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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 postoffice 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.

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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

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

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Every subscriber, old as well as new, can get THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT five weeks free by subscribing at once. This also applies to clubs. Stand by the paper that fights your battles.

CONGRESS meets December 5.

THE next farmers' congress will meet at Savannah, Georgia.

YES, "a dollar will buy more today than ever before" of the farmer's wheat for instance.

GENERAL WEAVER says, "the monarchical system of finance in a republic is the devil inside of the body of a saint."

To all persons who can't understand why the republicans succeeded in electing their state ticket in Nebraska at the late election in spite of that party's corruption and treachery, we commend the following lines as the best possible explanation:

Vice is a monster of so hateful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen,
But seen too oft familiar with his face,
First endures, then pity, then embrace.

"SUPPOSE Mr. Majors did connive at the disappearance or abduction of Senator Taylor! What of that! Worse things than that are being done all the time, and if Majors himself had abducted Taylor, it would not have made any difference with me. These charges don't amount to anything. Why gentlemen look at the horrible charges that were made against Judge Post one year ago. They didn't hurt him any. They made him votes and they'll do it in the case of Mr. Majors."—H. M. Bushnell, editor of the Lincoln Call. Quite right, Mr. Bushnell. We bow to your superior wisdom and prophetic powers.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

When the coming legislature meets the first thing to be done will be the organization of the two houses. By whom shall they be organized? This is a very important question and should receive the most serious and unprejudiced consideration.

Three parties will be represented in each house, but no one of them will have a majority. Hence a combination of some kind will be necessary. It does not appear either natural or reasonable that either of the other parties should combine with the republicans. They are the dominant party in the state, the party that is responsible for the evils against which the other two parties are contending. Under such conditions it would seem but natural and reasonable for the two weaker parties to combine against the strongest for the organization of the two houses.

However, it should be remembered by all independents that combinations are very dangerous things and should be entered into with the greatest care and circumspection. No party can afford to enter a combination if a sacrifice of principle is required. And this is especially true of the independent party.

A combination might be formed between the independents and the democrats on some such basis as the following:

First—A fair division of the offices, employees, and committees.

Second—Economy in legislative expenses, and general appropriations.

Third—Thorough investigation of the management of state offices and state institutions.

Fourth—The passage of such a reform legislation as could be agreed upon by the two parties.

Such a combination if fairly made and lived up to, would be a credit to both parties, and a benefit to the state.

The question of electing a United States senator will doubtless be considered apart from the organization of the legislature. It is a matter of too great importance to be considered in that connection. One party could not afford to make any concessions in regard to the senatorship in return for any concessions the other might make in the organization. The two matters should be considered apart and each determined on its own merits.

THOSE EXPOSURES

During the late campaign we published exposures of the management of our state institutions, the unlawful use of the permanent school fund, the stealing of state property etc. We thought (and still think) that these exposures were enough to bring the republican party to ignominious defeat—if the people had realized their full weight and significance. But they did not. The popular conscience has become so badly seared that the misuse of a public office for the enrichment of the holder is looked upon largely as a matter of course. It is also a fact, and a very deplorable one, that the public confidence has been so much abused by the subsidized press, that the people discount everything they see in the papers, especially during a campaign. For these reasons the exposures do not seem to have taken hold of the public mind.

We were disappointed but not disheartened by these results. We laid nothing but facts before the people, and these facts were not overdrawn. The truth is that we succeeded in laying bare but a small fraction of the devilry that has been done. To the republican party of Nebraska we may well apply the language Jesus applied to the pharisees: "Whited sepulcher which indeed appears beautiful outward, but is within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness;" or the language of Wendell Phillips applied to the leaders of that party ten years ago. "Soulless carrion, masquerading in the grave clothes of their honored predecessors."

One of the most important duties of the next legislature is an investigation of the management of the state institutions, and state officers, especially the state treasury. If the democratic members wish to serve the best interests of their party as well as the state, they will join heartily with the independents in making such an investigation, and together the representatives of the two parties may be able to lay bare some of the true inwardness of their common enemy.

FALSE TO THE CAUSE.

The National Economist, published at Washington D. C., and edited by C. W. Macune, is just now resting under a very dark suspicion. This paper is the national organ of the F. A. & L. U. and has enjoyed an immense circulation. Macune the editor has been one of the prominent leaders of the organization. He seemed rather hesitant about coming into the people's party, but at St. Louis he fell into line, and made the motion which transformed the conference into a political convention. After that he actively espoused the people's cause until late in the campaign. Just a week or so before election he wrote a letter to a prominent alliance man in the south in which he said it was apparent that the third party movement was a failure, and that the alliance should be

kept together, and go forward as a non-partisan organization.

Speaking of the facts brought to light in connection with this matter the Non-conformist says:

Advices from the south begin to reveal some of the agencies that were at work to prevent third party success. Subscribers to the National Economist in the south received in their last issue before election a supplement containing an address by chairman Tillman, of the Alliance Lecture Bureau, bearing heavily on the Force Bill. Prior to this the same subscribers received sample copies of the National Democrat, published at Washington, addressed with identical mailing tags that brought them the Economist regularly. It stands the Economist in hand to make clear whether their lists were stolen or sold for a price for partisan purposes. At the opening of congress the Economist had so much flattery for the democratic organization of the House that it provoked unfavorable comment from this and other papers north and south. The sequel leaves no other conclusion, than that the National Economist is owned by democrats, was started by democratic money, kept up by the same and is now as it ever has been, first to keep the democratic supremacy intact, then advocate the alliance. We have been charitable and withheld much that events prove should have been said. The facts are out. The alliance has been sold, betrayed by its leadership. Dispute it who can.

EDITORS WANTED.

There is an opening for a good newspaper man to start a people's party paper in a Colorado town; also an opening for a good man to take charge of a good local paper in a Nebraska town. Parties desiring such positions can obtain further information by addressing THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

POPULIST CONGRESSMEN.

The populist party has elected congressmen as follows:
Kansas..... 5
Nebraska..... 2
Colorado..... 2
Nevada..... 1
Minnesota..... 1
California..... 1

Total..... 12

These we are sure of. The election of three populists in Alabama, and one in Oregon is claimed, but we are unable to ascertain the facts in the case.

WHAT IS MONEY.

We are very much gratified by the interest and discussion aroused by our article on "What is Money?" Next week we will have more to say on the same subject. We would also be glad to hear from others on the subject, provided always the articles are brief and to the point.

It is possible some readers may have got a wrong impression from our last week's article. While we claim that money is a material thing, we by no means claim that it is necessarily metal. Paper is "material." Also the part which labor plays in the creation of money should by no means be confounded with the part labor plays in the production of the raw material out of which money is made.

HOLDEN has evidently been "seen." It looks very much as if Paddock will be his man again. He used several columns last week in showing that the independents should combine with the republicans in the next legislature.

WE are reliably informed that Hon. Victor Vifquain and Jay Burrows have fixed up a scheme for a demo-independent conference in which a select few representatives from both parties shall be invited to take part. No doubt the independents of the state will fall over one another in their haste to fall in line under such leadership.

HON. THOMAS E. WATSON of Georgia proposes to contest the election of Black his democratic opponent. Of course such a contest will be hopeless so far as justice is concerned, but may serve the purpose of exposing some of the gross frauds practiced to defeat this champion of the people.

BROTHER GEO. LYNN of Hastings says "there is no danger of the spirit of prophecy becoming extinct." We should say not from the number of people who are just now prophesying the death of the g. o. p. and the triumph of the p. p. in 1896. We hope every one of them is a "true prophet."

"OUR legislatures have been bought and sold till we think no more of it than the buying and selling of so many cattle and sheep in the market. Monopoly is a danger compared with which slavery was a small danger." One would think the writer of the above lived in Nebraska and referred to her legislature, but he didn't. These words were written by Henry Ward Beecher.

It looks now as if the republican scheme to steal a number of seats in the next house has collapsed, or fallen into a state of "innocuous desuetude." But it should not be inferred from this that the schemers have ceased their efforts. They are out hunting for weak men in the independent and democratic ranks that may be bamboozled, corrupted or frightened.

SIX men were killed in a wreck on the Union Pacific at Alda, November 22.

THE SHERMAN SILVER LAW.

The present silver law, known as the Sherman law, passed in 1890, was wrung from the money power by the fear that a free coinage bill might be passed if some compromise were not made. Senator Sherman confessed this in a letter written some two months ago.

Like most compromise measures, the Sherman law has failed to satisfy either party to the controversy. It has not operated to prevent the decline in the value of silver. Under its operation the coinage of silver dollars has been suspended. The declared policy of Mr. Harrison's administration has been that the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion shall be redeemed in gold if presented for redemption.

The general effect of the Sherman law has been to dishonor and degrade silver as a money metal, and to treat it more and more as a commodity. For these reasons the friends of silver are not satisfied with the law.

On the other hand the gold-bugs and Shylocks look upon the law as an ever-increasing danger to their interests. Under the operations of the law, about fifty million dollars in treasury notes are issued annually. The ten denury of gold to go abroad during the past year has been very marked. Thus we have an increasing paper circulation with a decreasing volume of gold for its redemption. If we continue to issue fifty millions of treasury notes annually, it is only a question of time when the ability of the government to redeem them in gold will cease. This will bring on a crisis and may suddenly force the United States from a gold to a silver basis. For so soon as the stock of gold for the redemption of treasury notes fails, the government must do one of two things, either redeem in silver, or cease redeeming altogether as it did during the war. For these reasons the gold bugs and shylocks desire the early repeal of the Sherman law.

The attitude of the two old parties is substantially the same. Although the republican party fathered the Sherman law in the state campaigns of 1891, at Minneapolis last June it was condemned by utter silence, and shortly after that Senator Sherman introduced a bill for its repeal. This leaves the republican party in no position to defend the law or protest against its repeal.

The democratic party in the Chicago convention strongly condemned the Sherman law, and in pursuance of that condemnation will doubtless attempt the repeal of the law.

On the 16th day of November Senator Carlisle of Kentucky, who is one of Mr. Cleveland's most trusted friends and advisers made the following statement in an interview:

"The tariff alone, will not furnish sufficient reason for an extra session. The financial affairs of the government may be in such shape as to make an extra session imperative. It appears probable that we shall find that there is not enough money in the treasury for the needs of government. We shall have to see what congress can do at this session. If they do not repeal the Sherman law relating to the purchase of silver and take such other action as the situation demands, we may be swamped. Upon these things depend the calling of an extra session."

This, considered in connection with Mr. Cleveland's well-known views on the silver question, indicates plainly that Mr. Cleveland will urge the repeal of the Sherman law at the first session of the next congress, if indeed he does not call an extra session for that purpose.

On the same day Senator Sherman was interviewed on the same subject. He said:

"I am still in favor of repealing that act, and should be glad to forward a movement looking to that end. The act long since accomplished all I wanted it to do, and for some time has been the source of embarrassment. If it continues on the statute books it will prove as annoying to Mr. Cleveland's administration as it has proved to General Harrison's. The senate would have agreed to my proposition for a repeal at the last session, but the democratic house stood blocking the way. That will be the difficulty at the coming session. The senate, I think, will view the matter in the same light that it did before. It will be for the democratic leaders who agree with me to bring their brethren in the house to the proper conception of the situation. My proposition is still pending in the senate, and if the repeal of what is known as the Sherman silver act is desired, the democrats of the house have only to signify their assent and the thing can be speedily accomplished. But it would be useless, of course, for the senate to take action and then be checkmated by the house."

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Carlisle certainly speak for the controlling elements of their respective parties. Hence there can be but little doubt that the Sherman law will be repealed at an early date.

And what then? Will the democratic party make a complete surrender to the money power? Will it fully establish the single gold standard? If we are to judge the future by the past,

there is absolutely no reason to hope for anything else.

The only hope for any reform of our financial system rests in the people's party. The repeal of the Sherman law will only hasten the day of its success. The republican party has received its death blow. It will soon go to pieces, and most of the pieces will find place in the reform party. A vast number of democrats are too intelligent and patriotic to permit themselves to be turned over to the service of the money power by their leaders. There will be a new grouping of political forces. The progressive elements of both old parties will fall in line with the people's party, and the great political contest of the future will begin.

THE POPE AND MONEY.

The attempt to foment a religious-political strife between the Catholics and protestants in the United States is only one of the money powers' schemes to divide the masses and to distract popular attention from monstrous evils. Men go about over the country in the pay of the corporations, telling blood-curdling stories about the Catholics, pretending to reveal secret plots for the overthrow of American institutions, and organizing anti-Catholic or "A. P. A." societies.

Such men are enemies to the welfare of our country, and public opinion should brand them as such. The ultimate object of the men who are behind this A. P. A. movement is not to protect American institutions, but to destroy American liberty, by making slaves of the producing classes.

In view of this anti-Catholic crusade, it will be of especial interest to those engaged in the reform movement to know what the Pope has to say on "the reign of money." The following is from Public Opinion for October:

After reading Mr. Keir Hardie's declaration that every man who lives on either rent or interest is the natural enemy of the workmen, it is refreshing to turn to the utterances of the Pope on the burning question of the hour. Leo XIII., interviewed last month by Madame Severine, for the Figaro, made a notable and characteristic declaration as to the attitude of the Catholic church on the social question. As the interview was subsequently revised by Cardinal Rampolla, it may be accepted as authentic. The Pope said many things about the error of persecution, which would have led some of his predecessors to send him to the Inquisition; and some things about the Jews which their historians will question. But the important word which he uttered was that in which he spoke of "the Reign of Money as the latest of the scourges of the world and of the church." The exact words, as reported by Madame Severine, are as follows:

"Finally, while the mission of the church to defend the weak is also her mission to protect herself against all attempts at oppression. And now, after so many other scourges, the reign of money has arrived—and, with a stern look in his eyes, the Pontiff added, 'it is attempted to subdue the church and dominate over the people through money; neither the church nor the people will submit to that. I am with the weak, with the humble, with the disinherited—those who were loved by Our Lord.'"

ABSTRACT OF VOTES.

This week we publish a complete abstract of the vote of the state at the late election. It shows that Crouse has a plurality of nearly ten thousand, while the other republican candidates have pluralities of about 20,000. Van Wyck seems to have got about four thousand votes from each of the old parties which put him 8,000 ahead of his ticket. The great falling off in the democratic vote and the increase in the republican vote look suspiciously like two phases of the same fact.

This abstract should be preserved for future reference.

THE principal members of the farmers' congress, like Brutus, were "honorable men." At any rate "Hon." was a handle to most of their names.

DR. J. W. SCOTT, the venerable father of President Harrison's wife died on Tuesday evening at Washington.

NEXT week we will give a complete account up to date of that stupendous farce that is being enacted on the other side of the ocean under the name of an "international monetary conference."

MR. POWDERLY says thirty states have adopted the Australian ballot law. He says in many states the law needs amendment, but in no case should a secret ballot law be repealed.

WE desire again to call the attention of our readers to the fact that reform papers should not be held responsible for statements with an old party coloring that appear in their news columns. Such things will occur just as long as reform papers have to deal with newspaper unions and plate houses, managed by old party men. For instance, Last week there appeared in our news columns a statement to the effect that "there will be only nine populists in the next congress and that seven of them will act with the democrats." The truth is that there will be at least twelve populists in the next house and they will "work with the democrats" just like Tom Watson, Jerry Simpson and the rest of the nine are doing in this.

AMONG OUR EA

Mrs. Mary Lease has been godsend to the editorial of this broad land, who have about something or somebody. she is sent to the United States where they will cheerfully present her with a gold watch and chain, as a slight token of their esteem. Mrs. Lease is an oasis in a wilderness, a fountain in the sand-hills, long may she wave.—World-Herald.

It is a notorious fact that when an independent member of the legislature sends himself to the railroad corporations he is furnished with a Pullman car and is taken out of the state at a speed of 90 miles an hour. Not so with a republican or democrat. They generally come home and get re-elected by a large plurality.—Wheeler Co. Independent.

Austria has concluded to take government charge of the telephone lines in that country. It is but a question of time when we will have government control of telephones, railroads and telegraphs in this country.—Ainsworth, Home Rule.

The Pierce Call, a very religious paper thanks God that Crouse is elected. The railroads and all the soulless corporations in the state take that honor to themselves and do not think God had anything to do with it. We are inclined to believe that if God had superintended the election, Crouse would not have been elected, but, then, the bible says God moves in mysterious ways, and perhaps this is one of them.—Plainview Advance.

A lawyer, when it was suggested that a certain scheme of his could not be gotten through the court, replied: Yes it can, these judges have all been lawyers, and know how it is themselves. That's it, exactly.—Texas Stockman.

Evidences of Prosperity.

The mortgage debts of four western states are as follows:

State.	Debt per capita.	Debt per farm.
Kansas.....	\$170	\$850
Nebraska.....	130	680
Iowa.....	160	800
Illinois.....	100	520

Calhoun's Head is Level.

Let there be no talk about the democrats in the legislature combining with the republicans to organize the two houses. Already the republicans have laid their plans to capture both house and senate by throwing a few sops to democrats in the way of clerkships, and they may succeed. But let it be understood in advance that the democrat who goes into such an unholy and disgraceful compact is politically dead and damned before the event.—Lincoln Herald.

Senatorial Timber.

There is much good timber mentioned for United States senator in the independent camp: J. W. Edgerton has a strong following. J. H. Powers is in the race and a number of representatives and senators have already declared for him. It is understood that W. A. McKeighan is a candidate and if so he is a formidable one. The Schuyler Quill nominates W. A. Poynter for the position, and he is another good man. Then besides all these our own W. L. Greene is in the race and because of his location the Standard feels that it owes him its support. Whatever the result of the fight may be, with any one of these men Nebraska will be well represented.—Kearney Standard.

Sizing up Democracy.

"There is no better, safer friend of the interests of capital in this country, than Mr. Cleveland, and every millionaire knows it and not one of them will lose an hour's sleep over his election. It is true that hitherto the majority of the millionaires have been with the republican party, but that was simply because it was the party in power. Watch now and you will see them scuttling like rats from the sinking ship of the republican party to the democracy."

It will be a mighty mild sort of a tariff-reducing bill that the coming democratic congress will pass, because by that time the manufacturers will have become good democrats, and as such demand and receive due recognition for their interests.—Edward Bellamy.

Notes From The Field.

Nebraska will elect a Populist U. S. Senator.
The fusion candidate for Attorney-General in Michigan is declared elected. Quay sarcastically suggests the name of Benjamin Harrison as the republican candidate for the Presidency in 1896.

The Ohio election is settled. Republicans get state ticket. Democrats get one elector.

The American Crank is the name of a new people's party paper at Oswego, Kansas, the first number of which appeared last week.

It is gall and bitterness to the republicans of Kansas to have to surrender the magnificent state house at Topeka to the populists.

Not a man seems to be wavering in the populists' ranks. The new party won the only victory in the campaign based on principle.

As the populist returns continue to arrive by slow freight the enthusiasm of the reformers increase, and the order is heralded all along the line, "up and at 'em again!"

Democracy has disappeared in the northwest and republicanism has vanished in the south.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, will be re-elected and take his seat with the party of reform.

The politicians ought to have known the landslide was coming. The Alliance, F. M. E. A., Knights of Labor and kindred organizations have not been meeting in school houses and halls for several years for nothing.

"Senator Sherman should not be permitted to resign his seat in the senate," says the St. Louis Republic. Don't worry. Lombard and Wall streets need him worse than ever. The result of elections shows the people are thinking and this means trouble for the plutocrats. Sherman will continue to serve his masters.—St. Louis Monitor.