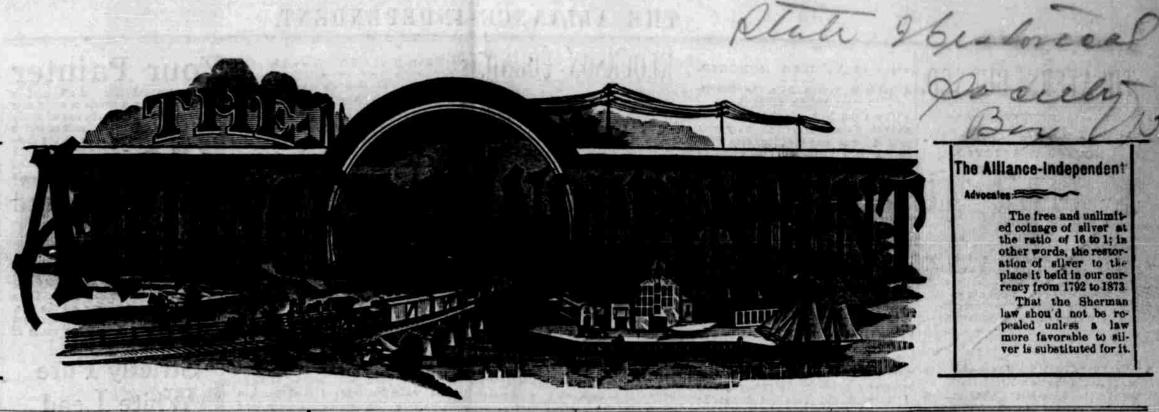
is the best

Give THE ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT a trial if you want good results.



The Alliance-Independent

The free and unlimit ed coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; in other words, the restor-ation of silver to the place it held in our curreacy from 1792 to 1873.

That the Sherman law shou'd not be re-pealed unless a law more favorable to silver is substituted for it

VOL. V.

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

WONDERFUL OFFER! NEW

.....

CAN IT BE TRUE! IT IS. IT IS.

WE WILL SEND YOU

The Alliance-Independent sweeping Changes

-tandt-

THE COSMOPOLITAN. MAGAZINE

for ... \$2.

Two: Dollars: Only!!

No more monopoly prices for art and literature of the highest class. Culture for all.

ture for all.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine has been reduced to \$1.50 a year, its price cut in two, in order that it may be brought into the homes of those who have been compelled to deny themselves luxuries. But it is not diminished in size or intrinsically cheapened. It will contain the coming year 1536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors, with over 1200 illustrations by the best artists. Three articles in the September Three articles in the September number, occupying but small space, cost the publishers the sum of \$1666 All this and THE ALLIANCE-INDE-PENDENT for half price.

ber Cosmopolitan were William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, Ex-President Harrison, Walter Besant, the famous English novelist, Julian Hawthorn, and Murat Halstead.

In the list of artists at work upon this great magazine are found the following famous names: Rochegrasse. Hamilton Gibson, Guillonnet, Kemble, Schwabe, Saunier, Goodhue, Meaulle, Alice Barber Stephens,

The circulation of

The . . Cosmopolitan

has reached a monthly mark of 211.000 and it is fast making itself a place in the homes of the world.

In addition to the facts above stated the editor of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPEN DENT can say that the Cosmopolitan is on the people's side, a foe to in justice and oppression. Howell's "A Traveler from Altruria," which has been running this year, should be read by every populist, and by wboever cares to see the selfish standard of business morality exposed.

The Remarkable Offer above made,

The . . Alliance-Independent and Cosmopolitan Magazine

One Year for \$2 00 is for new subscribers To old sub cribers we must add twenty-five cents, making the two publications \$2 25. But an old subculber sending us a new name and \$2 00 can secure the magazine sent to his or any address.

Offer to Canvassers.

A sample copy of our paper and THE COSMOPOLITAN will be sent to anyone who will canvass his or her neighborhood, town or county and scoure us what subscriptions can be obtained upon these wonderfully attractive terms.

Friends of Our Paper

and the people's cause, who can give the time, will do some of this as missionary work. But those who would devote more time to it can get agents' terms by writing us. We appeal to our

Young Friends

aspecially to take hold of this neighbarhood work of introducing THE ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT, the people's paper, and the best magaalre of the sort printed.

Address all orders, according to above terms, to

Alliance Pub. Co., LINCOLN, NEB.

MADE PUBLIC BY THE DEMC-CRATIC REVISERS.

All the More Important Itaw Materials to Be Admitted Free of Duty After Murch 4-South American Reciprocity Treaties Repullated and *pecific Substituted tor Ad Valorem Dutles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The new Democratic tariff bill was given to the public to-day. In many respects it is a surprise even to the Democratic members of congress, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions

The free list is of liberal scope sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity, which has been the pride of the Republicans and the bete noir of the Democrats for a number of years, is decisive and emphatic. In addition to the reforms it makes in the customs laws, it will with those South A erican countries which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the great American republic of the Northern hemisphere. The bounty on sugar is to be repealed by easy graduations and will not reach its conclusive effect until after the end

ten days should be allowed the Re-publican members for undisturbed framed to prevent, as long as possible, consideration and at the expiratio of that period, when the bill is formally presented to the house it is likely that the minority will content itself with such caustic comment as it may evolve for the occasion and a proposal to continue the McKiniey bill in operation.

The bill presented to-day relates to the customs schedules only. The general effect of the new bill is apparent in the statement that it reduces the tariff tax of about \$173,000,000 to about \$115,000,000, being a net reduction of a bout \$58,000,000 or thirty-three

per cent.

When the Democratic members of the committee concluded their revision of the customs schedules and ascertained that its effect would be to reduce the revenus of the government by about \$60,000,000, in a gene al way the committee to-day announced that to make up that deficiency it proposed to rely in the main upon an income tax, but that it had not concluded consideration of the internal revenue figures of taxation and would submit the perfected measure to their colleagues at an early date. It is c rtain, however, that no increase will be made in the tax on beer, and it is not likely that the tax on whisky will be increased. An increase in the latter tax of ten cents would yield but about \$10,000,000 of revenue to the gov-rument and an infinitely larger tribute to distillers, who have their product in bond. Some time during the week a conclusion will be reached as to this particular tax.

THE NEW PREE LIST IN DETAIL.

The committee met at 11 o'clock this morning and after the roll call, Chairman Wilson at once laid the bill

man Wilson at once laid the bill before the entire committee:

On and after March 1, 1894, the following articles are to be added to the free list. Articles for the use of the United States, bacon and hams, best, mution and pork, and means of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provide a for all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from is le or taploca fiber, manifis, sixal grass, or sum, of single ply ard measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the could, birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and birdskins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufactures, blue virio), or suiphate of copper bone char, suitable for use in decoloristic sugar, coal bitaminous and shale, and coal slack or cut coke, crude coat and all preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes not specially provided for oxide of coal; tar, not colors or dyes not specially provided for oxide of coal; tar, not colors or dyes not specially provided for oxide of coal; tar, not colors or dyes not specially provided for oxide of coal; tar, not colors or dyes not specially provided for oxide of coal; tar, not colors or dyes not specially provided for oxide of coal; tar, not colors or dyes not specially provided for passed by provided for regarded to the first section of the first comparation material of which copper is component material of which copper and other forms not manufactured not specially provided for component or section the specially provided for from extensition of the manufacture of watches and increased the yolks of wags of birds, lists and insects charles down of all kinds, but specially provided for from extens to be used in the manufacture of watches and insects charles down of all kinds, but specially provided for from extens and insects and supported for the dross or constitute supported for it has an additional to the watch colors, and breath and manufactured from order to a specially provided for from exacts and distinctions, target and the forms of the provided fo before the entire committee:

crwise specially provided for sulphate of soda, or salt cake or sitre cake, sulpharic acid, tailow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease straw bure stone rounded up into mill tones, free stone, granite sand-tone, ilmestone and other building or monomental, except marble, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for all wearing apparel and other personal effects without regard to their value upon their identity being established under such rules and re ulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe; timber hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, squared or sided timber, sawed boards plants, deals and other lumber, iaths, packets and palings, shingles, taves of wood of all kinds and unmanufactured wood, provided, that if any export duty is laid from a road upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them all such articles shall be subject to duty as now provided by law chair cane, or reeds, wrou ht or manufactured from rattans or reeds wood, including cedar, lignum vitae is neewood, et ony, box, grandilla, mishogany, ro-ewood, satinwood and all forms of cabinet woods in log, rough or hewn bamboo and rattan, unmanufactured briar root or briar wood, and slimitar wood unmanufactured; reeds and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange myrtic and other woods in the rough or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrellas, parasols, sun shades, whips or walking canes, all wool of the sheep hair of the camel, goat, alpace and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, burr waste ras and flozy including all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool.

MR. WILSON EXPLAINS. Statement of the Chairman of the Ways

and Means Committee. Washington, Nov. 22.—Chairman wil-on of the house ways and means committee has issu d the following

statement in regard to the tariff bill: The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means have felt, as none others could feet, the momentnecessitate readjustment of treatics ous responsibility resting upon them, with those South A erican countries and the magnitude, difficulty and delicacy of the duty assigned them of framing the tariff bill for a nation of

70,000,000 of people.

The bill they were called on to re form is a vast and labyrinthine system of class taxat on the culmination of thirty years' control of the taxing of the present century

It has therefore been agreed that gathered into their train a host or cent—to 25 per cent

It has therefore been agreed that gathered into their train a host or cent—to 25 per cent what its author called "any monkeying with the tariff, by which he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or lessen bountles which its benethe ficiaries were permitted to write down therein, in their own words. and their own figures. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful venue articles where most of the taxes paid by the people were received by their movement, and great y increased the rates of these articles, where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private coffers. And it was bolstered about by many defenses, chief among which are a swept and garnisheed treasury and a swollen and colossal scale of permaneut ex-

penditures. Such are the conditions that confronted us at the threshold of our work. The committee have welcomed information and counse! from every trustworthy source, and, while they do not expect their biti to escape just criticism in ad its details, they do present it to the country as the result of months of patient, anxious toil, and of an honest d sire to discharge their duty, purged of all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice.

Its main features are two: First, the adoption, wherever it seemed practicable, of ad valorem instead of specific duties, secondly, the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the base of production.

Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons: They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if exposed in ad valorem terms as the duty of eight cents 100 pounds on salt in bulk, which amounts to over eighty per cent on a common necessity of life. They always bear heavily on the common article used by the masses and slightly on the exthe pensive article consumed rich, as a tax of all houses would be nothing on the great mansion and very high on the humble home. And contrary to common belief specific duties lead to greater frauds in administration, for counting and weighing at the custom house are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers. The ad valorem system has worked well in practice, is essentially the fair aystem, because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be in the ry and according to every sound principle of justice entitled to the proference, and vindicated by long

The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of the raw materials. Taxes upon a projuction are double on the committee of the finished products. narrowing the produces. Coal and fron are the foundations of modern industry. amount of their consumption in the interior of the country. He courges were accommon motioners from the sources of supply

is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country, without further burdens in tariff taxes.

Untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool other things must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin wedge of American manufactures has entered every country. With releases from taxes on their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country from any apprehended toss of markets any here along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures we can produce in from six to nine months enough for our own market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade, lence the other alternative, trusts to keep down production to the home market.

As to details of the bill, I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemistry schedule, we have transfered to the free list quite a number of articles, used in manufacturing. In the pottery schedule reductions are made. Plain white ware is decreased from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from sixty to forty-five. In plate glass reductions are made, the largest size from fifty cents to thirty cents per square foot; on silvered from sixty to thirty-five cents.

In the iron and steel schedule we begin with free ore. Pig iron we reduce from \$6.72 er ton which is 50 to 90 per cent to a uniform duty of 2:34 per cent -a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule because of cheap freight on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on western voyages. Steel rails were re-

The plates are reduced forty per duty and at the same time enough to the issue of gold cert ficates was suspermit any existing mills to live and pended as required by law. The loss

made free, we being large exporters

of the latter and the duty serving only

flourish. Both cop er ores and pig copper are

to enable the producer to sell higher to our reople than to foreigners. Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent, pig lead 1 cent a pound. Silver lead ores are restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lumber is free. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent,

with the proviso that in any export duties or charges on foreign lumber, it shall be admitted only at the rates now existing.

Sugar has been a difficult subject to d al with; raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill, because nearly ali the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 or 25 per cent on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce to one-half the duty on re ned sugars and to repeal the bounty one-eighth

each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed at present. In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of \$2.75 per pound on wraps have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired the revenue. We make the rates \$1 and \$1.75 per pound on the wrapper leaf, and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco unstemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars of the bank note circulation. By the are reduced from 84 50 per pound and end of September the stock of gold 25 rer cent advalorem to \$1 per pound and 25 per cent. It is believed to be the most productive revenue rate and is higher than the law of 1863.

Live animals are put at 30 per cent. Barley is reduced from thirty cents per bushel to 20 per cent, which is about twelve cents. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free except when imported from countries putting duties on our like | degree of flexibility possessed by the products, in which case it is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and like products are untaxed for the benefit of our own consumers, largely the working people of the cities.

Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the covering is dutithis at rates prescribed for like ar-

Feath in the Flushes.

KARRAS CELY, Kan , Nov. 28 -T . home of Simpons Harrison, colored, at No. 343 New Jersey avenue, wav destroyed by fire at a o'clock yesterday afternoon, and his two grand-They gather and accomulate children. Boy Lucas, aged 2 years, and James Highard Wildams, agod towars, They hart labor by wete torned to death in the rolln.

market for what champion buy that Fuller's Accorded INDIANAPALIS Ind , Nov. 18 - R D. Material progress is measured by the Purford of Rochester, N. Y., charte No plea wing abov, having in charge the other country can supply them as construct n of the lines of the Long. abundantly, or cheaply as we can. No Da ance Two home company, with possible competition can interiors temporary beauquictors in this city, with our own producers, a few miles is under accent at Syracus, N. V.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES TREASURER MORGAN.

HOW AMERICA'S FINANCES STAND.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Past Fiscal Year - Finetuations of the Gold Supply-The Amount of Money in Circulation - Columbian Souvenir Coins a Drug in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The treasurer of the United States, Hon. D. N. Morgan has submitted to Se retary Carlisle the annual report on the operations and condition of the treasury.

The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year were \$385,819,628.78, an increase of \$3 ,881,844 54 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$484,477,554 49, an the fiscal year, reduced expenditures increase of \$35,454,6 3,91. There was, in comparison with the correspon ing therefore, a decrease of \$7.572,779.37 | quarter of last year by over \$56,000. in the surplus revenues, reducing them to \$2, 141,674 29. Including the public debt, the total receipts were \$732,871,214.78, and the total expenditures \$773,007,998.99

At the end of September, 1888, the treasury held \$332,551,306 of gold, the largest amount ever reported. largest amount o free gold ever held was \$218,818,253, in March of the same year. The lowest points touched since then were \$160,763,564 of total holdby the presentation of legal tender concerning le d and silver ore. notes for redemption in the coin.

For the seven months beginning with last December, upwards of \$81,-000,000 was drawn out of the treasury in redemption of notes, and the gold reserve was reduced during the same period by \$29,000,000. During the next three months, with light redemptions and a desciency of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell only

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the country or brought into it in any like period, being upwards of \$108,600,000.

With the exception of an increase of \$45,500,000 in the amount of treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bu lion, and a decrease of \$80,000,000 in the combined volume of gold certificates, there has been no important change in the public debt

According to the revised estimates the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30, was \$1,323,-547,977, or nearly \$51,000,000 less than at the same time last year. This contraction took place, notwithstanding the addition of \$45,500,000 to the stock of silver and an increase of \$6,000,000 in the outstanding bank notes, and was caused, of course, by the exports of gold. In July, however, there gan a heavy return movement of the metal, supported by a rapid extension end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was when the exports began. The total increase of the effective stock of money in the three months was no less than 20 .. 000,000, bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever before reached. The treasurer remarks that this sudden contraction and expansion within the space of eleven months affords a striking illustration of the

The revised figures for the amount of money in circulation, that is outside of the treasury, on June 30, place it at \$1,506,846,839, or about \$6,000, 00 less than it was a year before. During the four months ending with October there was an increase of \$125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the country.

The redemption of United States paper currency have been unusually heavy, amounting to \$377,000,000 in the fifteen months ending with Octo-

Contrary to expectation the Columbian souvenir coins have not proved popular. Some of them were never taken out of the treasury and others have been returned for redemption. Au arrang ment has been in contentplation under which the half dollars. in the treasury will be received at the expense of the management of the suppose tion. It has not you been dosplied what disposition is to be made of the quarter duliars of this minage nor disposed of.

Take THE ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT.

SECRETARY MORTON'S REPORT

NO. 24

The Work and Needs of the Agricultural Department Set Forth.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The secretary of agriculture, in his report just submitted to the president, regrets the vague character of the department organization, which he says "offers opulent opportunities for the exe cise of the most pronounced paternalism," but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the Federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards as an anomalous partnership between the government of the United States and the governments of the respective states for the conduct and encouragement of state agricultural colleges and experiment

Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of state experiment stations, he says: "This appropriation is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the treasury of the United States because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, timit, control or audit its carlized expenditures."

It has, during the first quarter of the fiscal year, reduced expenditures

COINAGE AND THE TARIFF.

The Senate May Be Asked to Put .

Duty on Silver Importations. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Those who have observed the difficulty of keeping the silver question in the background will not be surprised to learn that this subject is destined to assert its right to a hearing in connecings and 881,551,385 of free gold on tion with the tariff. It will come in October 19. In April for the first time | the shape of a proposition to put a dusince the gold reserve reached the sum ty upon silver importations, not in cent, a little more than one half of \$100,000,000, it fell below that fig- the house, but in the senate if the the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and pended as required by law. The loss secure this innovation will be made in of goid was caused partly by de- connection with the metal schedule ficiencies in the revenues, but chiefly and it will be counsed with the item purpose of this movement is two fold. It may prepare the way for free coin-age of the American product of silver, about which so much his been hear in recent years, and it is expected to prevent the counterfeiting of the American dollar in other countries and the sending of counterfeit coin to the United States.

THE CARLIN PARTY FOUND.

Provisions Exhausted and Their Condition Pitifui-Colgate Fell by the Way.

Missour, A. Mont., Nov. 28. -A courler arrived at Kendrick, Idaho, Saturday night, and reported that the Carlin party, except Colgate, had been found by Lieutenant Elliott's relief corps on the middle fork of the Clearwater, 130 miles from any habitation, famished, without horses or proaisions, a most barefooted and scant of clothing. Thirty-six hours more would have ended their lives. Lieutenant Eiliott found the men verging on insanity, every hope gone. They were totally bewildered and were wandering aimlessly about on a snowy plateau. Colgate was unable to keep up with the party and was left behind. Search is being made for him, but it is believed that he is dead,

POPE LEO IN BAD HEALTH. Making Preparations for the Election of

His successor. London, Nov. 28 -There have been numerous false alarms from the vattean during the past few years, but this time preparations are being seriously made for the election of a new While still able to get about and take part sparingly in public functions, Leo XIII has visibly fallen into the stage of senile decay which the physicians do not believe can last until March. His hold on life at best

is a matter of months. Prendergast in Kansas.

KINSLEY, Kan., Nov. 28 -Patrick J. Prendergust, the slayer of Carter Harrison of Chicago, is known here and

sojourned six weeks fu the city jall. Prendergast was taken from a Santa Fe train February 15 last, in the belief that he was a dangerous grante and was looked up for a mouth and a half and then released, as no charge could be placed against him and the city did not care to send him to the nearest asylum.

Coughlin on Trial Again.

Cuicago, Nov. 28 -For the second time ex-Detective Daniel Coughlin, ones convoted of Compristy in the marder of Dr. P. H. Cronin, was put on trial for his life to-day.

The Procident's Mossage. Washington, Nov. 28 - The preals dent's raceange is not built finished and he is dery ing himself to all callers to work upon it.