

The Alliance-Independent

is the best Advertising medium in the west. It is especially valuable as a means of reaching the farmers. Its circulation is as large as Nebraska is as large as the circulation of all the "farm journals" combined. Give THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT a trial if you want good results.



The Alliance-Independent

Advocates The government ownership of railroads and telegraphs. That freight rates in Nebraska be reduced to a level with those in force in Iowa. The building by the national government of a great trunk line from North Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE FREIGHT RATE BILL

Is Recommended to Pass the House by a Vote of Fifty-one to Forty-eight.

BUT IT TOOK A HARD FIGHT.

Republicans Oppose the Bill—Propose a Substitute.—Keckley and Haller Bolt.

House Bill No. 38 was introduced into the House by Fred Newberry—a verbatim copy of the Newberry bill of 1891. The railroad committee got hold of this bill and revised it. They took out some questionable features. They changed the points on which constitutional lawyers had quibbled two years ago. They made the penalty heavier—one that will not be disregarded with impunity. They amended the tariffs so that a straight cut of twenty per cent was made on present rates, as it was understood that the governor would sign a bill making such a reduction. And they changed the name from the Newberry Bill to the Railroad Committee bill. Newberry never was the author of the bill anyway, and has long enough been given a glory which belonged to other men.

So the bill in the amended form was well-nigh as perfect as it could be made.

The bill came up for consideration in committee of the whole last Friday afternoon.

It was one of the fights of the session—short, decisive, but of the very intensest nature while it lasted.

As soon as roll was called in the afternoon. Scott (ind.), of Buffalo and McKesson (rep.), of Lancaster, were on their feet simultaneously to move that they go into committee of the whole. It is an unwritten law that the mover of this motion becomes chairman of the committee; and this was a struggle between the two sides as to which would get the advantage of the chairmanship. The speaker recognized Scott, who made the motion. First victory for the independents.

Then Church Howe, in his soft, palavering way, begged that the gentleman from Buffalo would withdraw his motion as he (Church) wanted to make a call of the house. But the gentleman from Buffalo refused to withdraw anything. So the republicans made a call of the house anyway.

Four members were found to be absent—Crane, Elder, Luikhart and Ruggles. Mr. Luikhart was absent attending a sick wife. He was excused. Mr. Ruggles himself had been on a sick bed for nearly two weeks. He was excused. The sergeant-at-arms was sent after Crane and Elder and at about 3 o'clock, hove in sight with those two delectable gentlemen. The call of the house was dispensed with. At this point Scott, of Buffalo, and McKesson, of Lancaster, again bobbed to their feet. McKesson was the first to make his motion, but Scott, in a quiet way, informed the gentleman that his (Scott's) had never been withdrawn, and was now the only motion before the house. The speaker sustained the point, the motion was put and carried, and Scott became chairman of the committee of the whole.

The clerk was directed to read the first section of the bill. As soon as this was done, Carpenter (rep.) gained the floor and said the republicans had had a caucus the night before and had prepared a substitute for this bill and he now moved the republican substitute be adopted in place of the original bill. The chair ruled the motion out of order and declared nothing in order except amendments to section 1. This decision immediately created a wrangle. The republicans became red-headed. But, finally, with the understanding that when the whole bill had been read their motion would then be in order, they withdrew that motion for the time being. Second victory for the independents.

Then Porter got the floor and made one of his best speeches, at the end of which he moved that the committee bill H. R. No. 33, be reported back to the House with the recommendation that it pass. Third victory for the independents. They had gained the strategic point of having their motion first before the house, and if the republicans got a motion at all, it would be an amendment.

Again the republicans grew red-headed. They stormed around for a time, but it did no good. The chair had put Mr. Porter's motion. Finally, Howe offered an amendment that the republican bill be substituted. The chair put the amendment and then the skirmishing settled down to a fight. And right here is a good place to describe

THE REPUBLICAN SUBSTITUTE.

It was a curiosity, a mongrel. It provided that hereafter on fourteen articles the roads should charge only 80 per cent of what they charged on Jan. 1, 1893.

These fourteen articles were such as were amenable only to the interstate rates and could not be reached by an interstate law.

Besides who knew what the roads charged on Jan. 1, 1893? Could they not swear to any schedule of rates and could anybody prove the contrary?

Second. It provided that the present state board of transportation should enforce the law.

No remarks are necessary on that head.

Third. It provided that any road could apply to the courts and get the law nullified in their case.

This was only another loophole by which the roads might escape from the law.

And last. It provided that any road violating this act should be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

Ye gods! A fine of \$100 for a railway corporation! No damage clause, nothing, but a petty little fine of \$100.

Reader, it is pretty plain is it not, that such a law would be a miserable farce?

And yet it was offered in good earnest as the republican bill.

Compare this with the committee bill. The latter made an ironclad law on every article shipped through the state. It provided that courts and executive departments should enforce the law. It provided as a penalty that any one sustaining damages by overcharge could collect those damages from the road and further that the road violating the act should be fined for the first offense \$1,000; second offense, \$5,000 to \$10,000; third offense, \$10,000 to \$50,000; subsequent offenses, \$25,000 each.

Nothing flimsy about that, is there? It was between these two measures that the fight came.

But just here occurred a circumstance which showed to all sides the determination of our men. Old man Ruggles, looking very sick, but very determined walked up the aisle leaning on the arm of his daughter. It was the first time he had been out of his room for a week. Touched by this devotion to duty, the independents gave him an ovation.

As Luikhart had come in a few minutes before, there were now 99 members in their seats—a full house.

THE BATTLE WAXES ON.

The fight now got down to an interesting point. Porter, Gaffin, Stevens, Rhodes, Beal, Newberry and Carpenter led the fight for the bill. Howe, Watson, Carpenter, McKesson and other republicans against it. Gaffin showed splendid fighting qualities. He showed up the republican substitute in its true light.

Beal read from an Iowa report and showed wherein the railroad attorneys had lied about the effect of the law in Iowa. Porter and Church Howe again tried each other's mettle and Porter again got the best of the republican leader.

It was nearly six o'clock before the vote was taken. It was a rising vote and was counted by the clerk. It was announced 52 to 47 in favor of the committee bill and the result was cheered. Third victory for the independents.

The republicans again frothed and fumed and charged that the clerk had falsified the count. But it did no good. The result was announced, the committee arose, the speaker resumed the chair and the report was delivered to the house.

How moved that the report be not adopted, but that the republican substitute be put in place of the committee bill. On this motion roll call was demanded. Everybody was put on record. It was a close vote. Two democrats voted with the republicans, but two republicans, Keckley and Haller, bolted their party and voted with the independents. The independents solidly, 40 strong voted for the committee bill. The vote stood 48 to 51. The republican substitute was lost, and the committee bill was recommended to pass.

It was then half past six and the house adjourned. Thus ended the fight.

OTHER MATTERS.

Another beet sugar bill came up last Friday night and was argued loud and long; but was knocked out nearly two to one.

The railroad attorneys came into Lincoln in a body and argued their case before the legislature. They made it appear that the roads were all on the verge of bankruptcy. O, it was enough to bring tears into the eyes of a paper of needles to hear them. These attorneys were averaging \$10,000 a year each, and yet were pleading poverty. Bosh!

The bill for transfer switches has passed the senate and its companion passed the house. This will be a great point for the people.

The anti-Pinkerton bill has passed the senate.

The bill for the supreme court com-

The Mortgage.

We worked through spring and winter, thro' summer and through fall, But the mortgage worked the hardest and the steadiest of them all.

It worked on nights and Sundays; it worked each holiday; It settled down among us and never went away.

Whatever we kept from it seemed almost as a theft; It watched us every minute; it ruled us right and left.

The rust and blight were with us sometimes, and sometimes not; The dark-browed, scowling mortgage was forever on the spot.

The weevil and the cut-worm they went as well as came; The mortgage stayed forever, eating hearty all the same.

It nailed up every window, stood guard at every door, And happiness and sunshine made their home with us no more.

Till with falling crops and sickness we got stalled upon the grade, And there came a dark day on us, when the interest wasn't paid;

And there came a sharp foreclosure, and I kind o' lost my hold, And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm was cheaply sold.

The children left and scattered, when they hardly yet were grown; My wife, she pined and perished, and I found myself alone.

What she died of was a "mystery," the doctors never knew, But I knew she died of mortgage—just as well as I wanted to.

If to trace the hidden crew was within the doctor's art, They'd ha' found a mortgage lying on that woman's broken heart.

Worm or beetle, drouth or tempest on a farmer's land may fall, But for first-class ruination, trust a mortgage 'gainst them all.

—Will M. Carleton.

mission, providing for three assistant associate justices, no two of whom belong to the same party, has passed the senate and become a law.

The universal woman suffrage bill was knocked out in the house. The senate is still wrangling over the appropriation bill. There is liable to be lively times when the conference committees of the two houses get together on this bill. J. A. E.

The Next Congress.

The political complexion of the United States senate is as follows: Thirty-nine republicans, forty-four democrats, and four populists, counting Martin of Kansas with the democrats. Counting him with the populists where he really belongs, there are 43 democrats and five populists. There is one vacancy from Washington which the legislature of that state is vainly attempting to fill.

The complexion of the house as shown by unofficial returns is: 126 republicans, 216 democrats, and 12 populists.

Third Ward Independent Caucus.

The voters of the people's independent party of the Third ward are hereby called to meet in caucus at 2010 O street, on Saturday evening, March 11, 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for councilman from the Third ward, electing a member of the city central committee and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the caucus. T. E. DOTY, Committeeman.

The primary election of the people's independent party of the Third ward, city of Lincoln, Neb., will be held at 2010 O street, Monday, March 13, 1893, between the hours of 7:30 and 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing twenty-six (26) delegates to the city convention to be held March 15, 1893. T. E. DOTY, Committeeman.

The Lincoln Jersey Cattle company have sold out everything in the way of females, and all but three bulls, in addition to their already numerous sales have an open order for three car-loads of cows and heifers from one creamery concern in Nebraska, and orders from Kansas, Iowa, Dakota, and even from Montana. Anyone wanting the very best milk and butter strains of Jerseys, should write them at Lincoln, Neb.

Our representative visited the Southwestern Stamp Works 1323 Grand ave. Kansas City. They have an immense establishment from which goods are shipped to all parts of the globe. They will sell these goods for half price to our readers who send a two cent stamp for catalogue this week. See adv. on page five. Mention this paper.

Partner wanted to start a new grocery store. A person who is well acquainted in country can have one-half interest by investing about \$500. Reference. Address "Grocer," this office.

For Sale!

1120 acres of good, smooth; farm land, (partly improved) from one to five miles of Alliance, Neb. Price, \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre, if sold soon. Address, E. S. McWHINNEY, Alliance, Neb.

The new spring styles and samples in suits and trousers have arrived at the Wannamaker & Brown agency, Lindell Hotel block. Prices are astonishingly low, within the reach of all. Come and inspect the latest.

SOME PRESS COMMENTS.

What our Contemporaries in the Reform Field Think of The Alliance-Independent.

OUR ENEMIES BADLY SCORED.

They Advise the People to Stand by the Paper That Fights Their Battles And to Beware of Wreckers.

Stand by the Alliance-Independent

It would seem from complete explanation published in last week's Alliance Independent, that there is some very unprincipled and underhanded work going on at Lincoln outside of the legislature. There seems to be an effort on foot, and has been for some time, to force that paper out of existence, or at least to require the present management to go out of business. As far as we have heard the Alliance-Independent has given good satisfaction. It has been true to the people's cause and has done good work for the reform movement. Why men who claim to be interested in the success of the people's cause should attempt to destroy the usefulness of that paper will be very hard to explain. J. Burrows and J. M. Thompson are charged with being the principals in the scheme. After the courts J. Burrows pursued during the last campaign, it is not surprising that he should engage in such an undertaking. He seems perfectly adapted to the work, but surely he can have but very little influence among our people, for it is well known that he clasped hands with Holden the arch-traitor, and assisted him in his hellish work against the people's party. If our people again place confidence in J. Burrows, now that he has showed himself to be untrustworthy, they will deserve to be betrayed and will likely get their desert. Thompson occupied a prominent position in the State Alliance, having been secretary for three or four years, and has also been connected with the state paper both before and since its change of management. If he is of the same stripe as Burrows he has been more direct or deceptive in his conduct. We, of course, only have the one side of the case to judge from, with circumferences and what personal knowledge we have to help in forming conclusions. We believe it to be the duty of the people's party of this state to see that the Alliance-Independent has a good support, both morally and financially. And we would recommend our people of Holt county, as we have done heretofore, to subscribe for that paper if they can afford a state paper, and there are very few who cannot. If the people expect to be successful in politics they must support the papers that advocate their principles and show up the fraud and wickedness of the old party machine. If the Alliance-Independent is not a paper that the people can trust it will be known and will be dropped, but so long as it stands by the people the people should stand by it.—Holt County Independent.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR ALLEN.

The following letter from Senator Allen will explain itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1893.

Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:

I am in receipt of many letters regarding the patronage of Nebraska—more than I can possibly answer and discharge the duties devolving upon me as a member of the senate.

I desire to say through your valuable paper to all persons that I have no patronage at my disposal.

The administration will be democratic and the patronage will belong to the democratic party, and, being an independent, I have nothing to give. I hope our friends will understand the situation.

Regarding the matter of pensions, permit me to say that the rule heretofore allowing a senator or member of congress to call up or advance a claim has been revoked and I can do nothing in this respect.

I simply state these facts as I find they exist, but, of course, hold myself ready at all times to assist my comrades in any legitimate way I can.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

(State exchanges are respectfully requested to copy.)

Resolutions of Endorsement.

GLENN ROCK, Neb., Mar 4, 1893.

Editor ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:

GREETING.

Whereas, We deem the press the greatest educator of modern times. Its influence forms one of the greatest sources of education for the masses, socially, morally and politically. The newspaper has gradually grown up into a powerful political, as well as a social engine, diffusing information on all subjects of interest and acting on the public mind in times of excitement to an extent that has led it to be called "a fourth estate of the realm," and

Whereas, We recognize in THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT a publication that embodies to a large extent the above qualifications in things essential, namely finance, transportation, purity in politics, the economical administration of public affairs, and power of congress to issue a fiat money. While we have in our state newspapers that are published in the interests of corporate power and do not have the interest of the people's party at heart, as shown by the stand they took in the election of a United States senator, therefore, be it,

Resolved, By the members of Glenn Rock Alliance No. 409, in meeting assembled that we pledge our support and patronage and to use all honorable means in our power to foster and encourage THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT in fighting the battles of truth and justice, that we will use our support and influence against any publication trying to supplant it as we believe for selfish motives and political disappointment. Be it further

Resolved that a copy of this action and resolution be forwarded to THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT at Lincoln Nebraska for publication.

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