

A CHAMPION OF SILVER

Addresses the People of the Country on the Political Situation—The Democrats Will Fail as the Republicans Have Failed.

MONEY IS THE GREAT ISSUE.

On That Issue the People Will Elect a President and Congress in 1896—Now is the Time to Organize and Educate.

General Warner, president of the bi-metallic league of the United States, on November 22, issued the following address to the people of the United States:

"Four years ago the republicans came into power and, for the first time in the history of the country, adopted the extreme protective policy of excluding trade in competing products in order to preserve the home market exclusively for home products. They assured the country that this policy would stop the fall of prices and bring about general prosperity.

BUILT UP MONOPOLIES.

"It has not done so; it has not prevented the continued fall of prices nor relieved the masses of the people from the evils of increasing debt and taxes, caused by the continued increase in the money standard; on the contrary, it has engendered monopoly and led to combinations to gain, for a few, advantages over the many. On the 4th of March next the democrats for the first time in more than thirty years, will have the president and both houses of congress. They are pledged to revise the tariff on lines leading to free trade, and promise by this policy to do what the republicans have failed to do.

A COLLAPSE WILL COME.

"This policy will also fail, and is likely, by increasing imports, to draw away gold and precipitate, instead of preventing the future fall of prices. Then their turn will come. The force bill will be out of the way and there will no longer be a solid south. The ties that bind men to parties whether or no are everywhere being loosened, and principle more and more governs voters. The continued fall of prices is due to one cause, the increase in the money standard, that is, in the value of gold.

LEGAL ROBBERY.

"In other words, the change is in the measure and not in the commodity. This evil cannot be cured by tariff legislation. There is no remedy but to stop the increase in the valuation of the money unit, and until this is stopped the stealthy appropriation of the earnings of the people by the insidious device of an increasing money standard will go on. Such a money standard is no more definable or tolerable than would be an increasing unit of length or of weight or volume.

MONEY THE ISSUE.

"The next issue, therefore, will be the money question. Nor will this issue be long delayed. Its suppression by the two leading parties in the campaign just closed did not settle it. The people are being educated on the money question farther than politicians comprehend, and they will not submit forever to the robbery of an increasing gold standard. Now is the time for bi-metallicists to organize and push to the front the issue of free bi-metallicism."

What's The Matter?

In his argument presented to the fifty-first congress in behalf of the postal telegraph bill, Postmaster General Wanamaker made many good points, among which were the following:

"After standing for the year past in the midst of the controversy over postal telegraphy that for over forty years has gone on with sharper tone and widening range, I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom and practicality of restoring the telegraph to the postal service and making it what it was originally intended to be, a part of the postal system. I say this after closely studying the arguments against the bill, made so vigorously by the great telegraph company who is now its only visible opponent. I do not believe it possible to argue this sentiment down. There is a deep and far-reaching conviction among the people that the telegraph service by right is a part of the postal service. To carry the postal service from pony-rider to stage-coach and on to railroad service, and to stop all further progress because three thousand owners of telegraph stock oppose, is not in accord with the genius of our people or the spirit of the times."

In the course of that argument Mr. Wanamaker, quoting "a high authority," thus describes the soulless monopoly that stands in the way of the will of the people:

"The Western Union company is a little corporation controlled by an executive committee of three or four gentlemen sitting in their offices in New York. Its wires run all over the country, extending by their connections into each part of the globe. This company controls the market price of each article that is dealt in in every part of the country. It controls, to a greater or less extent, all the news, social, political and general, that is sent over its wires, and every important personal telegraph communication. This corporation is uncontrolled by any law save the interest of its directors, for there is no law on our statute books to regulate this vast business. The laws of the states have no power to regulate it, for its lines and business runs from one state and from one continent to another, and the instant its lines pass from one state into another they are beyond the reach of the law, of the first state, which are powerless beyond its boundaries, and can not regulate any message going into another state."

What is the matter? Why is not the proper bill passed to give the people what they demand—a postal telegraph? Ninety-nine out of every hundred people favor government ownership and operation of telegraph lines, the postmaster-general says that the great

Western Union monopoly is now the "only visible opponent" to the proposition, but congress fails to pass the bill. Why?—Des Moines Leader.

General Field's Letter.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 21.—General James G. Field, who was General Weaver's running mate on the people's party ticket, has written a letter to General Weaver in which he reviews the late election. "We have been disappointed in the south," says he. "We expected to carry a few of the states and elect quite a number of representatives in congress. In this we failed. But I am not, and I hope you are not, disposed to condemn hastily the people of the south. You realize, I know the power and number of influences combining and operating against us on the minds of the people. The force bill, the old party organization, money, press, and social influences, the influences of all corporate wealth and power. Then the belief of the thousands of our friends that we could not win and that more speedy relief could be attained through the old party. Against all these tremendous influences we had nothing to rely upon but the power of truth. And you know that truth does not always triumph in the first conflict.

"In the west and northwest we had better organizations, not so many antagonizing influences, no race prejudices, and we have done grandly. When we look at the grand results we can justly claim a splendid victory. We have polled nearly a million votes; we have more than doubled our representatives in the senate and house, and we will hold the balance of power in the senate. Of the vast number who voted for you hardly any expected your election. Our party was fighting for position. This it won, and with it a victory.

"Mr. Harrison is badly beaten. He had no personal strength or following. Mr. Cleveland owes his election to our presence in the field, which enabled him to secure electoral votes by pluralities north of the Ohio, which he could never have secured by majorities in a contest narrowed to the republicans on the one side and the democrats on the other. Take from Mr. Cleveland the electoral votes north of the Ohio, which he got by virtue of pluralities, and he fails of an election by some twelve or fifteen votes.

"Our party of the south will watch with interest for the lead of the more powerful west and northwest, and I hope you will maintain your position in the front and give us all the advantages of the more compact organization in the two grand sections. In Mr. Cleveland's administration I hope the promises of his friends and the just expectations of the people will be fully realized in a national prosperity. If so, well, if not, then the wrongs of the people will cry aloud for redress through our party."

The Situation.

Friends of progress and reform, be not discouraged for our cause is marching on slowly but surely to final victory.

As the smoke of battle clears away we find that the enemy who operated the machinery of government has been ignominiously routed and driven from his stronghold.

The democratic party will now assume the reins of government and under the cry of "tariff reform" will prolong its existence until 1896, by which time the people will find that its administration has failed to give them any substantial relief.

In the meantime the principles of progress and reform, advocated by the people's party will have been thoroughly presented to the people and the great mass of the republicans will fall into line.

The living issue before the American people today is the finance question.

This great question must be met and decided at the ballot box, and as the people read and canvass this question and come to understand what money is and the duty it has to perform, they will readily perceive that the people's party has taken the right course and will look to its support in 1896.

The people's party demands more money to be put in circulation by giving free coinage to silver.

This demand has been denied by both the republican and democratic parties and will never be granted while either of them is in power.

The educational work and reform literature of the new party has done more toward destroying the republican party than the democratic cry of "tariff reform."

During its brief career as a national party it has made greater strides toward victory than any other in the history of this country.

Independents, stand by your colors, there never was a brighter day for our cause than today. Keep up the education and agitation by reform literature and discussion. Organize your people's party clubs for the coming winter, and invite all who differ with you to come in and give a reason for their belief.

We know we are right and we are bound to win in the end. About all that is worth living for is at stake in this fight, and I for one have enlisted for the war, and propose to stay in the field until the reins of government are wrested from the hands of the corporation robbers, and restored to the people.

Yours for the fray,
J. B. ROMINE.

FOR SALE.

I offer my farm of 200 acres, two and a quarter miles north of Wahoo, for sale. A good two story house, four rooms down stairs, three up, pantry and three clothes presses, a good cellar 18x28; six acres of bearing orchard and plenty of small fruit; two wells, one wind mill, horse barn 36x36, room for fifteen or twenty tons of hay; cattle shed 82 ft. room for 44 tons of hay, with stone foundation. Many other improvements. Terms, one half cash down or all, or to suit purchaser. \$40 per acre.
H. H. VERRELL.
221f
Wahoo, Neb.

Working Reform.

No reform was ever worked by a man or set of men making senseless grimaces at the wrongs that are sought to be reformed. Bombast and denunciation alone will never accomplish anything. Bombastic mouthings may startle the ignorant and stupid into some sort of action, but the ignorant and stupid are not dependable in a conflict between right and wrong. The work in hand today is a work of education. The great public needs to be taught in what respect and to what extent the producer has been wronged by other classes and in what respect and to what extent he has been neglected by government. There is no trouble in demonstrating that for years his rights have been invaded by concentrated capital and that legislation has been antagonistic to his interests. These newspapers that find it to their interests to attempt to make it appear that the farmer has nothing to complain of, are usually journals of influence, and what they say has weight with their readers, who need to be reached and shown that these journals are deceiving them. But they cannot be reached and educated by bombastic exhibitions of tongue or pen. They cannot be induced to calmly consider the problem of adjusting the respective rights of different classes by long-winded editorials, distinguished for their astounding stupidity. They must be approached in a business-like way, facts laid before them and the injustice imposed upon our farm industries shown. When this is done the whole work of reform will be accomplished, for the American is a lover of fair play. It is only a handful that with malice aforethought and heartless depravity are robbing the masses according to cunningly laid plans for plunder. The great mass of our people are in pretty nearly absolute ignorance of the terrible wrongs which the handful have perpetrated and are perpetrating upon the people.—Farmers' Voice.

High Interest.

The money loaning leech has bled the West unmercifully. He has cut away his pound of flesh with extreme relish. Many of our Western states, in their liberal interest laws allow the fellow his full pound, but in many cases dissatisfied with the generosity of the law's provisions, the fellow has demanded even more than a pound and has taken it. We presume that there have been millions of dollars paid in usurious interest by the farmers of the West. When it has been safe to charge usurious interest outright, it has been done. When there has been some danger in collecting the interest openly, it has been done by hook or crook. The laws against usury should be severe. In most of our states the legal rate is entirely too high. When money can be borrowed by municipal corporations at even from two to three per cent, there is no sort of justice in permitting the money grabbers to charge the unreasonable interest that prevails through the rural districts of the West. There are mortgages drawing such a frightful rate of interest that the payment of the principal is utterly out of the question. Farm property is good security. It is the very best of security. There need be no fear of capital refusing such security much lower than the present rate of interest. Capital is very glad to get six per cent interest. Our legislators should cut down the rates.—Farmers' Voice.

The People Pay the Piper.

*Whitlaw Reid's paper the New York Tribune a year or so ago, in congratulating the money power upon its most thorough organization, said: "The time is near when they (the banks) will feel called upon to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is furnished by which, in an emergency, the financial corporations of the East can act in a single day's notice with such power that no act of congress can overcome or resist their decision."

What do you, reader, think of glorying over the fact that in an emergency, the financial corporations of the country can act in a single day's notice with such power that no act of congress can overcome or resist their decision?

It is no wonder that John Sherman's picture (costing \$10,000) hangs upon the walls of the Bank of England. When Lombard street whistles Wall Street dances: when Wall street whistles, the John Sherman, Whitlaw Reids, Ben Harrisons, and the Grover Cleverlands get out and dance—and the people well, they have to "put up" for the music.—Sentinel.

Go d-Bug Patriotes.

The banks of New York, when the government begged for money, practically put a knife at the throat of the nation and threatened to assassinate it unless it yielded to their thievish demands. The government yielded. It issued bonds and sold them to the money-sharks of the country for fifty cents on a dollar, taking its pay in depreciated paper, and then agreed to pay them in gold; and yet these men have always been counted as patriots. They were the biggest traitors that the world ever saw, and we would ask the people to whom we have referred as being thoughtless, if we had them before us, if the people had not a right to complain of such treatment by the money power and by the treacherous representatives in congress who permitted the injustice?

Progressive People: Honest dollar—The sort that made John Sherman a millionaire on \$6,000 a year. Tariff—Something that always needs fixing when congress has nothing else to do.

Men would be very wise if they could only learn as much as their boys think they could teach them.

That Road Scheme.

WINNIE, Neb., Nov. 21, 1892.

Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:

Have the tax payers of this country a friend in the newspaper business who dare raise his voice against this hellish road scheme that has so recently been developed and is being agitated by many of the seven by nine papers of the country? I say it is time to call a halt until we get our revenue system in running order, or in other words until we can make the burden rest equally on all dollars, wherever they may be found. I see at their meeting in Memphis they are talking bonds, and in whose interest? Let the kick begin now.

H. B. MILLER.
NOTE:—If you have been reading THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT, Bro. Miller, you must know that there is at least one paper which has spoken emphatically and on sundry occasions against this road scheme. But we are sorry to say that we appear to stand alone in this matter. We began the work of exposing this scheme more than a year ago. We have always branded it as a "decoy reform" intended to attract public attention away from real evils. But the good roads agitators seem to have another object in view also, and that is the issue of district and county bonds for road improvement purposes. This will give an opening for the shysters to get in their work. "Let the kick begin at once." We say "amen," and let's have some more kickers.—EDITOR.

Mr. Powderly.

The Knights of Labor are certainly to be congratulated on the good sense that prompted Mr. Powderly's re-election; and on the ability of Mr. Powderly to once more accept that responsible and influential office.

The public has doubted whether the Knights of Labor appreciated in how good stead Mr. Powderly's temperance, conservatism and frankness has stood them. He has often been a check upon radical measures which would have resulted disastrously.

He has had the ability to look into the future, and to temper his ways in accordance. He is constructed so that he can see the effect of actions, and he is not the man to win popularity by acceding to the demand made for the hour by the hot-headed among his followers.—World-Herald.

A Point Well Taken.

The Homestead strike is the most costly conflict between labor and capital in the history of Pennsylvania with the single exception of the strikers' riots in Pittsburgh in 1877. It cost the state \$600,000 and the cost to the men and the Carnegie company runs into the millions.

It has cost labor more money, more loss of life and general poverty to butt their brains out at Homestead than it has cost the Populists of the nation to elect six United States senators, fifteen congressmen and carry five states absolute. The people's party has ever held out an inviting hand to organized labor. Compare the results.—Non-Conformist.

The Blue and the Gray.

A new magazine with the above title will be started next month. It will be published at Philadelphia. Benjamin R. Davenport of Georgia, editor, and J. W. Morton of Pennsylvania, assistant. The publishers claim to have the encouragement and endorsement of many leading veterans both north and south.

Wanted Work.

Mr. Mugs—Want work eh? Well, that's encouraging, at any rate. What can you do?

Tramp—I'd like to hire out as a reminder, sir.

"A reminder! What's that?"

"Why, sir, every year I'll remind you that it's your wife's birthday, so you kin git her a present, an' not be made miserable for six months."

A Foolish Young Man.

Mother—Why, dear, what's the matter?

Daughter—Geo—George asked me if he could—ki—kiss me.

"Well, my dear, George is a very nice young man, and we all know that he is very much in love with you."

"Ye—ye—yes, but when he went and—asked me, of course I had to be indignant and say 'no-o.' Boo, hoo, hoo!"

Loved His Papa.

Little Boy—I met Mr. Jones on the street, and he said he wanted to see papa about something, and he called papa a "walkin' encyclopedia."

Mamma—Indeed! And what did my little pet say to Mr. Jones?

Little Boy—I called him an old centipede, an' threw a stone at him.

Conducive to Grace.

She (at the ball)—Have you noticed Mr. Downton's remarkable deftness and grace? No matter how great the crowd he never humps against anyone.

He—Ye-es, I guess he gets his lunches in a stand-up restaurant, where every fellow holds his own coffee.

How They Are Named.

Wee Nephews—Have you any middle name, Uncle John?

Rich Uncle—Yes, I have two middle names. My full name is John Henry Augustus De Blank.

Wee Nephew—Woo! Did you have three rich uncles?

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Hosiery.	Muslins.
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