

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 as the circulation of all the "farm journals" combined.



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 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.

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.

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.

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. The 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.

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.

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.

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 \$30,000; 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 Cooper 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.

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 deserts. 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 work, but surely he can have but very little influence among our people.

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.

NO RECEIVER.

Judge Tibbetts paused this morning during the hearing of the Thompson will case, to pass upon the application of O. B. McGovern for the appointment of a receiver for the Alliance Publishing Co.

He reviewed the case at length and said that from the evidence before him he must deny the application. There were not sufficient grounds for the court to take the step of naming a receiver to take charge of the company's affairs; that it was solvent, and that the defense had shown to the court most conclusively that the charges of dishonesty made in the petition and affidavits were unsupported.

As it has been stipulated before the case was given into the hands of the court that it should be submitted on the affidavits on file, the decision to be final, the Alliance-Independent will be continued under the present management, and Col. H. M. Bushnell not permitted to go back to running a journal for farmers.—Lincoln Evening News.

BURROWS AND HOLDEN.

It has been predicted that the new paper will, in many respects, be but a reprint of Liberty, Holden's paper. This of course remains to be seen.

One thing, however, is quite certain; Mr. Holden and Burrows have been very close to each other in their relations the past year. Messrs. Burrows, Holden and others will claim that the independent party is fast losing ground on account of the work of Messrs. Thompson, Blake and others.

Burrows will also claim that the democratic party is swallowing up the independents and he has come back to save his old associates from such a fate. Probably if Mr. Burrows, Holden and others

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.

GLEN ROCK, Neb., Mar 4, 1892. 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 Glen 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.

JOHN C. DEUSER, L. L. SAWYER, Pres. C. L. COOK, S. W. HAYNES, Secy. S. W. HAYNES, Committee.

Now is the time to subscribe for a good weekly paper. THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT is the one you want. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

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 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 South-western 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.

They Made No Mistake.

Dispatches from Washington state that "banks and business men throughout the country" have been urging Mr. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, to stop the further purchase of silver bullion.

Recently Mr. Foster kindly hied him to New York, and in an "interview" with New York bankers intimated that they made a mistake in sending their petitions to him instead of to Congress.

"Bankers and business men" are not apt to make a mistake of that nature. Is not Secretary Foster a creature of their creation? Did not President Harrison appoint him on their recommendation? Knowing their wishes on the subject, dare Secretary Foster do other than use the entire power and influence at his command to secure the passage of a bill (which has already been introduced) which will stop the further purchase of silver bullion?

Those New York bankers knew what they were about when they sent their petition to Secretary Foster. They made no mistake. If necessary they can "see" Congress later.—Chicago Express.

What the Industrial Legion Wants.

The Coming Crisis: Somebody in Georgia has tumbled onto the fact that the Industrial Legion is being organized rapidly in that State and Mississippi; and when they ask what does the Industrial Legion want? they get a prompt reply. "We want an honest ballot and a fair court, and we are going to have it hereafter." They claim that the Populists were counted out at the last election.

In Georgia they claim that as many as 3,000 negroes in male attire voted the Democratic ticket. The person who imparted this information declared that the order was for a fair ballot or a revolution. Fifty lodges have been organized already in Texas, one of them in Dallas. There is nothing in the Industrial Legion that hints or even winks at revolution except at the ballot box; and there is nothing secret, beyond what would exclude non-members, and that is not compulsory. The Legion is simply a compact union of people who are in dead earnest for the success of a popular government, as declared in the Omaha platform, and who will agree to stand by the three leading ideas—a reform in the money, land and transportation, making the money question the central figure. The people are organizing to win, and it is no wonder the band of robbers get scared.

Expect New Yorkers.

Mr. Gotham—Do the Chicago folks expect many visitors from New York during the World's Fair?

Chicago Boy—I guess. Mos' everybody is buyin' burglar-proof safes.

Oregon, Washington and the North-Western Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far west for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleepers, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited.

For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A. 1044 O. St., E. B. SLOSSON, Gen. Agt. Lincoln, Neb.

Subscribe for THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.