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 The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; in other words, the restoration of silver to the place it held in our currency from 1792 to 1873.  
 That the Sherman law should not be repealed unless a law more favorable to silver is substituted for it.

**TRAINS WILL BE RUN**

Secretary Smith Says So, But Under Conditions.

**CERTIFICATE HOLDERS RIDE ONLY.**

The Train Not to Take On Passengers Till the Word is Given for Settlers to Enter the Strip.

**Other Regulations.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Trains will run through the Cherokee Strip on Saturday next, so says Secretary Smith.

Possibly nothing has been so productive of protests and petitions as this one subject. The contemplated action on the part of the secretary by way of stopping trains for a time greatly annoyed many of those who had hoped to get homes on the strip, and who, with limited means of transportation, were placed at a disadvantage. Many boomers and strip associations and all sorts of societies were wiring for train service. The leading men of Oklahoma and many prominent men of Kansas had asked for the same thing, and the question had been presented as strongly as possible in favor of train service.

There were really very few who had indicated that an abandonment of the train service would be a good thing. Governor Renfrow, after hearing that the secretary supported the idea, included the recommendation in one of his letters to the secretary. Aside from the governor and some of the fellows in the "sawbuck" gang who have fast horses, no one has appeared in favor of an abandonment of the train service.

After discussing the subject with some of the officials of the department the secretary stated that he had reached the decision that he would admit trains to the strip on the opening day under certain conditions. For twelve hours before the opening no trains would be admitted. Up to the moment of opening to settlement the roads would not be allowed to admit passengers, but would have the coaches empty but ready to start as soon after noon as the coaches could be filled with passengers.

The trains were not to be run in the usual way, so that anyone who had a ticket could demand, under the law, that the railroad should carry him. But it was to be a special service and only those were to be carried on trains who could show a certificate entitling them to take land in the strip. In order to be able to ride on the administration train one should have a ticket such as would satisfy the railroad company for carrying him, and then, in order to satisfy the government, should also be provided with a certificate from one of the booths. The train would not only be provided with the train crew, but with United States marshals, who would look after the matter of each man and would make certain that every man on a train was supplied with a certificate. In this way he hoped to be able to keep back all who were going into the country for mere speculative purposes.

It was suggested to the secretary by one of the officials that this would rule out all the people who wanted to get into the townships for the purpose of getting a lot and going into business. It is anticipated that there will be many on hand who were unable, from some cause, to get certificates. They also want to get into the country and go into business in towns and want to get there quick. But this class is to be left out and they are forced to look to other means for transportation. It is required that no train shall be run at a speed of over fifteen miles an hour and that they shall stop every five miles. This rate of speed is supposed to keep the trains back with the horsemen. It is so arranged that it will take at least an hour before the first train can leave the line. This is a delay at a time when the other fellows are making fast time into the strip.

**Williams College Centennial Celebration.**  
 WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Sept. 13.—On October 8 next Williams college will celebrate in grand style the one hundredth year of its existence and it is promised that the accompanying ceremonies will be impressive. Invitations to be present have already been accepted by President Cleveland, Rev. Robert B. Booth of New York, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Brooklyn, Rev. George A. Ford of Syria, Dean Johnson of the Chicago university, Dean Griffin of Johns Hopkins university, Chancellor Snow of Kansas university and Chancellor Canfield of the University of Nebraska.

**Wanted—To lease an independent paper.** Address Geo. E. Vawter; Lincoln, Neb.

**ANOTHER INSURANCE FRAUD.**

A Bold Scheme to Obtain Money on Fake Drowning Falls.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—July 20 William B. Gregg of Duluth, Minn., who had a short time previously obtained \$14,000 insurance in the Fidelity Mutual Life association of Philadelphia, the Mutual Life of New York, the United States Mutual Accident association of New York and Northwestern Mutual Life insurance company of Milwaukee, was reported as having been drowned in Lake Superior by the capsizing of a small sailboat.

The various insurance companies were promptly notified of the death and proofs of loss, duly sworn to, in which the details of the capsizing of the boat and the drowning of Gregg were given by John T. Clark of Duluth, who accompanied Gregg and who was in the boat at the time of the accident, were presented to the several companies.

Detectives were employed by the different companies to investigate the matter and Gregg was captured in New York city and brought to Philadelphia, where he is now awaiting the arrival of extradition papers from Minnesota. Clark, who was with Gregg in the boat and swore to the drowning, is also under arrest.

**Business Men Meet in Conference.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The national congress of business men convened here to-day with about 100 men representing boards of trade and commercial interests of the principal cities of the country present.

D. R. James of New York called the assemblage to order, saying the object of the meeting was to call for the immediate repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and then consider financial interests of the country.

**Emin Pasha Surely Dead.**

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13.—Advises received from a Belgian officer confirm the story of Emin Pasha's death. The Belgian officer says that he has found Emin Pasha's journal; that the last entry was made December 31, and that he has obtained possession of the dead explorer's botanical collection. The officer also has in his possession thirty tons of ivory which Emin had scattered among the natives.

**The Burglar Easily Fooled.**

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 13.—Last night Judre E. W. Cunningham was awakened by a burglar and met a midnight marauder face to face on the steps. "Halt," said the burglar, "or I will shoot you." "I'll shoot you," replied the judge, at the same time raising his hand to his eye with one finger outstretched like a revolver barrel. Without further parley the robber fled.

**Office-Seekers Must Wait.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The president has as good as told Missouri and Kansas members that he will make no appointments in which they are interested except such as appear to be necessary until the silver fight is settled. The cabinet officers occupy about the same position. Morton frankly tells the Western people that they need not ask for anything just yet.

**Bismarck Reported Better.**

KISSINGEN, Sept. 1.—It is officially announced that Prince Bismarck continues to improve. He has left his bed every day since Friday and has walked about his room. His suffering is from sciatica and is less acute.

**Two Victims of a Gasoline Stove.**

GREENSBORO, N.C., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Sallie Gillette, aged 63, and Miss Irene Johnson, aged 20, were fatally burned last night by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

**NEWS IN BRIEF.**

The Delaware peach crop is the largest ever known. About 7,000,000 baskets will be marketed.

Mats Seflek, a well-to-do farmer at Fort Dodge, Iowa, suicided an account of the loss of a favorite cow.

The claims against the Union Loan and Trust company at Sioux City prove to be double the liabilities at first confessed.

The American Wire Nail company of Anderson, Ind., employing 600 men, has posted a notice that hereafter the company would operate all its mills nonunion.

William Higgins of Topeka, who was secretary of state in Kansas during the two terms of Governor Humphrey, expects to move to Kansas City, Mo., in a short time.

When the Newark, now under sailing orders, takes her departure for Rio Janeiro, but two of the thirteen war ships which compose the American fleet will be left in home waters.

The executive council of the American banker's association has determined to hold the deferred nineteenth annual convention at Chicago Wednesday and Thursday, October 1 and 2.

**A FORTUNE STOLEN.**

Express Trains Robbed by Indiana Thieves.

**CAR BLOWN OPEN WITH DYNAMITE.**

Booty Reported to be \$300,000—Engineer Seriously Wounded—Twenty-five Men in the Gang.

**\$15,000 in Gold Overlooked.**

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13.—Lake Shore express train No. 14, the New York express, was held up and robbed by twenty desperadoes at Kesler siding, west of here and 140 miles from Chicago, just after midnight this morning, one express car blown up with dynamite, the safe blown open and the engineer shot through the shoulder. The robbers, according to the best figures obtainable here from train men, but denied, as usual, by express officials, secured \$300,000, of which \$250,000 is said to have belonged to a Chicago bank and was being sent to New York.

As the train was passing through a stretch of timber land near the siding, the engineer saw a red light ahead and slowed up. As the red light drew nearer the engineer saw the group of men. In front of the light the train came to a stop when a dozen men sprang into the cab and leveled rifles at the heads of the engineer and fireman with the order "Throw up your hands."

The fireman lifted his arms at once, but the engineer with a cry of warning on his lips turned toward the passenger coaches. A dozen rifles were quickly turned toward the plucky fellow and a dozen shots startled the passengers who had been awakened by the sudden stopping of the cars. The engineer, named Knapp, had one hand on the throttle and attempted to start the train. One of the desperadoes pushed a big revolver against his shoulder and fired. The bullet passed clear through, tearing a hole in which a lead pencil could be laid.

**THE EXPRESS CAR BLOWN UP.**

The next moment there was a terrific explosion. The robbers had put dynamite under the train, and as the stillness of the lonely place was broken the express car cracked and split and showed a huge gash in its side.

The conductor and the brakeman hurried to the platform only to be covered by Winchester in the hands of men who said they would shoot to kill if a move were made. The railroad men became motionless and dumb. A guard was put at the end of each car and the express car was attacked.

The messenger behind his barricaded door refused to obey the command of the robbers to open the car door. Shot after shot was fired at the car but the robbers soon saw they could gain no entrance by intimidation. They were prepared for this resistance and seizing engineer and fireman they used them as backers. The messenger then surrendered. He was soon disarmed and with a blow on the head leveled on the floor senseless.

Half a dozen of the twenty men then looted the express car. Dynamite was again used in opening the safe and the thieves used their own time in taking everything they thought worth carrying away. The booty included several large packages marked \$1,000, \$2,000 and so on. These were carefully examined before they were stored away.

The guards at the doors of the passenger coaches were called off, a few parting shots were fired—perhaps in the air—to warn those on the train that pursuit meant death, and the band of robbers disappeared in the wooded stretch of land that skirts the railroad.

**NO TRACE OF THE DESPERADOES.**

As fast as legs could carry them messengers ran to Kendallville to spread the alarm. The sheriff of the county, aroused from bed, called on all near him for help, and soon a posse of residents of Kendallville were speeding along the highway to the scene of the hold up. They scoured the vicinity, beat through the brush and traveled miles through the woods but they could find nothing.

Guessing that the robbers had come from Chicago the sheriff routed out a telegraph operator and wired to the Chicago police the story of the robbery.

The dynamite having weakened only one express car, the robbers contented themselves with looting this alone and made no effort to force an entrance to the second.

The noise caused by the crashing of the safe when the dynamite bomb was hurled against it was the first intimation the passengers had that the train was in the hands of robbers. There

**STORIES OF HUGE HAULS DENIED.**

General Superintendent Crosby of the United States Express company declared this afternoon that they were carrying away national bank notes, but secured mostly papers worthless to them and overlooked \$15,000 worth of gold bullion. He denied that \$275,000 had been taken. In the safe blown open was a sealed bag full of packages of about the same size and shape of packages of bank notes. These were marked \$1,000, \$2,000 and so on. These figures indicated what some of the packages were listed at, but practically they were worth no more than the paper they contained; their contents consisting of settlements with agents receipts for moneys, legal papers, etc., which can all be duplicated after a time.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Alexander McDonald of Lynchburg, Va., as minister to Persia.

**SILVER MEN FIRM.**

A Compromise Seemingly the Only Hope for a Solution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The disappearance of panicky conditions throughout the country, coupled with what is now understood to be the firm purpose of the administration not to accept any compromise on the silver purchase repeal question, has nerved the ultra silver men in the senate to fight indefinitely rather than yield without conditions. Had the flurry continued the pressure of public opinion, so it is reasoned, would have been too great for them to withstand, but now, with a pleasant "You see the Sherman law was not responsible," they are getting in trim for a fight to the death.

As the case stands the senate appears to be 1,000 miles away from a vote; the repeal men are in a clear majority; the silver men will not be able to hold their anti-repeal strength to filibustering purposes, but it seems that there will then remain enough of them to frustrate any attempt to get a vote on a measure carrying no recognition of silver. All that could move them would be the pressure of the public sentiment. That they profess to fear no longer now that the tide of prosperity has set in again so strongly. If they shall hold to their present purpose, which strengthens daily, the country will see the most notable legislative dead lock in its history.

The senate finance committee, at its meeting to-day discussed at some length the resolutions of Senators Stewart and Peffer, the latter referring to the failure of national banks to maintain proper reserves and cash the checks of the depositors and the former directing the secretary of the treasury to furnish information as to the possibility of a deficit. No conclusion was reached but there was shown a more favorable disposition towards the reporting of the resolution than many, including their movers, had supposed they would receive. It seems probable that the resolutions may later be favorably reported in some form. The committee also considered Mr. Morgan's bill repealing the law providing for the redemption of subsidiary coin, the purpose of the bill being to keep the Colombian coins in circulation, but also postponed action upon this measure.

**The Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In the senate this morning Mr. Stewart's resolution providing for a senatorial committee of five to ascertain whether any senator was interested as stockholder or otherwise in any national bank by unanimous consent went over until to-morrow, and on motion of Mr. Voorhees the repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Mitchell of Oregon was recognized and proceeded to address the senate against the bill.

**Arrested for Train Robbery.**

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 13.—Joe Reynolds, formerly a secret service agent of the Frisco, was arrested here to-day on a warrant charging him with complicity in the murder and robbery at Mound Valley. He was working as an extra policeman when arrested. It is said Reynolds left here Saturday night and without doubt murdered the express messenger.

**Hynes Appeared Before Sattoli.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Father A. M. J. Hynes of Pierce City, Mo., appeared before Monsignor Sattoli yesterday and presented his side of the case long pending between him and Bishop J. J. Hogan of the Kansas City diocese. Father Hynes says he was very much pleased with the cordial reception given him by Monsignor Sattoli.

**The St. Charles Hotel at the foot of O Street is the most popular farmer's house in Lincoln. Only \$1.00 a day.**

**REGISTRATION SLOW.**

No Decrease in the Line of Home-Seekers.

**THE FORCE OF CLERKS INCREASED.**

Serious Sickness Caused by the Dust and Heat—Praying for Rain—Danger of Prairie Fires.

**The Willow Springs Boom.**

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 13.—The result of the first day's registration of Cherokee strip home seekers was 2,704 certificates issued in ten hours. When time was called at night there was seemingly no diminution of the line and enough remained on the ground to give the present force enough hard work for four days. The force was increased during the day by two clerks and a land office clerk was dispatched on the evening train to Wichita for more clerks.

A feature of the registration is the large number of women who stood in line all through the mists of the night and heat of the day. It will be ruinous to many of the men's constitutions, but the women seem to have stood it first rate.

When night fell on the first day the long line of dusty, thirsty, tired men sank wearily in the dust to pass another miserable night. Then another industry came into existence. Boys had gathered from hedges along the road and in the fields with their arms full of branches and corn stalks which they sold to the boomers and soon all along the line small campfires gleamed and twinkled in the darkness. The boomers sang songs and called to one another in the night. Occasionally a man would start the cry: "Hoko Smith," with a long drawn, mournful intonation which would be taken up and flow along the line with as many different inflections as the human voice is capable of.

Many men have been made seriously sick through the exposure to the sun and dust. The physicians say that the dust is causing more sickness than the heat. Such dry weather as is now experienced in this part of the country was never known. Everything is like tinder. Everyone is praying for rain.

If rain does not come soon, a great danger will confront the home seekers when they at last get on the promised land. The prairie is so dry that the least spark will start prairie fires which will soon spread and may cost the loss of much property and many lives.

If the drought continues the horses will commence to suffer for water and when the run is made many of them will soon drop from exhaustion and have to be shot and left.

The crowds of people arriving are increasing instead of diminishing. In spite of the thousands at the booths the streets are jammed and it is estimated that at least 4,000 people are added to the floating population.

The townsfolk excitement in no wise abates. There is a line in front of the Willow Springs town office a block long. The place will start with a population of at least 10,000 people Saturday. The location of the town at the only spring of water in the whole strip and the fact that so many business enterprises have made arrangement to start up at once there is attracting the crowds.

The troops are unable to control the sooner movement and many say that registration will only aid the sooner. It is openly said that the soldiers are in sympathy with the sooner and while they will eject any that they may come across they will not hunt for them. An organization is being formed by the boomers who are employing men who have exhausted their rights to take public land, to go in and mix with the sooner and secure evidence against them by being able to identify them if they attempt to file.

**Caught a Bad Man From Kansas.**

KINGFISHER, Ok., Sept. 13.—Deputy United States Marshal Bartlett of El Reno, has come in with a bad man from Kansas, whom he hunted down and arrested in the Glass mountains, in the northwestern part of the Cherokee strip. The fellow's name is Perry Paeklett, and he is wanted in Sumner county for attempted murder, criminal assault and several charges of horse stealing.

**Drought in Central Missouri.**

SEDALE, Mo., Sept. 13.—Central Missouri is suffering from the long continued drought. The very late corn is a failure, and the ground is so "bone" dry that plowing is impossible. Flat creek and other streams in this vicinity are lower than they have been for years, and in some instances farmers are hauling water to stock.

**THOUSANDS ABOUT ORLANDO.**

Registration Proceeding Slowly—Ferry the Point for Most Men.

ORLANDO, Ok., Sept. 13.—The crowd at Arkansas City is the largest of them all but it is hourly augmented in such great numbers that many are leaving and crossing over by train to this place from which point there will be a better chance of securing claims.

Orlando is about the nearest point to the Perry land office, where all agree the big town will be built. On this account there are more horsemen gathered here than at any other point and the chief struggle will be for town lots at Perry or for quarter sections in close proximity to the town-site. From here also the "strippers" will spread east and west along the border, especially east near Stillwater where a rush will be made for the rich lands south of the reservation of the Otoes and Missourians and still farther east for the equally good lands south and west of the Arkansas river.

The registration is progressing at the rate of six a minute. It is estimated that there were 15,000 persons in line or waiting yesterday morning. This is probably an exaggeration, but no matter what the number may be it is increasing faster than the clerks employed in booths can reduce it and unless they begin to gain soon they will be compelled to work through the nights and even then doubts are expressed as to their ability to give certificates to all applicants before the hour of the opening Saturday.

Twenty-eight hundred were registered yesterday. But it scarcely made an impression on the crowd, the line being longer at night than when the booths opened and thousands were in camp on the adjacent prairie. The clerks worked ten hours, but quit promptly at 6 o'clock. The crowd then settled down to wait the night on the ground. Men, women and children, negroes and Indians were packed in a common mass. The women tried to keep awake, but tired nature finally asserted itself and they stretched themselves upon the ground and slept, but they held their positions in the line throughout the night. Soldiers were present but made no attempt to preserve order.

At 6 o'clock this morning the crowd organized a set of committees and gave the people in line numbers, counting them off in blocks of six with a captain for each block. The numbers preserve the places in the line and five on every block are permitted to leave their places temporarily. This prevents sooner and at the same time gives the people an opportunity to obtain food and refreshments. The scheme is a boon to the women.

There is a rumor here, said to have originated with Agent Swineford, that the interior department, in order to make an even race as nearly as possible for all, will place soldiers along the border with orders to make everybody ride at not to exceed a mild canter. The report pleased the majority of the crowd, but the Texans, cowboys and other swift riders are protesting.

**Crowding Through Guthrie.**

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 13.—Trains of wagons a mile in length and in squads of forty and fifty are passing through here to-day bound for the strip and hundreds are coming in on every train. Inspector Swineford states that all arrangements for the opening are now completed and there will be no hitch anywhere.

The scarcity of water is causing much suffering everywhere. Near Stillwater several children have died from exposure and for want of proper care. Harry A. Pract of New York city died here last night from exposure while camping on the line.

**Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo will represent Secretary Herbert at the ceremonies incident to the acceptance of the carved Santa Maria by the United States government at Chicago.**

**For the present, at least, the trouble growing out of the seizure of 2,000 sheep by Mexican customs officials on what is claimed to be Texan soil, has been brought to an end by orders for the surrender of the Mexican officials.**

**The report sent out from New York that Charles Robinson of that city had been slated for the place made vacant by the resignation of Assistant Secretary of State Quincy, is not credited here. Secretary Gresham declared that he knew nothing of it.**

**To discourage vagrancy and to drive away an anticipated winter swarm of tramps, also to prevent pestilence among prisoners in a crowded city jail, the common council of Tacoma, Wash., has enacted an ordinance requiring shower baths in the jail twice a day.**

**Henry Garman, a prominent farmer who lives near Fulton, Mo., took the train from Fulton to Haverhill, Pa., on August 3, to visit relatives in that place has not been heard from since. It is feared that he has met with foul play. Mr. Garman is about 67 years of age.**