCCESSOR TO J. W. HARTLEY & CO.

To the Readers of The Alliance-Independent: Having purchased the entire business of J. W. Hartley & Co., I want to supply all of the patrons of the old firm with goods. If you want to save money, write me for wholesale prices on any and all kinds of

MERCHANDISE.

All orders by mail will receive my prompt attention. Remember I guarantee entire satisfaction. 245 South 11th St., Lincoln, Neb. Call and see us when you are in the city.

B. S. Shamp was named for supervisor.

The county central committee was empowered to fill all vacancies. Delegates to the state convention were elected as follows: First Ward: Wheatley, Micklewait, McKesson; Second ward, S. Ed. Thornton, John Kucera; Third ward, J. A. Edgerton, F. A. Mason; Fourth ward, E. C. Rehrick and F. L. Mary; Fifth ward, Jerome Shamp, T. D. Moulton; Sixth ward, W. H. Hunter, A. P. Emberson; Seventh ward, O. W. Cromwell, J. Y. M. Swigart; Centerville, Wm. Foster, Denton, J. R. Roskrow; Elk, E. F. Holtenbeck; Grant, J. V. Wolf; Highland, W. F. Merrill; Little Salt, J. G. Neff; Lancaster, B. F. Stevens, W. F. Wright Mill, G. Hickel, Middle Creek, J. M. Quirk; Nemaha, John Hartline, W. E. Buokley; Oak, E. Blackman; Panama, Charles Springer; Rock Creek, Steve Norton; Sallito, J. J. Stein, Fred Egger; Stevens Creek, Wm. Knight; Stockton, S. W. Beardsley; Yankee Hill, W. H. Ames; West Lincoln, William Brings.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

J. Y. M. SWIGART, Secretary of the Nebraska Mutual Cyclone, Tornado and Wind Storm Insurance Company, EDITH. All communications on Fire, Cyclone or Fall Insurance should be addressed to him at Lincoln, Nebraska.

CYCLONE.

We have made our first assessment of 10 cents per \$100 to pay the loss of Jocum Bauer, of Verdon, Neb. His barn and double crib, 38x40, was demolished on the 15th; loss to the company, \$300.

We hope every man will respond promptly that we may report adversely to the general talk of the old line agents.

MAIL.

It now looks like we would not need the full assessment, but there are some losses on corn not yet settled which may raise the amount considerably.

FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

We hope to have a good meeting some evening during the fair—probably Wednesday evening, and will probably organize a fire company.

Some have objected to our articles because we did not include school houses, in answer to which we will say that state law prevents. See sec. 5, chap. 33, session laws of 1891.

We will have headquarters in the alliance building on the fair grounds during the fair. Call and see us.

THURSTON'S SOPHISTRY.

Enormous Cost of Railroad Transportation Under Corporate Management.

EDITOR ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT:—I would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Nebraska to a statement made by John M. Thurston, U. P. railroad attorney, in his opening speech of the last campaign, and retailed by republicans and democrats generally:

"It is a good thing to have the people divided in two nearly equal parties, for the one may watch the other."

Every true statesman, every known teacher and writer on popular government has confirmed the teaching of our fathers, "United we stand, divided we fall." Under this condition that so pleases this railroad lawyer and his followers, stock and bond holders, speculators and other idlers have grown rich and arrogant, while the farmers and other toilers have necessarily grown poor and dependent, borne down by the greatest debt ever placed upon the people of any nation. The railroad corporation debts alone amounted, on December 31, 1892, to the enormous sum of \$11,088,933,666, and this, and all other quasi-public corporation debts, are just as much a public debt as is the national debt; and must be paid, if ever it is paid, as all public debt has to be paid, by the producers.

During the year 1892 there was paid to railroad corporations for traffic alone \$1,295,272,023. The net earnings, the earnings after paying all legitimate, and many illegitimate, expenses was \$255,538,520. The available revenue or profits for 1892 was \$473,258,065, or nearly half a billion of dollars in one year; and of profits and useless expense a great deal more than half a billion of dollars.

During the last eight years the "available revenue" has amounted to \$3,306,044,595, an income in eight years that would have paid off the national debt at the close of the war and left a billion of dollars for spending money; that would, with the donations that have been made, have built and equipped every mile of railroad in the country. This is the sum that, in the matter of railroad corporations alone, industry has contributed to idleness, that usefulness has given to uselessness. It is the amount that the vilest species of bastard royalty that ever cursed a people or disgraced a government has exacted from the loyal citizens of "Free America." It is those and other corporations that have made more and bigger millionaires in this republic in the last thirty years than can be found in any other nation; and reduced to poverty and dependence in like proportion the toilers.

This condition suits Mr. Thurston and republicans and democrats generally. And this saying, this contemptible bit of pseudo-statesmanship, this utter repudiation of the foundation principle of republican government, is the best argument that can be used in support of either or both old parties.

C. M. CLARK.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Live Stock. CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1893. CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000 head; market steady and higher. Mixed and packers, \$5 20-25; 4-5; Texas, \$2 00-25; cows and heifers, \$1 25-30.

Omaha Live Stock. OMAHA, Aug. 29, 1893. CATTLE—Good to choice steers, \$3 00-35; cows—\$1 50-25; stockers and feeders, \$2 00-25.

Notice. Anyone can obtain from silver literature by addressing The Pan-American Bi-Metallic Association, Denver, Colo., and enclosing postage for same.

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

FOR SALE: Farm land in Nebraska and Kansas; also vacant and improved property in Lincoln. They are bargains and on easy terms. Ed. C. KUNZEL, Room 1, 919 "O" Street.

Business men, merchants, bankers and saloonmen are leaving their orders at Lincoln Pant Co., 1223 O street.

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