

# TO SOUTHERN SISTERS

Galveston and Velasco Vividly Described  
by a Nebraska Traveler who Visited Those Places.

## TRUNK LINE OF WEST AND SOUTH

North and South Trunk Line of Railway Should be Built by Uncle Sam.

### An Interesting Letter.

Hon. Ole Bredeson, of Polk county, was in Lincoln last week to attend the conference of the independent leaders. While here he called our attention to the following interesting letter written by himself which we reprint from the Headlight:

"While the tollers of the west are begging and voting to reduce the freight rates to the east, the political bloody shirt has been hiding the young and blooming maiden sisters on the Gulf shores. I refer to Galveston and Velasco. They are not jealous of each other—knowing that the tollers can produce enough for both. We hope for a speedy union between the west and southwest. The result would be happy homes and fat babies. And a divorce from eastern rumpies would follow this union. A mother who divorces her offspring is not worthy of an honest companion.

One of the grandest acts of congress was the appropriation for the jetty works at Galveston, and Velasco should also have her share. A just father will not assist his older and stronger children by crushing the younger and weaker ones. That in the near future all crops used in the great west can be exported through the Gulf, there can be no doubt, but it will require brains and muscle to assist nature in its work.

Arriving at Galveston, I was surprised to see a fleet of such large ships, from nearly every nation. On the 16th of November last, the English steamer Bando, from Liverpool, bore me across the bay of Galveston. She was loaded with 9,695 bales of cotton, and drew fifteen feet, two inches of water without touching the bar. It was high noon when I boarded the boat where I spent the rest of the day. The most of the crew were of my own nationality, seamen trained in a severe and practical school. They spared no trouble in showing me the details of the

court of last resort shall be preserved. I again ask, what is the object of the court, and I answer that the object should be to secure exact justice to litigants. Do our courts do this? Go with me into a law office: in comes a man for advice; he is ignorant of technicalities of law; he is in trouble; he states his case; the lawyer questions and cross questions him upon his evidence. Then he says to himself, "If I don't take this man's case, some other fellow will; I have spent my life fitting myself for the profession, and the profession owes me a living; lawyers are too thick in this town for the good of the profession anyway, and now no business can be lost." So he says: "See here, my friend, you've got a good case, and we can make it hot for the other fellow." They bring an action; he pays his lawyer more than the amount claimed in the suit. The case is appealed; the district court reverses the decision; they go to the supreme court to decide some technicality of law that never had anything to do with the rights of the litigants; each man has paid to his attorney several times the amount of the original claim and court and witness fees besides. What for? Simply to test the skill of the attorneys. Cases at the bar are tried by the legal profession with the sole object of winning the case, and the rights of litigants are entirely lost sight of. I make still another charge. The desire to win cases at all hazards has polluted the best testimony, corrupted men and established justice.

Terrible charges are these made against the arbiters of justice. What remedy? When our wise men give us what our constitution guarantees, "the right to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness," must turn to the people. Popular governments will only advance as the people are educated. Education will always rise with opportunity. Opportunity can come from the people alone. Let us educate our people in the law. This will be done by giving them the law, not stuntingly, but with a view of elevating them above the necessities of professional help. This does not abolish the appellate jurisdiction of our courts.

Then give us compulsory arbitration. The people are ready now for a compulsory arbitration law, such a law as will with alacrity settle differences between litigants upon purely equitable principles. Such a law as will allow

to free themselves from the corn-stalk disease or germ. Please say to the Dr. for me and others that nine old hay-seeds out of ten can tell him how to remedy it in half the words it took him to tell it, and in words that the average granger can understand. Here is the remedy: Have a good well and tank in the center of the field. Keep the tank full of water. Have salt convenient and instruct your corn picker to leave the nubbins—which he generally does without instruction, especially if picking by the bushel. This is a dead shot on all corn-stalk germs. I once had some cattle afflicted with the germ but they found it in a pond that was frozen almost solid.

We have other humpbugs all over the land in the shape of Farmers' Congresses—good road congresses—farmers' institutes, composed principally of farmers who farm the farmers. We read of some of them posing as farmer witnesses before our house committee in Washington fighting the Anti-Option bill. God save us from such farmers. They are the men who have been doing our business all these years. Many of them at a salary of \$5,000 a year, and who have brought us so much of Senator Padock's and Benny Harrison's "unbounded prosperity." How long dear Lord, oh, how long can the people be made to swallow such slush? It has long since soured on my stomach, and I for one propose to use nothing but Gen. J. B. Weaver's remedy—think for myself, do my own rearing and be governed accordingly. Away with the subsidized press, corporation tools, and Quack cow doctors. Yours for equal taxation and equal justice to all.

H. B. MILLER.

NOTE.—We are glad to get just such letters as the above. We would be glad to have other farmers write giving their experiences in regard to stock diseases and the like.—EDITOR.

### About Money.

EUSTIS, Neb. Dec. 25, 1892.

EDITOR ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT:

In a recent issue of your paper you ask if any of your old-line greenback readers can give you the necessary data with regard to the genuineness of the Hazard circular. I am not an old-line greenbacker as some. The democratic party was a greenback party in 1868 but it gradually slid away till it fell on its knees before the money power in 1872. Since that time it has gradually fell in line till now it is on the single gold standard. If the Hazard circular was published in 1862 or even during the war it is proof in itself of its genuineness, Horace Greely notwithstanding.

We do know that slavery was but the owning of labor and carried with it the care for the laborer whether England was in favor of it or not. We do know that the bonds were made a banking basis, and that only a year after they have been great, the struggle has been continuous and bitter, but the worst is over, and the outpost at least have at least been captured. It now remains for the army of freedom to gird its loins for the final conflict. How shall it recruit its ranks, strengthen its lines and increase its efficiency are now the questions pressing upon its leadership and its rank and file for solution. The answer readily suggests itself to every-observant mind. With wise management, sound doctrines and a true missionary spirit, the gallant cohorts that marched to the polls on November the 8th and recorded their protest so loudly against false economic and social systems, can be increased to many millions before another great quadrennial election rolls around. Observe the significant signs of the times. Read the braiding words of Myron Reed from his great pulpit at Denver. Note the utterances of Mr. Stechhan, reported in this day's paper. See what is said by Judge Baldwin in the Progress club of this city. Even as we write, a letter is handed us from this prominent economist which contains the following pregnant sentence: "I believe the democrats will redeem every pledge they have made. If they do not, there stands a great fact—over 1,000,000 vote, twenty-four members of the electoral college and after March 4, half a dozen United States senators, all Populists." So writes Judge Baldwin, who lately supported Cleveland, but with the failure of reforms promised stands ready to come to the third party. And as he talks so are thousands and thousands of others talking who have grown heart-sick and weary in waiting for relief from the old organizations. These men are all with us on essential things. They think as we do, feel as we do, and, impelled by that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, will eventually vote as we do. They should not only be cordially invited into the ark of the covenant, but made thrice welcome when they come. The fruit is ripe for the plucking; the harvest is ready for the gleaner. Even now can be heard the notes of the old patriotic song: "We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more." No stumbling blocks should be placed in their way; no chilly greeting should cool their ardor or check their enthusiasm. Make the way easy; extend the right hand of fellowship. Demonstrate the merits of your cause, the righteousness of your demands, the broad catholicity of your principles. Haggle not on minor matters, side issues or questions purely theoretical. Insist only on fundamentals—those great truths which affect the right of man, both in the abstract and the concrete—those immutable principles which do not change with the rise and fall of parties, but whose correct application is indispensable to the welfare of human society. The outlook is auspicious and well calculated to cheer the

### OUR CUSTOM HOUSE SYSTEM.

Benefits and Special Privileges Bestowed Upon the Paw.

It is quite evident that the great blessings of paternalism, as at present practiced by the government, are not fully understood or appreciated by the people. Paternalism is only objectionable to the class that is crying out so loudly against it, when it is proposed to extend it so as to embrace all the people in the enjoyment of the privileges it bestows. When limited to a few favorites it is entirely satisfactory. We could ask no better illustration of this fact than is afforded by our present custom house system. What proportion of the people of the United States understand this system? Evidently it is very small, otherwise a cry would go up against it which could not fail to sooner or later command a hearing. It affords an example of special privilege almost without a parallel in the business affairs of any nation or time.

What is a custom house? asks the Topeka Advocate and Tribune. It is a public building erected by the government at the expense of the whole people. What purpose does it serve, and to what use is it devoted? It contains the offices of local custom house officials, and space for the storage of imported goods under their custody and care. So long as a tariff system is maintained, it will not be denied that local officers are necessary, nor will the propriety of government ownership of the offices necessary for their accommodation be called in question. As we do not now contemplate a discussion of this feature of the system, all that relates to it may be dismissed for the present. It is only proposed at this time to discuss the paternal features of our custom house system as practiced for the benefit of the favored few.

The importer of goods from foreign ports has the privilege of storage in the custom houses of the United States, under the regulations provided for the term of three years from date of importation, during all of which time the duty on the goods may remain unpaid. Here is a special privilege of immense benefit to the importer. Were it not for this privilege two things would be necessary: First—He would be under the necessity of erecting warehouses at his own expense for the storage of his own goods. This would necessitate the investment of his private capital where now the money of the people is invested for his benefit. Second—As he would then take possession of and store his own goods in his own warehouse immediately on their arrival in this country the safety of the revenue would require the immediate collection of duties on the goods.

Russian official and it is not the good of it. On the way back the czar wanted a cup of tea, but owing to a sudden jerk of the railway carriage the tea was upset. The next morning (so goes the story) the whole line between St. Petersburg and Izora was carefully searched by numbers of men, ordered to find out what had jerked the czar's teacup! Every time the czar goes up and down to Peterhof the steamers have to be decorated, traffic is suspended on the river, and occasionally even the loading of steamers is stopped.

### A Legend About Cholera.

Here is an Eastern legend that is timely: One day the Angel of Death visited a country in Asia. The king of the country asked him what plague he had brought under his sable wings. "The cholera," answered the messenger. "And how many victims will the plague claim?" "Six thousand." Cholera raged throughout the king's domains. Twenty-five thousand people died. Some time after the king saw the Angel of Death again. "You did not keep your word," he said; "you promised me the cholera would take but 6,000 of my subjects, I have lost 25,000." "I did keep my word," answered the sober enemy. "Cholera killed but 6,000 in your kingdom." "And the other 19,000, of what did they die?" "Of fear."

### Mohammedan Judgment Day.

The Koran, sura LXXXI, has this to say concerning the general "Judgment Day," which nearly all religions teach in common: "When the sun shall be folded up; and when the stars shall fall; and when the mountain shall be made to pass away; and when the wild beasts shall be gathered together; and when the seas shall boil; and when souls shall again be joined to their bodies; and when the girl who hath been buried alive shall ask for what crime she was put to death, and when the books shall be laid open; and when the heavens shall be removed; and when hell shall burn fiercely; and when Paradise shall be brought near, then shall every soul know what it hath wrought."

### Spoke Louder Than Words.

A colored man entered a Richmond fish store, came to a pile of shad, and being somewhat skeptical as to their freshness, he raised one to his face. The dealer asked him indignantly: "What do you mean by smelling of that fish?" "Didn't neber smell ob de fish no how, massa. Only speakin' to him." "Ah, indeed and what did he

### BLIND EYES OPENED.

The Infallible Judge—Private Bondsmen for Public Officials.

This is the age in which "blind eyes are opened," and very especially are they opened to errors in government. A falsehood worthy of the dark ages, is that of the infallibility of the court. The decisions of the judge, with all his reasons therefor, are preserved and form that mysterious law library whose numerous volumes in wonderful array awe their humble clients to obedient and unquestioning faith. The court presumed to be infallible, must necessarily become the supreme dictator to future courts. The venerable past, robbed in immaculate justice, steps into the court room of to-day, and lawyers and clients tremble at its voice. Lawyer Brown rises with the righteous decision of one of the former infallible judges, which he interprets to apply in favor of his client. Then lawyer Jones comes forward with the decision of another infallible interpreter of the law which proves that his client is the innocent and persecuted party. Then the present infallible occupant of the bench has the most wonderful duty to perform of making an infallible decision without clouding the infallibility of his predecessors on the same bench. What ordinary mortal could be equal to such a superhuman task! King Solomon would give it up!

When the plain, common people of this age dictate the laws, the legal fraternity will be forbidden to embarrass the judges with precedents, writes Mary M. Clardy in the Economist. Every representative of the people on the bench will be sworn to decide on his own judgment according to the law and the evidence. The ghosts of dead judges will not be called upon to decide the cases of people now living on the earth.

Another venerable fraud will also be eliminated from disgracing the administration of our government. That fraud is the demanding of private bondsmen from public officials. To illustrate. The voters of Buncombe county, have for their own satisfaction, elected as county treasurer, the social, clever Colonel Topknot. He is just faultless. Everybody has confidence in him. The letter of the law demands that he shall give bond for the exact handling of the people's money. So, his neighbors farmers Strong and McLean, and the retired merchant and the successful saddler, all sign the bond. By and by, through some carelessness the people's money has vanished from the treasury. The voters of Buncombe county made a great blunder in electing Colonel Topknot. But they have a law behind which they will screen their backs. The bonds of the wives and children of Strong and McLean, and the retired merchant and the successful saddler, will be demanded for the satisfaction of the voters.

### WHERE

Water all such alone condicional districts, attorney, who fiscal terms of \$1,500 per year besides giving him the usual fees upon conviction of criminals. It reduces the salary of county attorney in each county one-third, and withdraws all fees in certain classes of cases. Yeater, of Pettis, introduced a bill providing for an election to be held on the 5th day of next September, submitting to the people the question: "Shall a constitutional convention be called in this state for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution?" The bill fixes the manner of holding such convention and the election of delegates thereto, and provides for a vote of 10 to 13 the Hatch amendment bill was endorsed by the

### HOOGATE, DAY

A new bill introduced the interest: HOOGATE, DAY. THESE JACKS are 18 hands high. These Jack-breeders, and imported by him. BELLEVILLE, who pulled and counsel of

J. W. CASTOR, Pres. E. E. MOTT, STATE AGENT. W. B. LINCX, Secy. J. P. ROUSE, Vice-Pres. A. GREENAMYRE, Treas.

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# ALLIANCE STATE BUSINESS AGENCY

State Agent quotes prices on the following goods.

A good common flour at 90 cts. per 100.	Soda and Butter cracker 6c per cases.
White Rose flour at \$1.50 per 100.	40 Grain vinegar in jugs, 25 per
Silver Leaf " " 1.75 " "	Lemon extract 2 oz. bottles 2c per
Prime Brown Sugar \$4.00 per 100.	Vanilla " " "
Best Granulated Sugar \$5.65 per 100.	Finest full cream Y A choco
Fine Uncolored Japan Tea 25c per lb.	A good Overall for only 50c
" " " " 12c " "	An extra good client, de
Good Coffee 20c per lb.	Rockford nation. Governor
A full line of Spices, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Mustard, Allspice, etc., at 20c per lb.	forward as a dark
One gallon best coal oil with glass can 40 cts.	"ablicans.

J. W. HARTLEY Ind., Jan. 24.—The McBeth works, the largest of the world, were burned last night. The warehouse was saved. The fire originated from too high natural gas pressure. Over 600 men are thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; fully insured.

# AUCTIONEER

Z. S. B. association. LIVE STOCKER, is the

Makes sales of realty. Buckner Goss. Prices \$1. Colonel William department of the army, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was 62 years of age and the uncle of Mrs. Philip Sheridan.