

THE ALLIANCE - INDEPENDENT

Consolidation of the Farmers Alliance and Nebraska Independent

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N. I. P. A.

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Publishers Announcement.

The subscription price of the ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT 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.

CHANGES 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.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Renew Your Subscription, and Get The Alliance-Independent Free for one Week.

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.

WE MUST EDUCATE

The level of the people would increase our the voters have never heard of a strength-ader of THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT going back to the old ways.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

We wish all the readers of THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT a merry Christmas. May they all be filled with good cheer and rich things to eat.

THREE CONVENTIONS.

Last week three conventions of county officers were held in Nebraska: The convention of sheriffs at Fremont, the convention of clerks of the district court at the same place, and the convention of county clerks at Lincoln.

Some More Figures.

A republican sheet boasts that in 1892 the average republican vote in Nebraska was 80,450; the average democratic vote was 47,201; and the average independent vote 62,238.

THE AUSTRALIAN JUNGLE FOWL.

The Australian jungle fowl (Megapodius Tumulus) makes its nest in the shape of earth mounds of prodigious size, one of which measured fifteen feet in perpendicular height and having a circumference of 150 feet.

THE SPREAD OF HOOPSKIRTS.

In Spain about 1650, the hoopskirts became so monstrous that an edict was issued commanding their reduction and ordering the confiscation of hoopskirts above the regulation size.

WHEAT RAISERS ARE ROBBED.

Dakota Farmers Sell Wheat for 48 Cents Which Sells for \$1.16 in Liverpool—Who Gets the Difference in the Deal?

WHEAT RAISERS ARE ROBBED.

We repeat over and over again the facts regarding export profits, so that our people may become familiar with them.

A Temperance Crocodile.

A crocodile which had taken the pledge was recently shot on the Daintree river, Queensland. The creature's stomach contained a Father Mathew temperance medal dated 1880.

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

It is high time the people of the United States applied their minds to a careful study of taxation. It is the one great question that directly and perpetually concerns everybody.

THE "PUZZLE"

The Omaha Bee of December 15, has an editorial on the "Wheat Supply Puzzle," in which occurs the following: According to the last government report the average price of wheat is 63.2 cents.

Now the shippers, board of trade men, option dealers, bulls, bears, and exporters may be considerably puzzled over the wheat supply and the low prices.

The real question is: "What is the best and fairest method of raising necessary revenue?"

The question that has been discussed by the political parties is this: "Is it fair, and proper for the government to levy taxes with a view to protecting and assisting certain domestic industries?"

But with all the discussion but few people understand the real merits of this question, and no wonder. The discussion has been marked by so much misrepresentation, demagoguery, appeals to narrow selfishness and prejudice that it has confused and partized the people instead of educating them.

The "good roads" agitation goes merrily on. Subsidized plutocratic sheets great and small keep up a continual harping on good roads.

The postmaster general adopts an excellent suggestion made some years ago, we believe, by the New York Times, to the effect that the government have "postal-card money orders" on sale at every post-office in the United States.

Resolved, That the repeal of the act of July 14, 1890, which authorizes the yearly purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion, and the issue of legal tender treasury notes thereon, without substituting other legislation favoring bi-metallic coinage, would leave our monetary system precisely as it was under the demonetizing act of 1873, and thus deprive bi-metallic of all the advantage gained in twenty years of earnest effort.

Resolved, That we are unequivocally opposed to any change in the existing law, unless in furtherance of free bi-metallic coinage. To this end we urge all friends of free bi-metallic coinage to use every legitimate means in their power to prevent the repeal of the act of July 14, 1890, unless free bi-metallic coinage or legislation more favorable thereto than the present law be substituted at the same time and in the same act.

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SOME MONOPOLY STUFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, '92. Editor ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT: Enclosed find sample of the stuff eastern monopolists mail to us.

Please publish the enclosed circular letter with comments.

Yours for justice, W. A. McKEIGHAN.

Trusts and Combinations.

Ex-Senator Edmunds who during his official capacity as senator reported from the senate judiciary committee what is known as the Sherman anti-trust law, has recently expressed the opinion that the provisions of that bill are constitutional, and if enforced, would put an end to all trusts and combinations.

Present economical conditions are very different from those of thirty years ago, owing to the revolution wrought by steam, electricity, the division of labor, steel rails and other modern inventions.

Ex-Senator Edmunds fails to note that open competition is unfair competition, that it means bankrupt manufacturers, poorly paid workmen and a check upon the expansion of new industries.

Trusts and combinations tend to regulate competition and place it on a fair and equitable basis, so that industries are made profitable.

What the country needs is a revision of such old laws on the statute books as stand in the way of progress, and new laws to regulate trusts and combinations instead of wiping them out of existence.

We regard it better for the interests of the United States at large that the great corporations, such as the Philadelphia and Reading, that are engaged in mining and distributing coal, should be allowed to regulate their affairs so as to receive a fair return for their services.

The proposition made by Mr. McLeod, of the Reading Co., to undertake the distribution of coal direct to the consumer, means a saving of 25 to 50 cents per ton.

At one time there was a tremendous hue and cry against the meat packers in Chicago. Laws were passed by several of the States forbidding the sale of their product within the borders of the State.

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What is Money?

EDITOR ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT: In answer to the "question what is money?" let me say: Money in this country is a product of the government acting through congress under the constitution, the supreme law. See article 1, section 8, subdivision 5.

Congress shall have power to coin money; regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Nothing is said in the constitution about what kind of material of which either money or weights and measures shall be made.

Congress might provide that all devices for weighing and measuring be made of gold or silver, would that in any way render them more useful? Is there not just as much good sense in insisting that these standard devices shall be of gold, as to insist that the money standard shall be of gold coin?

The power of making money in this country should never be exercised but by sovereign authority, which alone has the right to clothe it with legal tender qualities, and make it answer all the purposes for which money is intended.

It would seem an act of folly for congress to employ expensive material in making money, if it had to incur great expenses in so doing. It is the duty of congress to make all the money necessary to readily expedite business, and provide a way to get it into the hands of the people who use it, as directly as possible without the intervention of money mongers who take tribute from all who have to deal with them.

Willford, Neb. J. M. KING.

Revision of the Australian Ballot Law.

EDITOR ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT: Since your explanation of the Indiana law concerning the printing of the ticket I have a new idea which came to my mind only last evening.

Print the ticket same as the Indiana ticket in columns. If a man is nominated by two parties let his name appear in two columns unless two parties have the same ticket from top to bottom in such a case one column would answer the purpose.

Head the ticket with a proper emblem the Indiana emblem suits very well. Now if a man wants to vote the straight ticket allow him to designate that intention with an X in a square or circle which is to appear under the emblem or by the heading of the ticket.

But to meet the obligations in your "No 26" concerning the "mixed voting" on the way I will suggest this: If for example a man wants to vote for nearly all the men of the democratic ticket allow him to make the X at the head of his ticket, and if he wants to vote for, say an independent governor as in the last election allow him to make another X in the square after the governor's name and so on.

Then in recording the votes the judges would be obliged to first examine the whole ticket and as in the case above stated they would read the names of all democrats excepting those whom a candidate of another party had an X after his name.

This would give ample opportunity for every voter to use discretion, and he could vote in far less time than if he had to make every name he wanted to vote for I do not think this way of voting would be unconstitutional, it would surely be legal if our legislators would make that law.

But another fact I want to call attention to. I was reminded of this when I heard one of last and also present legislators speak on the subject in public. The gentleman said about this: "I believe the law should be changed so as not to compel the voter who wants assistance to take this assistance from the board of the election but that he can take with him into the booth any qualified voter."

He said he wanted to avoid by the change compelling for instance, a prohibition voter to have a republican judge or clerk to fill his ticket as he would be if the whole board were republicans. The prohibitionist would not be certain that he voted his sentiments.

Now this looks plausible at the first sight, but it is all wrong, when you examine it closer. By changing the law in this way we would take away the secrecy of it altogether and men could easily dictate to their subordinates whom they were to take with them into the booth and tickets would be fixed by unsworn men to suit the taste of the bosses.

I say leave that clause as it is, for if we change the printing of the ticket there will be but very few who cannot vote without assistance.

Another paragraph should say that all tickets should be printed with the same kind of type and not in different sizes as was the case in Congressman McKeighan's district. My idea is "justice to all parties and preference to none."

N. G. LOHMANN.

Ex-Governor St. John.

On last Wednesday evening, ex-Governor John P. St. John, the great prohibition orator and lecturer spoke to a packed house at Funke's opera house. He spoke with his usual force, eloquence and humor.

He made many telling points against the two old parties. He said the g. o. p. had received its death blow, and predicted that there would be a grand land-slide to the prohibition party in the near future.

He claimed that the party of the future would be for government ownership of railroads, free coinage of silver greenbacks, abolition of trusts, etc., but that prohibition would be the leading issue.

A crocodile which had taken the pledge was recently shot on the Daintree river, Queensland. The creature's stomach contained a Father Mathew temperance medal dated 1880.

NEBRASKA GRANGERS.

They Hold Their Annual State Meeting in the "Midway City."

They Adopt a Petition to the Legislature, Asking for the Passage of a Stringent Freight Rate Law.

The annual session of the Nebraska State Grange met in the city hall, Kearney, Tuesday afternoon December 13th, at 1 o'clock.

The decorations of the hall were beautiful. Flags of all nations were displayed around the walls. Around Gen. Kearney's bust were two large American flags. Above it hung a large portrait of Washington.

Beneath, worked with corn and wheat, were the words "Our Grange." Suspended in the center of the hall, were a plow, hoe, spade and other agricultural implements and tacked on them was the inscription, "First Products of the Kearney Plow Factory."

The work Tuesday afternoon was secret. It consisted in the appointing of committees.

In the evening various resolutions were discussed. The first was a memorial to congress asking for the free and unlimited coinage of American silver.

The next was a memorial to the legislature demanding a stringent maximum freight rate law.

A resolution demanding a law prohibiting the alien ownership of land. A resolution favoring a graduated income tax.

All these resolutions were discussed at length and all favorably. They were then referred to the proper committees and afterward adopted entire.

Wednesday morning the meeting was public and was participated in by the mayor and council of Kearney. Mr. G. H. Cutting acted as chairman. The exercises were opened by the rendering of two beautiful selections by the Midway Military band.

Mayor Brady was then introduced and delivered the welcoming address. In point of literary ability it was a gem. Response by G. T. Willis of the Grange, followed and next City Attorney W. D. Oldham made one of his characteristic speeches.

This was responded to by State Master O. E. Hall. Next Nathan Campbell made a few remarks and Secretary Cantlin of the Grange, responded. It was then noon and the body adjourned for dinner.

Wednesday afternoon a free carriage ride over the city was given the delegates.

On Friday the election of officers occurred. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: Master, O. E. Hall, Pawnee City; overseer, John Bligh, Fallsdale; lecturer, G. L. Willis, Gibbon; steward, A. F. Jobe, Tekamah; assistant steward, R. Hanson, Curtis; chaplain, J. M. Williams, Culbertson; treasurer, A. M. Boose, Varona; secretary, J. R. Canting, Webster; gate keeper, R. Cassons, Orleans; pomona sister, F. M. Hall, Pawnee City; flora sister, L. A. Canting, Webster; cores sister, M. Bligh, Fallsdale; lady assistant steward, Sister Anna Linden, Blair; installing officer, H. Jeger, Craig; assistant installing officer, L. R. Fletcher, Blair; executive committee, two years, W. T. Berry, Tekamah; chairman, L. R. Fletcher, Blair.—Kearney Standard.

WHEAT RAISERS ARE ROBBED.

Dakota Farmers Sell Wheat for 48 Cents Which Sells for \$1.16 in Liverpool—Who Gets the Difference in the Deal?

We repeat over and over again the facts regarding export profits, so that our people may become familiar with them.

The tens of thousands of farmers of Dakota, who have bidden a mortgage-farewell to their homes with a hungry stomach and a broken heart want to know what part of the tragedy has been taken by 48c. wheat—and as the lake shipping season is closing we shall tell them. As the welfare of only about ten millions of a mixed population are concerned in this way we do not expect the political papers to pay attention to anything we may say.

The wheat selling for 48c. in Dakota sells for \$1.16 on 'Change in Liverpool. This was the price as late as November 7th. Have you any idea of how little it costs to get that wheat to Liverpool? Let us see:

The profit on every bushel of the wheat of the northwest, the past season, has been from twenty to forty cents per bushel. On soft grades it has been from twenty to thirty cents.

Chicago to Duluth or Buffalo, 13c. Chicago to Duluth or Buffalo, 13c. average of charters from 15 to 25c. 14c. Buffalo to New York, by the sworn No. 1 official average, commission, prime, 2 1/2c. Cost of insurance, commission, prime, 2 1/2c. age, postage, elevatorage, etc., 5c. Total cost, 25 1/2c. Add prices paid to the farmer, 48c. Total paid by robbers, 73 1/2c. Now let us go over to Liverpool. Duluth, mixed to No. 2 spring, the Chicago gambling grade, 30c. (gr. or 1.08 per bushel—No. 1 hard, 1.16. (and we say nothing about exchange.) Liverpool prices, 1.16 Cost delivered there, 75c. Profit per bushel, 41c.

And yet we have heard farmer-fools in Dakota, with the republican tattoo the whole length of their spine, say that they were satisfied with 50 cent wheat! Would to God that the lightning of his wrath were shed with Dakota pitch-forks.—Great West.

A Temperance Crocodile.

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