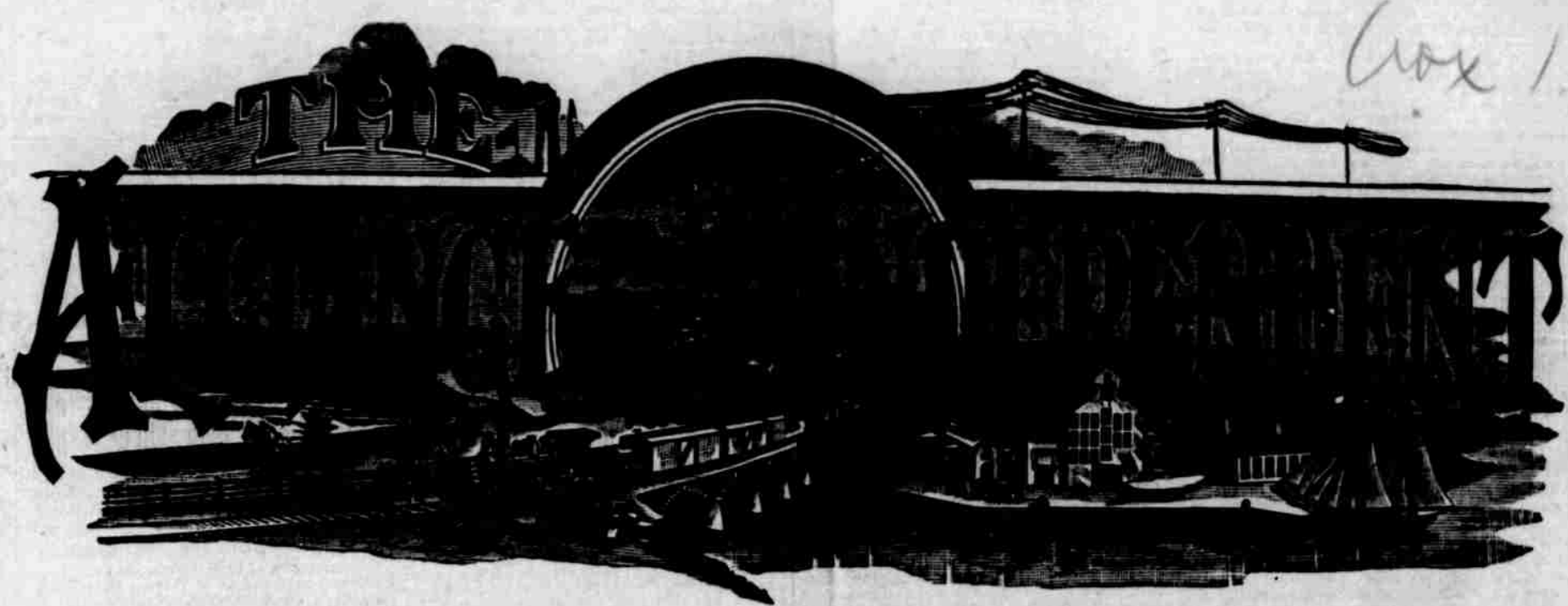


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Advertising medium  
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That the Sherman  
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No more monopoly prices for art and literature of the highest class. Culture for all.  
The Cosmopolitan 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 number, occupying but small space, cost the publishers the sum of \$1666. All this and THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT for half price.  
Among the contributors to the September Cosmopolitan were William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, Ex-President Harrison, Walter Besant, the famous English novelist, Julian Hawthorn, and Murat Halsted.  
In the list of artists at work upon this great magazine are found the following famous names: Rochegrass, Hamilton Gibson, Guillonnet, Kemble, Schwabe, Saunier, Goodhue, Meullie, Alice Barber Stephens, and others.  
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-DEPENDENT can say that the Cosmopolitan is on the people's side, a foe to injustice and oppression. Howell's "A Traveler from Altruria," which has been running this year, should be read by every populist, and by whoever 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 subscribers we must add twenty-five cents, making the two publications \$2.25. But an old subscriber 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 secure us what subscriptions can be obtained upon those wonderfully attractive terms.

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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

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Address all orders, according to above terms, to  
**Alliance Pub. Co.,**  
LINCOLN, NEB.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**HOUSE AND SENATE GET DOWN TO WORK.**

**CHINESE EXCLUSION PROVISION.**

The Senate Passes a Bill Allowing \$50,000 for That Purpose—Hawaiian Information Called for by Senator Hoar—The Tariff Bill to Be Rushed by the House—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—When the senate met at noon, to-day, the appearance of the chamber was in striking contrast to the scene presented yesterday. The galleries were all but vacant and less than twenty-five members were present to hear the chaplain's prayer. An invitation from Governor Altgeld to the senate to participate in the unveiling of the statue of General Shields, presented to the government by Illinois was presented and Mr. Cullom gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce an appropriate resolution in reference to the statue.

The senate then passed, with slight amendments, a house joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the employment of additional deputy collectors of internal revenue to aid in the carrying out of the Chinese exclusion act. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution (for which he asked present consideration) requesting the president so far as in his opinion it should not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate to the senate copies of all instructions which might have been given to any representative of the United States or any naval officer since March 4, 1891, in reference to the preservation of public order in Hawaii, or the protection of lives and property of American citizens or their recognition or support of any government there.

Mr. Sherman, while expressing himself in favor of the resolution, thought in the absence of the chairman of the committee on foreign relations nothing should be done but to refer the resolution to that committee.

After some debate the resolution was laid over and Mr. Dolph of Oregon proceeded to address the senate on the part of the president's message relating to Hawaii.

**THE HOUSE RESUMES WORK.**

Debate on the Bankruptcy Bill Continued Where It Was Left Off.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The galleries of the house were sparsely occupied and not over 100 members were on the floor when to-day's session was called to order. A dozen executive documents were presented and a letter from Governor Altgeld of Illinois, asking the house to be present at the unveiling of the Shields monument to-morrow afternoon, was read and ordered to lie on the table. On motion of Mr. Richardson, 20,000 copies of the President's message were ordered printed.

The first bill called up at this session was one for the establishment of a light and fog signal station at Butter Flats of New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Sayers insisted that the bill should be considered in committee of the whole and Mr. Andrews, who has charge of the measure, was forced to yield to his demand, and later withdrew the bill.

At 1:40 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Oates, the house went into committee on the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. McKee called up a joint resolution to confirm the bona fide entries of lands in the Millie Lac Indian reservation, Minnesota during the period between 1891 and December 22, 1892, on which latter date the secretary of the interior held that Millie Lac reservation was not subjected to disposition under the general land laws. Thirty thousand acres are involved. It was passed.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bingham, in announcing the deaths of Messrs. O'Neill and Lilly of Pennsylvania paid a brief eulogy especially to "Father" O'Neill. The house then adjourned as a mark of respect.

**FAT PICKING.**

Estimates of Appropriations for Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Among the items which Secretary Cassida has included in the grand total of over \$500,000,000 required to meet the yearly expenses of the government, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are partly cared for in the position which follows: For the public building in process of erection at Kansas City an appropriation of \$250,000 is to be made. Improving Missouri

river from its mouth to Sioux City and miscellaneous expenses of the Missouri river commission, \$750,000; fish hatchery, Neosho, \$5,400; both the infantry and cavalry schools and the military prison at Fort Leavenworth fared well in the estimates. The amount appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1894, was \$1,500 and the estimate of the secretary for the amount required of this congress for 1895 is \$5,000. The post note of Colonel Townsend explains that "this increased appropriation is asked for in order to properly supply the school with a number of much-needed instruments, materials, etc., and to meet other necessary expenses on account of the increase in the number of student officers sent for instruction. For the support of the western branch of the soldiers' home at Fort Leavenworth \$329,041.18 will be required.

For the support of the military prison \$84,915.60 is the estimate, an increase of more than \$8,000.

For the Indian school at Lawrence \$88,000 will be appropriated, \$1,000 more than for the previous years. For the sale of public lands Missouri will receive \$963.17 and Kansas, \$5,991.94.

It will cost Uncle Sam to care for the territory of Oklahoma \$38,150. The salary list of the executive officers remains at the same figure, \$13,400, and the contingent expenses at the same, \$500, but the legislative expenses jump from \$2,900 to \$24,250.

The appropriations for Indian affairs are reduced from \$7,098,011.34 to \$6,931,156.61. The Indians in Oklahoma and the Indian territory have been thus provided for: Chilocco school fund (this school located near Arkansas City), \$62,950; Cherokee national fund, \$25,640; Cherokee school fund, \$1,630; Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas agency \$1,200; Sac and Fox, Oklahoma, \$2,000; Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Oklahoma, \$2,200; fulfilling treaties with Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches, \$30,000, and support of same, \$18,200; fulfilling treaties with Cheyenne and Arapahoes, \$20,000, and support of same, \$1,200. For fulfilling other Indian treaties as follows: Chickasaws, \$3,000; Choctaws, \$3,032; Creeks, \$49,958; Delawares, \$250; Iowas in Oklahoma, \$3,000; Kickapoos, \$5,861; Osages, \$3,456; Otoes and Missouris, \$5,000; Pawnees, \$47,100; Pottawatomies, \$20,647; Seminoles, \$28,500; Shawnees, \$23,000; support of Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas and affiliated bands, \$125,000; support and civilization of Kansas Indians, \$2,500; Kickapoos in Oklahoma, \$5,000; Modocs, \$4,000; Poncas, \$18,000. The interest on the Chickasaw national fund is \$119,820, and on the Choctaw funds, \$27,000.

**SPEDY TARIFF ACTION.**

The Bill to be Rushed Through as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The gathering of the members of congress had offered an opportunity to arrive at the sentiment of the Democratic members on the new tariff bill. Some will no doubt vote for some changes but it is apparent that if the bill should come to a vote in its present form it would pass with few dissenting democratic votes.

**Nominations by the President.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: To be consul general of the United States at Ottawa, Ontario, John B. Riley of New York; to be consuls of the United States (failed of confirmation at the last session): H. Clay Armstrong, jr., of Alabama, at Grenoble, France; Newton B. Ashby of Iowa at Dublin, Ireland; Mardellus L. Davis of Arkansas at Meridian, Spain; Frank W. Roberts of Maine at Barcelona, Spain. To be civil service commissioner, John S. Proctor of Kentucky.

**Free Coinage Men Unhappy.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The free coinage men of the house do not see any silver lining in the message of President Cleveland. They said that the suggestion about an international conference was vague and indicated that there was not much apparent desire on the part of the administration to have the question considered at an early day. They said that it was the fulfillment of what they predicted at the time that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law meant that there would be no more silver legislation.

**Anti-Options to Come Again.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Chairman Hatch of the house agricultural committee announces that the anti-option bill will certainly be presented to the house again this session.

John F. McFerrer has withdrawn from the management of the subscription department of this paper, to go into other business. His advertisement may find its way into another column.

**A Mayor Murdered.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 6.—E. C. Williamson, mayor of Hazelhurst, Miss., was brutally murdered by Kirby Miller at 12 o'clock yesterday. J. H. Horton, a brother-in-law of Miller's, has been arrested as accessory. People are wild with indignation.

**Take THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT.**

**PITIES THE TRAMP.**

**SENSATIONAL LETTER BY GOVERNOR LEWELLING.**

**AN ORDER TO POLICE BOARDS.**

The Kansas Governor Thinks the Unemployed Poor, who were made to "move on," and were sometimes brutally shipped, sometimes summarily banished, as "sturdy vagrants," "incorrigible vagabonds," in France, just previous to the re-outrage, the punishment of ten days' hard work, for the first offense, a term of years in the galley for the second offense, the galley for life in this country, the monopoly of labor saving machinery and its devotion to selfish instead of social use have rendered more and more men a burden upon the state, as it is yet the notion of all but the work people themselves and those of other classes who are willing to work can always find work to do, and section 571 of the general act of 1890 is a disgraceful reminder how savage even in Kansas has been our treatment of the most unhappy of our human brethren.

The man out of work and penniless is, by this legislation, classed with "condemned men." Under this statute and its ordinances of similar import thousands of men guilty of no crime but poverty, intent upon a crime but that of seeking employment, have languished in the city prisons of Kansas or performed unrequited toil on rock piles as municipal slaves because ignorance of economic conditions had made us cruel. The victims have been the poor and the poor whom police courts are a last resort—they cannot give bond and appeal. They have been unheeded and uncared for by the busy and the powerful. They have been in jail. They have been too poor to litigate with their oppressors, and thus no voice from this under-world of human woe has ever been heard before any appellate court, because it was nobody's business to be his brother's keeper.

But those who sit in the seats of power are bound by the obligation of humanity to protect the cause of the oppressed and helpless poor. The first duty of government is to the weak. Power becomes fendish if it is not the protector and sure reliance of the friendless, to whose complaints all other ears are dull. It is my duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws is the constitution which provides that the "inherent right of the state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

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**BOOK OF ESTIMATES.**

Appropriations Asked for the Fiscal Year 1894-95.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The book of estimates for appropriations for the fiscal years of 1894 and 1895 was sent to congress yesterday. The amount estimated necessary to carry on the government for the fiscal year is \$411,879,041, as against the estimates for 1893-94 of \$421,612,215, and appropriation for 1894 of \$432,459,536. The estimates for 1896 are as follows: Executive, \$703,280; legislative, \$7,923,723; state department, \$1,853,636; treasury department, \$120,155,990; war department, \$55,377,499; navy department, \$28,888,774; interior department, \$180,229,220; postoffice department, \$8,397,806; department of agriculture, \$2,233,843; department of labor, \$161,870; department of justice, \$6,273,345.

In the pension appropriations the principal changes are a reduction of \$5,000,000 for pension payments, an increase of \$1,000,000 for fees and expenses of examining surgeons and an increase of \$100,000 for clerk hire at pension agencies. Under the head of public works the following: Charleston, S. C., public building, \$50,000; Kansas City, Mo., public building, \$250,000; Omaha, public building, \$100,000; St. Paul, Minn., public building, \$100,000; Sioux City, Iowa, public building, \$85,000; electric light plant for court, public building at New York, \$60,000; enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, \$350,000; repairs and preserving public buildings, \$225,000; a total for public buildings under the treasury department of \$1,659,315, as against an appropriation of \$650,500 for the present year.

For rivers and harbors, a total of \$1,510,000 is estimated, or an increase of more than \$5,000,000 over the appropriations for the current year. Of this \$7,500,000 is to be expended upon such works as may be directed by congress. Under the postoffice department, \$16,250,000 is asked for compensation to postmasters, an increase of \$1,650,000; for free delivery, \$12,327,385, an increase of over \$1,000,000; railway postal car service, \$24,900,000, an increase of \$2,400,000. It is estimated that there will be a postal deficiency of \$5,974,736 for the year, for which an appropriation is asked.

The estimated appropriation for the support of soldiers' homes is increased from \$2,378,563 to \$2,530,131; that for expenses of protecting the timber on public lands from \$40,000 to \$150,000.

The secretary of the treasury having recommended the repeal of the sugar bounty law, no estimate is made for the fiscal year 1895. In case the law is not repealed \$11,000,000 will be required for the purpose.

No estimate is submitted for the support of the bureau of American republics.

**PROFESSOR TYNDALL DEAD.**

He Has Long Been Ailing and Death Was Hastened by a Cold.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Professor Tyndall, the celebrated English scientist, died last night at his house in Haslemere, County of Surrey. He had long been ailing, and recently his vitality had decreased steadily. His death was hastened by a severe cold.

**Governor Francis' Brother Dead.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—Sydney R. Francis, 36 years old, who was during the term of Governor D. R. Francis, his brother, managing head of the grain firm of D. R. Francis & Bro., died here yesterday morning of pneumonia after a brief illness.

**Officer and Funds Missing.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 6.—The Iowa Tontine Investment company, organized a few months ago by parties from St. Louis and Sedalia, failed here yesterday. President C. W. Stone is missing and so are the funds.

**NORTH AND SOUTH ROAD.**

Twenty-Three Delegates Present at the Convention in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—The "North and South" railroad convention met in Representative hall at 11 o'clock this forenoon with only twenty-three persons present, all Kansas men except Alonzo Wardell of South Dakota and H. M. Duke of Brookfield, Mo. The latter's credentials certify that he is president of "The Brookfield and Northern railroad."

Private Secretary Close presided and R. C. Hubbard of Topeka was elected temporary secretary. In the absence of the regular secretary, Milton Park of Texas, Mr. Close delivered a brief address, in which he read some letters of encouragement from Copenhagen and elsewhere. He also submitted some statistics and read a letter from J. E. Bruce of Emporia saying that he could raise among some of his friends enough money to build fifty miles of the proposed road "as a start." Other letters were read from men who wanted to introduce labor saving devices in constructing the road.

**UP AGAINST A SNAG.**

**UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES IN THE HAWAIIAN MATTER.**

**DID MINISTER WILLIS SAY THIS?**

A Honolulu Paper Says The American Minister Declared That He Was Awaiting Further Instructions and That He Proposed to Preserve the Present Status—The Story Discredited.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 6.—The barkentine, Klickitat, Captain Cutler, arrived last evening from Honolulu with advices to November 30, four days after the steamer Alameda sailed for San Francisco.

An interview published in the Evening Star reports Mr. Willis as saying: "You are authorized to say no changes in the present situation will take place for several weeks. I brought with me certain instructions from the United States government on the Hawaiian situation. Since my arrival contingencies have arisen about which neither the United States government nor myself were aware when I left Washington. I have thought best in the exercise of the discretion allowed to submit those matters to Washington before proceeding further to carry out my original instructions. No one need fear trouble and no lawlessness will be permitted."

This statement, the Klickitat reports, gave the annexationists much satisfaction and the royalists were much displeased.

On account of the many rumors current of contemplated action of the queen's supporters the provisional government found it necessary to keep two companies of soldiers under arms for several nights after the Alameda sailed. The editor of the Evening Star then requested Minister Williams to submit a statement to the public to allay the general feeling of uncertainty, when he is said to have said, "Yes, I believe that the time has come when it is right and proper for me to use my discretion in this matter. You are authorized to say for me, no change in the present situation will take place for several weeks. I forwarded my dispatches to Washington by today's steamer and until I receive an answer to them no change will take place in the present situation, nor will any be allowed."

"What do you mean by the expression 'nor will any be allowed?'" "I mean just this—that until the time comes for me to carry out my instructions, the peace and good order of this community will be kept undisturbed in the interest of humanity; that any attempt made by any person or persons to make trouble will be checked. You may put the matter more plainly and say that even if the provisional government discharged all its troops to-day no lawlessness would be allowed for one moment under the present situation of affairs. The whole Hawaiian question is now in abeyance and nothing the newspapers can say or do will alter the situation one iota. I make this statement on my own responsibility and in the hope that it will allay the present excitement. No one need fear trouble."

After this statement rumors began to fly about that the queen's supporters would make a 2nd rally in her behalf. The crews of the United States men-of-war Philadelphia and Adams were held ready to land at a moment's notice.

The queen's advocates came out the next day with a denial of the Willis interview, saying he was misquoted, and by inference gave encouragement to the idea that Willis had or would receive an imperative order to restore the queen.

The newspapers containing Mr. Blount's report had not reached the islands when Klickitat sailed.

**HARRISON REFUSES TO TALK.**

The Ex-President Has Nothing to Say on the President's Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—Ex-President Harrison was asked if he had read the president's message replied that he had just finished its perusal, but declined to talk upon it for publication. "The impropriety of an ex-president discussing publicly a president's message," said he, "is very palpable, and I do not care to do so. I am a Republican and President Cleveland is a Democrat, consequently we differ radically in our views and opinions, and his suggestions and recommendations are not in accordance with my ideas. I notice, however, he goes down the line of the departments and treats of them fully. Its length, too, is greater than the average message."

**Take THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT.**