

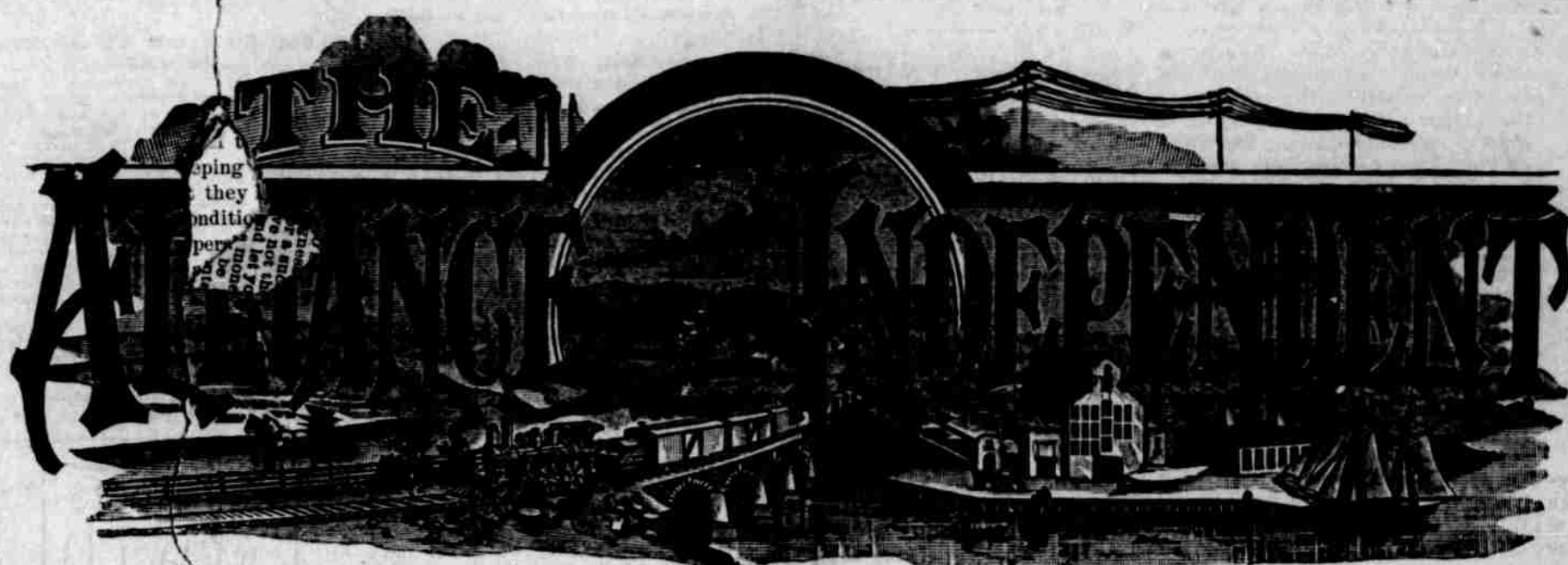
State Historical Society  
Box 1031

The Alliance-Independent

is the best

Advertising medium in the west. It is especially valuable as a means of reaching the farmers. Its circulation is as large in Nebraska as the circulation of all the "farm journals" combined.

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The Alliance-Independent

Advocates:

The nationalization of natural monopolies, railroads, telegraphs, &c.; the nationalization of the banking business, through a system of postal savings banks with clearing system; and currency through these issued to the people upon good security without interest charge; also a system of taxation to cut off the growth of land monopoly.

VOL. V.

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894

NO. 30

To Every Lover of the People's Cause!

A VOLUNTEER WORKERS' CORPS.

DEAR READER:—We are working for you and yours. And that our work may be made effective to the utmost will you not help us in our efforts to reach and educate the people? We have no means at command to send a canvasser to your neighborhood, and if we had, no stranger could do as successful work as one who knows the people. We must depend on voluntary help to advertise and introduce our paper, and we appeal to you, for the cause's sake, to help us reach as many as possible in the circle of your acquaintance. It need not be an expense to you. It need not take much of your time. And by telling the truth about the Populist state paper and handing copies to your friends you can easily induce them to subscribe. Is not this your part, your propaganda work? That we may know our helpers and communicate with them we ask that you sign and return the appended pledge, to do simply what you can for THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT in the way of getting subscribers.

ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

Lincoln, Nebraska.

Knowing that in the great impending conflict with the money power we must have votes to win; and that to gain votes we must get the people to read the truth; and that this cannot be done unless those now aroused bring one or more of our papers to the hands and attention of their neighbors; I, therefore, freely and gladly promise to do MY SHARE, and will exert myself to secure at least five new subscribers for THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT within the next ten days, sending in subscriptions as I am able to get them at club rates.

Dated,.....189..

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

Clipped From Our Letters.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Dec. 30, 1893.

Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:—

Well, my dear brother, I will do my very best to get five or more new names for you. I do not know how a man claiming to be a Populist can do without our state paper. I am reading ten independent papers. I am an old man and soldier. I tell you this banking system has got to be changed, and that soon. We have got to get control of this state next fall, and of our government two years later, or we might as well give up the fight, as all liberty will be gone.

I love your brave manner of going for the Tories. Never give an inch of ground, stand like a stone wall. Let's never surrender, never. Let's die first. O, my God, will our children be forced into the great army of the unemployed?

Oh, mothers of our beloved country, as you press your little ones to your breasts and kiss away their little sorrows, you cannot but ask, in the bitterness of anxiety, will my child be forced into this army? Will my child become a tramp? Will my child be refused a crust of bread from the infamous snobs? Fraternally,  
D. M. SCOGGON.

Rev. J. Hastie Odgers, a Chicago minister, writes to the editor: "I am under great obligations to you for THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT, not only because you are kind enough to send it, not only because it is your who edit it; but also because of its valuable editorials, all of which I read with interest and most all with approval. I take a great deal of comfort in the hope and belief that God has you in the right place now, even if you were long on the way."

James Burham of Wauwata writes: "My time does not expire until Feb. 1st. But all the same here is your pay for the coming year, as I would hardly know how to exist if it were not for the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT. I consider it one of the ablest papers our cause has got, and as a state paper it is the best."

"I am well pleased with the paper since you became its editor, especially the last issue. The cause you represent is right and just, and we are bound to win. Time is our champion." Fred J. Elliott, Wilber, Neb.

"You can count me as a subscriber and reader of your valuable paper and will do what I can to get subscribers as soon as I get a little more time to spend for the cause." A. P. Tilley, Osceola, Neb.

M. F. Reynolds of Barneston, Gage Co. writes: I sign the pledge with good cheer. Am delighted that we have such an outspoken, able reform paper in our state.

"Your paper just suits me. Shell the woods. Give the olds frauds h—l. There is not enough money in circulation here to buy an old setting hen." So writes E. D. Haines of Arnold, Neb.

"Money is hard to get, but my wife said we must have the paper. So we saved the pennies till we got it and are glad. May God bless you in your work." Fred Swan, Oxford, Neb.

"I like the spirit and tone of your paper." Eugene V. Debs, editor of the Locomotive Fireman's Magazine (official organ) and chief of the national Brotherhood.

V. M. Elston of Logan, Iowa, says: "I can not renew my subscription before the 1st of March, '94. I do not like to have the paper discontinued, but can do no better."

Wm. S. Meyer, Battle Creek, Neb., writes: "Enclosed find one dollar for which I desire you to continue sending the paper you so ably edit."

"Enclose find P. O. order for ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT for 1894. 'Sock it to 'em'. Yours for the right. L. Fisher, Stella, Neb.

"Did not get my paper last week. Please send the back number, as I do not like to miss it." Fred Piper, Johnson, Neb.

"I like the paper and highly approve the stand it takes on all the great political questions." Geo. Gale, Adams, Neb.

"I am pleased to say the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT has improved very much lately." J. K. Sturgeon, Alliance, Neb.

W. T. Jeffreys, M. D., Diller, Neb., writes: "I will do what I can for the cause. Please send me some blanks."

"I am well pleased with your paper," says Geo. A. Cox of Long Island, Kansas.

"God bless you and your good work," says John Hayes of Little Sioux, Iowa.

"Your very valuable paper"—Wm. Blakely, county supervisor, Gage Co.

E. A. Hadley of Scotia, Neb., writes: "Have just started a club list."

"I am well satisfied with the paper." John Roth, Chemungford, Neb.

MANY CHANGES PROBABLE.

Even the Best Friends of the Wilson Bill Look for Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The internal revenue features of the tariff bill will be passed on by the ways and means committee within a day or two, as Messrs. McMillin and Bryan have about completed the draft which is to be submitted to the full Democratic membership of the committee and then to the full committee. The essential features of an income tax, an increased ten per cent on whisky, a tax on playing cards, etc., are well understood, but there remains to be determined the details of how the income tax shall be levied and collected. It also remains to be settled whether the internal revenue feature shall be introduced as a part of the tariff bill now before the house or as an independent measure. This point may cause much trouble, as there is very determined opposition, within and without the committee, to making the internal revenue feature, including the income tax, an amendment to the general tariff bill and rushing it through.

There is now reason to believe that the committee will report the income tax proposition as a separate measure, leaving the tariff schedules to make their way unhampered. But even this course would not avail much as it would be wholly competent for any member to offer an income tax amendment and thus the Populists will be sure to do.

The best friends of the bill no longer expect to see it become a law in its present shape. They reluctantly admit that even if it passes the house as reported it is certain in the senate to be subjected to amendments so numerous and important as to practically result in reconstruction.

The outlook for speedy action is most unpromising. The more acute politicians appreciate that business will halt until the bill becomes a law, and that if delay is prolonged until too near the congressional elections in November, exasperation and discontent may not improbably send back a Republican house. Selfish interest, however, seems to be insurmountable at present.

It is said that some of the Democratic senators have been interesting themselves to some extent in the fight which is in progress in the house and the leaders have been advised that what the members who have been fighting the bill ask for—as to whether the income tax is to be made a part of the measure or not, ought to be known to them. Senator Hill, it is said, has advised Speaker Crisp that the party was entitled to know how much was to be incorporated in the bill.

In the senate a tax on coal, iron and sugar and the rejection of the income tax, seems prospectively probable, and other changes in the several schedules increase the protection on certain well defended special interests.

GUATEMALA'S FREE LIST.

Many Articles Made Abroad to Be Admitted Free of Charge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Barrios, of Guatemala has issued a decree admitting free of customs duties cattle and hogs, dried meats, galvanized iron ware, wooden school alphabets, coal pit tar, asbestos, printed, lithographed or engraved advertisements, apparatus for gas lighting, electric apparatus, fire engines and their appurtenances, plows, sand, rice, barometers, paper money, iron pumps, glass globes, boats, fishing tackle, sails, chains, oars, iron buoys, pitch, mineral refuse, compasses, coddish, wire or steel cable, coal charcoal, catalogues, maps, Roman cement, lime, coke, collections for museums and cabinets, corals, crucibles, rock crystals, sample books of drawings, writing and embroidery, glazed roofing paper, emery, Spanish broom, sample books of drawings, sperm, oakum, cases for mathematical instruments, lighthouse lanterns, stone filters, Pasteur's filters of compressed coal, country views, fragments of wrecked vessels, French beans, dry fruits, paper or cardboard designs, patterns, copies and models of art, chick-pas, engravings made by Guatemalan artists, grana (wheat grass), fuse for miners, peas, iron, plates, assay furnaces, lodestones, odorless closets, firebrick, fresh vegetables, printed books, locomotives, cars, lumber, hogs, lard, models of machines, and building and moulds for making artificial flowers, samples without any commercial value and those that have value the duties not to exceed \$1, lightning rods, petroleum, raw, natural stones of all kinds, slates and slate pencils, papier mache, precious stones, mill stones, live plants, clays, printing or lithographing presses, wooden pulp, rags, vasculas, rakes and barrows, photographs, jute, sacks, tallow, seeds of flowers and vegetables, waxed and glass rods, thermometers, ink for printing, type for printing, Japanese sauce, "soy" and plain glass.

TARIFF DEBATE ON.

DEMOCRATS SUCCEEDED IN SECURING A QUORUM.

MR. WILSON BEGINS THE TALK.

Many Changes in the Wilson Tariff Bill Probable—The Best Friends of the Measure Admit That Much—Outlook for Speedy Action Most Unpromising—Other Late Capital News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The deadlock in the house was broken to-day without a resort to the use of the Reed rules of the Fifty-first house. The order for the arrest of absentees did it. When the roll call was ordered on the question of adopting the rule limiting debate to January 25, on which date there should be a final vote, the Republicans and Populists and a few Democrats adopted their old tactics, but 189 Democrats—more than a quorum—voted, and thus the obstructionists were defeated.

Then amid deep silence, Mr. Wilson chairman of the ways and means committee arose to open the debate on the tariff bill which bears his name. He said that no great question had been so thoroughly brought before the American people as the question of tariff reform. For seven successive congresses it had been the chief matter of controversy in both houses. For as long a period it had been the chief matter of controversy in the press of the country, in every congressional district, in the school house and at the country store. Thus thoroughly discussed both as to general principles and as to practical workings, the people had finally reached a definite judgment and given to this administration definite instructions. With the house, as the immediate representative of the people, the only part of the federal government resting directly upon popular suffrage, was the constitutional authority to originate bills imposing taxes. The bill about to be considered presented a scheme of tariff reform prepared by the appropriate committee of this house, which it was now for the house to consider and to deal with in its own deliberate judgment.

Every bill, Mr. Wilson said, covering so wide a field of legislation and dealing with so many objects must necessarily represent in its details some compromise of opinion among those entrusted with its preparation. Any bill passed by congress under the present conditions at least must necessarily represent such a compromise. He did not believe the country would underrate the difficulties confronting those who now attempted to revise and form the tariff system.

Among these difficulties were the dropping away of friends whose zeal for reform was in proportion to the square of the distance from their own localities and their own industries and other friends who differed in judgment as to the method now to be pursued. So also the great commercial distress which had in recent months come upon the country paralyzing so many industries and throwing so many thousands out of employment, made the task of reform the more difficult, while it made the necessity for reform more imperious than ever.

At what time, the speaker asked, could taxes be lessened, with greater justice and greater humanity than at the time when thousands were struggling for the bare necessities of life; and when could congress with greater timeliness and benefit strike some of the fetters from production and trade than when production was suppressed by its burdens and trade hampered by its restrictions.

A third difficulty in the way of reform now was the emptiness of the treasury. Congress was called upon to reduce taxes at a time when government debts were running so low that revenues had ceased to meet daily expenditures.

The speaker then indulged in a lengthy onslaught on the McKinley bill and the Harrison administration. When the house met this morning it was declared certain that the deadlock would be broken and the tariff debate would begin to-day, the delegates for the sergeant-at-arms having brought back to Washington under the resolution Saturday Messrs. Brown of Indiana, Cadmus, Democrat, of New Jersey, Lefever of New York, Randall of New York, Bunn, Democrat, of North Carolina, Childs of Illinois, Corliss, Democrat, of New Jersey, Fishkin, Democrat, of Illinois, McLaurin, Democrat, of South Carolina, Talbert, Democrat, of South Carolina, Turpin, Democrat, of Alabama, Woodard, Democrat, of North Carolina, Besler, Democrat, of Kansas, Gardner of New Jersey, Holzer of Nebraska, Sherman of New York and Woomer of Pennsylvania.

VERY BAD FOR COUGHLIN.

Electrician Bardeen Gives Strong Testimony Against the Ex-Detective

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The corridors of the court house were packed to-day with people anxious to gain admittance to the Coughlin trial, the announcement that the new state witness, Frank Bardeen would be examined, having caused a revival of interest in the case. As Judge Tuthill took his seat and Bardeen's name was called, a murmur of suppressed excitement ran through the court room. He replied to the attorney's questions in a distinct voice and seemed unconfused and undisturbed by the interest he has created.

"I was supervising engineer for the Edgewater syndicate and was attempting to get the engine at South Evanston in order on the night of May 4, and after finishing my work went to the Edgewater station to see a friend of mine who was in charge there. Arriving about 10 o'clock, I found him absent. His assistant was busy, so I went to the outside steps and waited. I sat there on the steps for some time. It was between 1 and 2 o'clock. Hearing the sound of a wagon approaching from the west, I stood up and saw a long wagon drawn by a dark horse just about to cross the tracks. Three men were in it, but two jumped to the ground and walked as the rig came across the tracks. Just as the wagon was leaving the last rails, the horse was in front of me. Over the door was a strong thirty-two candle power incandescent light—a locomotive head light—and as there was a switch beside the door I turned it on. The lamp threw a strong light south across the road. There I saw plainly the long wagon, the horse and three men."

"Did you see anything in the wagon?"

"Yes, sir; there was a box or chest in the wagon. It looked to me like a tool chest. On it one of the men was sitting."

"Now where were the men who walked by the wagon?"

"One of them walked on the south side—next me—and the other walked behind."

"Did you know either of those men?"

"Yes sir."

"Which one?"

"The man walking behind the wagon about six feet."

"Who was he?"

"Daniel Coughlin," replied Bardeen calmly and clearly.

"What did Daniel Coughlin do?"

"He sprang for the opposite side of the wagon and when it partially hid him he walked rapidly, to the South until his form was lost in the shadow of the trees on the other side of the road. The other man, who was walking, followed Coughlin into the shadow and they, with the wagon, went on toward the lake until I lost sight of them."

Upon cross examination Judge Wing succeeded in confusing the witness badly. "That midnight journey sounds like Gulliver's travels," he said, "like a weird tale from Arabian Nights."

The witness became more and more confused as the searching examination continued and when the court announced a recess seemed upon the verge of fainting.

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

Investigation of the Geological Survey Completed—Prospects Not Fine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The investigation of the water resources of the United States, undertaken by the geological survey, has been practically completed. The work was commenced in October, 1889, with the object of determining the quantity of water available for irrigation of the arid lands of the west, or for use as water power. The most active field work was carried on in 1889-90, and studies have been made of most of the drainage basins of the 100th meridian, as well as several of the "catchments" of the East. The scientists devoted a large part of the time to examining the "run offs" of the Missouri, Arkansas, Rio Grande and Snake rivers.

"It does not appear probable," said George Logan Nowell, "that as high as ten per cent of the land now owned by the government can ever be irrigated. In fact there is not sufficient water to bring under cultivation an area equal to that which has passed into the hands of individuals and corporations. There are, however, localities where thousands of acres can be profitably irrigated by the construction of dams and irrigating canals."

One Woman Killed in a Wreck.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Neb., Jan. 8.—The St. Paul passenger train on the Northwestern road was wrecked this morning just as it turned on the "Y" and the ladies coach and the sleeper thrown down a steep embankment and badly wrecked. Mrs. E. M. Foster of this city was killed. None of the other passengers or trainmen were seriously hurt.

DARING HIGHWAMEN.

A CHICAGO PAWN SHOP ROBBERED OF \$10,000.

ROBBED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

The Proprietor, His Clerk, and a Child Bound and Gagged While Three Desperados Go Through the Safe and Help Themselves to Everything in Sight—They Then Quietly Disappear.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Three desperados captured between \$5,000 and \$10,000 worth of plunder in Samuel Greenburg's pawnshop at 55 West Randolph street, between the city hall and the Desplaines street police station, during business hours and escaped, though police officers were soon put on the alert. Lionel Greenburg, a clerk and a child who entered the place were bound and gagged.

About 8:30 o'clock, while Lionel Greenburg was alone in the office, having previously unlocked the safe and begun busying himself about his usual duties, a stranger entered and asked to be shown a fur cap. Greenburg lead the man to the rear of the store and began showing him an assortment of caps. Suddenly the man seized him and threw him to the floor. At this moment two others entered and joined in the attack on the clerk, who is 23 three years old and of slight build and who was soon overcome.

The thieves bound the clerk's hands, gagged him with a red handkerchief and tossed his helpless body into a corner. Clothing and loose articles in the store were piled over him until he was almost hidden from view. One man stood guard over the corner and his confederates started for the safe. The outer door of the safe was closed but not locked, but valuable property in the safe was protected by an inside compartment locked with keys. These were in Greenburg's pockets and the robbers made him give them up.

Opening the small drawer the robbers found property valued by Samuel Greenburg, the proprietor, at nearly \$10,000. He says there were a number of diamonds and gold watches and \$500. One diamond, he says, weighed eight carats and was worth \$800. The robbers took a small satchel from the stock and dropped into it the contents of the tray.

Greenburg next occupied their attention. He wore a diamond stud and a gold watch and chain. These articles were added to the plunder deposited in the satchel.

As the men were preparing to leave, Mary Clements, a child of the family occupying rooms above the pawnshop, ran down stairs to learn the time of day. One of the robbers seized her and binding her hands marched her in a corner near Greenburg.

After a few moments' further delay the robbers left the office.

Greenburg succeeded in losing himself when the man who had guarded him with the revolver left, and ran out to the street as one of the Clements family was entering to find the child. Hurriedly telling his story he started on the run for the Desplaines street police station, where a large number of officers were at once put upon the case.

HIS SECOND TERM BEGUN.

Governor McKinley, of Ohio, Again Inaugurated—His Address Non-Partisan.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—Governor McKinley's inauguration to-day to a second term as the chief executive of Ohio, was more of a social than a political event. Colonel James Killbourne, a leading business and society man, and a possible Democratic nominee some day for congress, was chairman of the committee of reception, and Lincoln F. Ritter of the Turman club, the famous Democratic organization, was one of the principal aides to the chief marshal. Other Democrats of state or national reputation were conspicuous in the ceremonies. It was, perhaps, on this account that the governor refrained from touching especially on political topics.

NO NEW MONETARY CONGRESS.

A Note From the President to Belgium's House Made Public.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A note which the late Baron Solvay, recently Belgian minister to England, sent to Lord Roseberry, secretary of state for foreign affairs, was made public to-day. It says that the Belgian government has received a dispatch dated Washington, from the president of the United States, saying that he does not feel called upon to ask that a monetary conference be convened. The note referred to was sent to Lord Roseberry November 23 last.