

# ALLIANCE - INDEPENDENT

Consolidation of the  
**Farmers Alliance of Nebraska Independent**  
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### Publishers Announcement.

The subscription price of the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT is \$1.00 per year, invariably in advance. Paper will be promptly discontinued at expiration of time paid for unless we receive orders to continue.

AGENTS in soliciting subscriptions should be very careful that all names are correctly spelled and proper postage given. Blanks for return subscriptions, return envelopes, etc., can be had on application to this office.

ALWAYS sign your name. No matter how often you write us do not neglect this important matter. Every week we receive letters with incomplete addresses or without signatures and it is sometimes difficult to locate them.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Subscribers wishing to change their postoffice address must always give their former as well as their present address when change will be promptly made. Address all letters and make all remittances payable to THE ALLIANCE PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.

## NOW IS THE TIME

To Renew Your Subscription, and Get The Alliance-Independent Free for Six Weeks.

### STAND BY THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE,

And Support the Paper That Fights Your Battles—You Can't Afford to Miss a Single Issue.

The success of the people's movement depends largely on the faithful and liberal support of the papers that advocate its principles. The liberal support the people have given THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT during the past year has enabled it to make the greatest campaign fight in its history.

We are not going to stop because the campaign is over. We are going right on with the fight. All we ask is a continuation of this liberal support.

#### WE MUST EDUCATE

The voters if we would increase our strength. We have never heard of a "constant reader" of THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT going back to the old parties. The loyal independent workers can do nothing that will help our cause more than to increase our list of readers. And now is the best time to do it.

The farmers and laboring men have their best opportunity to read in the long evenings of the fall and winter months.

To induce all our old subscribers to renew, and to secure a large number of new subscribers, we make the following

#### LIBERAL OFFER:

For one dollar we will send THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT till January 1, 1894; in clubs of five or more for 80 cents. Hoping to hear a prompt and liberal response to this offer we are Yours for justice,  
THE ALLIANCE PUB. CO.,  
Lincoln, Neb.

### OUR CHANGE OF FORM.

Our change back to our old form this week may surprise many of our readers, but we believe it will please a large majority of them. The change involves some expense to us but we find it necessary to our success in making this paper what we design it to be—a newspaper as well as a political organ. Ever since we adopted the sixteen page form our readers have complained that we do not publish enough general news. Lack of space has been the reason of this. In the eight page form we will have nearly six columns additional space to devote to general news.

We propose to fill that space, not with long sensational accounts of horrible crimes etc., but with a carefully selected summary of the important events of the world. Anything we can do to increase the value of the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT to our subscribers we are ready to do it if it lies within our income to do it. And all we ask of our friends is to show their appreciation of our efforts, by rolling in the lists of subscribers.

CONGRESSMAN McKEIGHAN'S majority as shown by the official returns is 3,260. There's nothing small about that.

MRS. LEASE is a prime favorite with the republicans of late. Before the election they quoted her interviews far and wide, and now they are busily engaged running her for U. S. senator.

In a few days Congressmen Kem and McKeligan will return to their posts of duty at Washington. Nebraska never had two more faithful public servants. Being in a small minority, they may not be able to accomplish much in the way of legislation, but they can be relied upon never to misrepresent the state.

## WHAT IS MONEY?

Some of our independent speakers and writers have a very curious and fine-spun definition of money. They say "money is something no man can see or handle." They demonstrate the truth of this proposition (or think they do) in a very ingenious manner. A speaker of this class holds up a silver dollar, a legal-tender, commonly spoken of as a piece of money. Then he takes a hammer and pounds the silver dollar into a ball (in his imagination of course). Then he says triumphantly: "Here is the same identical piece of silver. But it is not a legal tender. I have hammered the money function out of it." Then (in his imagination) he runs the same silver through the mint and behold! again it is a legal tender, a piece of money so-called. Finally he explains that the so-called dollar that is visible is simply an evidence of an invisible decree which is the real money.

Now all this is very interesting, but is it a demonstration?

This editor is somewhat of a realist. He is presumptuous enough to think he has seen some money, not very much it is true, but enough to know how it looks. Further he believes that by such logic as the above he can prove that no man ever saw a horseshoe. How is this for example: "Here is a horseshoe. I place it in the forge till it comes to a white heat. Then I place it on the anvil and hammer it into a ball. It is no longer a horseshoe. It is merely a ball of iron. Now I heat it again. I hammer it back into its former shape. Behold! It is a horseshoe again. Therefore a horseshoe is simply an invisible ideal thing that can be hammered into a piece of iron, and then hammered out again. The iron, which the vulgar call a horseshoe, is nothing but the evidence of the invisible something which is the real horseshoe."

Now is that a demonstration? Does that prove that no man ever saw or handled a horseshoe? It might with a theorist, but hardly with people who rely on plain common sense.

The fact is that money like horseshoes is a material thing, something that can be seen and handled. Each is made out of matter by the exercise of human intelligence and muscle, and the use of machinery.

There is a great deal of contention as to the creation of money. "Money is a product of labor," cries one. "Money is a creation of law," cries another. Now both are right in a certain sense, and wrong in a certain sense: Money is created as follows:

The government by the enactment of law designates the material out of which money is to be made, the form of the pieces, and in some cases the weight, the marks and names the pieces shall bear, their legal functions and in some cases the number that shall be made. It also directs certain of its agents to procure the material and make the money. These agents, by means of mental and physical labor carry out these decrees of government. The government does its work; the agents do their work. The money is made or created. Did government create it, or did labor? It looks very much as if it were a joint creation of law and labor.

To rid this matter of any possible mystery that may cling to it let us suppose a case: On some fine Tuesday evening the city fathers of Lincoln get together in the council chamber, and decide to build a city hall, a thing, by the way, that the city needs very badly. The council proceeds to pass an ordinance decreeing that a city hall shall be built, designating the location, form size and appearance of the building, the material out of which it shall be built, and the use to which it shall be put; and finally directing certain agents or employees of the city to erect the building according to the plans and specifications. These agents and employees by the use of their brain and muscle proceed to carry out these directions. A fine new city hall is the result. Now some persons of a curious turn of mind, who hadn't much else to do, might raise the question: "Is this city hall the product of labor, or a creation of the city government?" And they might contend at great length over the question. Such a contention would be an exact parallel to the contention regarding the creation of money. The fact is that the immediate creators of the city hall would be the city council and the men who performed the labor under its directions. Money is the creation of government, and human labor expended under the direction of government.

The popular discussion of such questions is of very doubtful utility. The people as a rule are sadly in need of political education. The best instructor of the people is he who can lay before them the important facts avoiding technicalities, and fine-spun theories, and dispelling mystery as far as possible. He who starts out to prove by fine distinctions, and fine-spun arguments that money is simply a creation of law, an invisible entity, a thing that has no purchasing power, etc., may please a few curious-minded people, but he will confuse most of his hearers and disgust many.

Your plain matter-of-fact man knows very well that money is something he can handle and carry in his pocket, and the only matter he is troubled about is

that there is not enough money to see and handle and carry around.

It is high time a good many of the writers and speakers who are advocating the reform movement should revise their ideas, and adopt simpler and more uniform methods of presenting them.

## UP TO THEIR OLD TRICKS.

It is an old trick with republicans to try to run the politics of other parties as well as their own.

Just at present they are trying to elect Mrs. Lease to the United States senate. Dispatches have been sent all over the country announcing that Mrs. Lease is a favorite candidate for the senate, and trying to make it appear that she is making a fight for the place with a good show of success. Of course there is no truth in such reports. They are simply put forth to bring ridicule on the party. The independents of Kansas no doubt hold Mrs. Lease in high esteem, but they are not likely to consider her for a moment as a candidate for the senate.

No sooner were the results of the election known than the report spread all over the country that Cleveland would call an extra session of congress immediately after his inauguration to repeal the McKinley Bill etc. This is simply a republican scheme. They are very anxious to have Mr. Cleveland do something rash, so as to put his party "in a hole," to use the expressive slang of the day.

In response to this Mr. Cleveland has quietly given it out that he can attend to his own business, and that the democrats can manage their own politics without the assistance of the republicans.

The republicans are just now making a quiet but exceedingly vigorous effort to control the politics of the state so as to secure the election of a republican to the United States senate. In stands the independents in hand to keep their eyes open, and be on the alert to thwart this scheme.

## THE INDUSTRIAL LEGION.

Last week at Memphis, Tennessee, a new organization was born whose mission will be to work for the success of the People's Party. The meeting of the supreme council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union brought together most of the leaders of the reform movement. This furnished the occasion for a general exchange of opinion on the needs of the reform movement. The result was the organization of a new society described elsewhere in this issue.

The move is doubtless a good one. If it succeeds it will bring together into one great national society the members of all the great reform and industrial organizations, as well as thousands who are not members of any organization. It will give a unity of purpose and action that is absolutely necessary to the final success of the movement.

The work of organization will doubtless be taken up at once in all parts of the country. We hope to see it started in Nebraska at once. We will have more to say on this subject next week.

## A HAPPY PRISONER.

Something like a year ago the papers contained an account of the imprisonment of three county judges in Missouri for contempt of the U. S. court. The offense of these judges consisted in refusing to issue a special tax levy to raise money to pay some bonds issued by Cass county in 1865 to aid in building a railroad. The schemers who proposed to build the road got hold of the bonds and sold them, but never built the road. The innocent purchasers brought suit for the payment of the bonds and got judgment, but the judges refused to levy the tax to raise money for their payment.

These men have been imprisoned in the county jail ever since. The people of the county are standing by them. Judge Lane, one of the imprisoned judges, has just been chosen a member of the legislature by an overwhelming majority. His term in jail will expire January 1st, just in time to permit him to take his place as a law maker.

## FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

While the independents should canvass the question thoroughly, and prepare to choose wisely, they should let no factional contentions arise over candidates for the senate that will endanger their success. There is no lack of suitable and available material. We have heard the following men spoken of as possible candidates. J. W. Edgerton, W. A. McKeighan, Judge Stark of Aurora, W. L. Greene of Kearney, General Van Wyck, John H. Powers, W. H. Dech, O. M. Kem, J. M. Devine, William V. Allen, and Judge Bush of Beatrice. Any one of these men would make an excellent senator and we might name a dozen others who would be equally available.

FRANCE has a great scandal just now. Lesseps the great canal man has been arrested. It appears that the vast sums of money voted by the French government to aid the Panama Canal company were used very largely to subsidize newspapers, bribe officials, and for various other corrupt purposes. The whole matter is to be investigated.

## GUARDING THE GOLD.

The Iron Age, published at New York City, is one of the great capitalistic organs of the country. In the issue of November 3, in its "financial" department occurs the following:

Respecting the conference a London financial authority says: "If, as is probable, the forthcoming International Monetary Conference proves a failure, there can be but little doubt that the government of the United States will cease their purchase of silver. Such a stoppage would cause no immediate void in the American currency, but it would involve a new demand for gold to furnish the expansive element in the currency which silver has hitherto supplied. That is a contingency which must ever be kept in view, and which as we have said, renders it desirable that the bank's stock of gold should now be guarded with more than usual care."

This is very instructive. This London financial authority advises the banks of England to guard well its stock of gold. Why? Let every man who desires to rightly understand the money question note the answer. It is an answer that carries more weight than whole columns of discussions in political newspapers, or whole days of speech making in congress. Here is the reason:

It would involve a new demand for gold to furnish the expansive element in currency which silver has hitherto furnished.

The fact that currency ought to expand with the increase of population is here recognized. Silver is now being used in the United States to a limited extent "to furnish this expansive element." The purchase of silver by the United States will be discontinued. There will be a "new demand for gold." What will be the effect of this new demand for gold? Why should the bank of England guard well its stock of gold? Because this new demand will increase the value of gold. It will enable the owners of gold to demand more for it. These "financial authorities" know very well that there is a limited supply of gold, and that there will be no new supply to correspond with the new demand for gold.

In the light of this statement let the history of our finances for the last twenty-five years be read.

Why were the treasury notes burned? Why were the bonds made payable in coin? Why was silver demonetized? Why were specie payments resumed? Why has continued warfare been waged on silver ever since it was partially restored in 1878? Each and every question finds its answer in a new demand for gold.

Why has silver depreciated? Why has wheat and cotton and every other product of labor fallen in price? Because new demands for gold have increased its price. Gold has appreciated.

Truly says the politician: "A dollar will buy more to day than ever before." And the financiers of England hope to see America totally discard silver so that the gold of England will buy still more and more, so that it will take more American wheat and cotton and pork to pay the millions of interest due from America to English capitalists and bond-holders.

Will the day never come when American intelligence will assert itself? Is American patriotism a thing of the past? Will the American congress never cease to legislate in the interest of the English money power, and against the interests of American producers?

## BOOMING PADDOCK.

The B. & M. Journal of November 18 contained a long article in praise of Senator Paddock. No name was signed to the article. It was probably written by some railroad attorney. Speaking of the coming legislature he says:

As it is, there is possibility of a three-cornered fight, and yet our independent friends, being in the minority and unable to elect one of their own members and remembering the loyalty of Senator Paddock to the agricultural interests of the state, could with consistency support that gentleman for the position.

A "possibility of a three-cornered fight!" Now that is good. In other words it is barely possible that the republicans may not be able to steal the seats to which Dobson, Elder and Newberry, Johnson, Harris and Darner have been fairly elected, and hence they will not be in a position to send a republican to misrepresent this state in the United States senate for six years.

Our "independent friends." Now that is better still. Of course the independents will naturally feel friendly to the gang of political desperadoes which have attempted to rob them of five fairly won seats in the legislature. Of course they will naturally feel friendly to the party that has sacrificed the prosperity of our state on the altar of the corporations, that has allowed rings and boodlers to drag the good name of our state down into the filth of political corruption, and shameless debauchery. Of course the hearts of the independents will naturally reach out with feelings of love toward the men who have heaped upon them ridicule, abuse and slander without limit, and never even by accident treated them with decent respect or common fairness.

If Senator Paddock were a man of superior ability, who had really tried to serve the people of his state, the independents could not afford to elect him as the representative of a cor-

rupt and dying party. How then can they consistently vote for him since he has no ability as a statesman; since he was elected as a railroad tool, in opposition to the express wishes of the people, and by most corrupt and disgraceful means; since he has stood by Wall street, against the free coinage of silver, and by the tariff barons of the east in favor of the McKinley bill; since he has no sympathy with the people in their efforts to secure reforms, and has nothing but contempt for the alliance and its leaders?

The very suggestion is an insult.

## THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

A false report has gained currency in all parts of the country to the effect that a gentleman named Grover Cleveland of New York was elected president of the United States on Tuesday, November 8. This is entirely incorrect. No election for president occurred on that date. In fact no candidates for president were voted for.

It is true, however, that 444 men nominated as electors were voted for and elected on November 8. It is also true that one of these days before long there will be a presidential election in the United States. These 444 men will get together in forty-five places in as many states and cast their ballot for president and vice-president of the United States, and on the 14th of February, 1893, the vice-president of the United States will tear open the envelopes in which these ballots have been sealed, figure up the results and tell the people who has been elected.

The people, however, feel very sure as to what the result will be.

Electors are not supposed to exercise individual judgment in deciding for whom they will vote. A public opinion that is as mighty as any law of the land demands that they simply register the will of the people who chose them. History does not record that any elector has ever proved unfaithful to the party that elected him.

Such is the electoral college, but such it was not intended to be. The framers of the constitution undoubtedly intended that the electoral college should actually choose a president. Their idea was that the people should delegate to a few men conspicuous for their wisdom and integrity the right to choose the chief executive. In early history in many states these electors were not voted for by the people at all, but were elected by state legislatures. But as time passed the spirit of democracy asserted itself, and the people, while holding on to the form, abolished the true function of the electoral college. We believe it is only a question of time when the form will also be abolished and the president and vice-president will be elected by popular vote.

## TRUTH AND MIXED.

The Lincoln Evening News makes the following remarkable comments on the results of the election:

Continuous success finally resulted in republican arrogance, indifference to the demands of the people. The party listened too much to the corporations, not enough to the voice of the people. The people revolted and the republican party was rebuked. And the rebuke had a good effect.

Prior to the last convention it was the general sentiment that the party, to be successful, must take a new stand, and this sentiment dominated the convention, causing the nomination of candidates who have been a hindrance to republican success, were repudiated and a clean, wholesome ticket was submitted to the people. The party again secured the confidence of the voters, as the result of the election most emphatically testifies.

The only comments we feel like making on the above are "amen" to the first paragraph, and "pooh" to the second.

## BLAINE FOLESAW IT.

Two years ago Blaine tried to do for the republican party of the United States what Robert Pelee did for the Tories of England nearly fifty years ago. At that time the question of protection or free trade came up for settlement in England. The liberals were free-traders and the tories protectionists. Pelee, the great tory leader, seeing that free-trade was bound to win in the near future, and that his party would be defeated, swung the tories around to free-trade and had protective duties abolished. Blaine foresaw the inevitable defeat of the ultra protective idea in this country, and attempted to forestall the defeat of his party by swinging it around to free-trade under the name of reciprocity. He failed and today we know the result.

The republicans are determined to have "two strings to their bow." On the one hand they are directing their patriotic efforts to stealing enough seats in the legislature to elect a republican senator. Fearing that this scheme may prove a failure, they are trying, on the other hand, to convince the independents that it is their patriotic duty to vote for the re-election Senator Paddock. Verily the resources of the g. o. p. are inexhaustible.

SOME of the republican leaders acknowledge that the country has had an over dose of protection.

## JOHN SHERMAN AS A PROPHET

Senator Sherman of Ohio who done hard work in congress and out of it in the last twenty years to build the money power in this country, a rivet the chains of industrial slavery upon the people was not always up to that side. In a speech in the senate in 1867, speaking of the contraction of the currency, he said:

"To every person except a capitalist out of debt or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means the ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural productions without any great reduction of taxes. When that day comes every man, as the sailors say, will be close reefed. All enterprise will be suspended, every man will have contracted its currency to the lowest limit, and the debtor, compelled to meet in coin a debt contracted in currency, will find the coin hoarded in the treasury and no representative of the coin in circulation. To attempt this is to impose on our people, by arresting them in the midst of their lawful business and applying a new standard of value to their property without any reduction of their debts or giving them any opportunity to compound with their creditors or distribute their losses, and would be an act of folly without example in civil or modern times."

## SETTLED.

Several things were settled by the late election among which are the following:

That E. Rosewater will never be postmaster general.

That the Lincoln postoffice will be out of Gere after the 4th of next March.

That Hastings, Allen and Humphrey can go merrily on banking on state funds for two years more.

That the people of Nebraska will pay twice as much as they should for the shipping of local freight during the next two years.

That Senator Paduock will not be his own successor.

That the republican party will never elect another president.

That McKinley is a "back number."

That the A. P. A. is nothing more nor less than a republican aid society, and a most contemptible one at that.

That Rosewater's influence in politics don't count to any alarming extent.

That the democrats of Nebraska can always be relied upon to do just what the republicans want them to do. (There are exceptions to all rules: The election of Bryan is an exception to this one.)

## G. O. P. TRICKS.

Of the contemptible tricks of the g. o. p. in the past campaign it may well be said "the half has never been told," nor is it likely to be. We have just learned of a few of the tricks used to defeat our gallant McKeighan in the fifth district. In some strong independent counties the tickets were printed with the words "people's independent" in very small type next to his name, and the word "democrat" in large type next to the column where the X was to be made. Many independent voters who simply marked an X opposite every "independent" failed to vote for McKeighan. Some of his best friends made this mistake, and never discovered it till too late. When the votes were counted it was discovered that hundreds of independents had failed to vote for McKeighan on this account.

In Red Willow county where McKeighan has a large number of democratic friends the tickets were printed without the word "democrat" after McKeighan's name.

McKeighan's majority was 3,260, but there is little doubt that it would have been 5,000 or more had it not been for such tricks as the above.

## THE GREAT STRIKE ENDED.

The great Homestead strike is at an end. It ended not in a victory for the strikers, but in their complete defeat. The final decision was reached on Sunday morning. The men will now seek employment in the Carnegie mills. The superintendent says only about 900 of them will be needed. Of the 3800 men who went out last June about 2800 remain in Homestead today. The strike lasted 144 days. Beaten and humbled a few of the men will return to their positions. Humbled, penniless and hopeless the majority will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere.

What other result could have been expected? What chance has labor against capital in a contest of this kind? Capital is powerful and self sustaining; labor is weak and absolutely dependent on capital.

As Mr. Powderly says, the strike of the future must be made at the ballot box. Justice must be established by law, and not by force. In the ordinary strike numbers do not count against capital. At the ballot box numbers alone count. The vote of the poorest paid laborer counts as much as the vote of the wealthiest employer. In the strike of the future labor will win.

THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT from now till January 1, 1894, for only \$1.00.