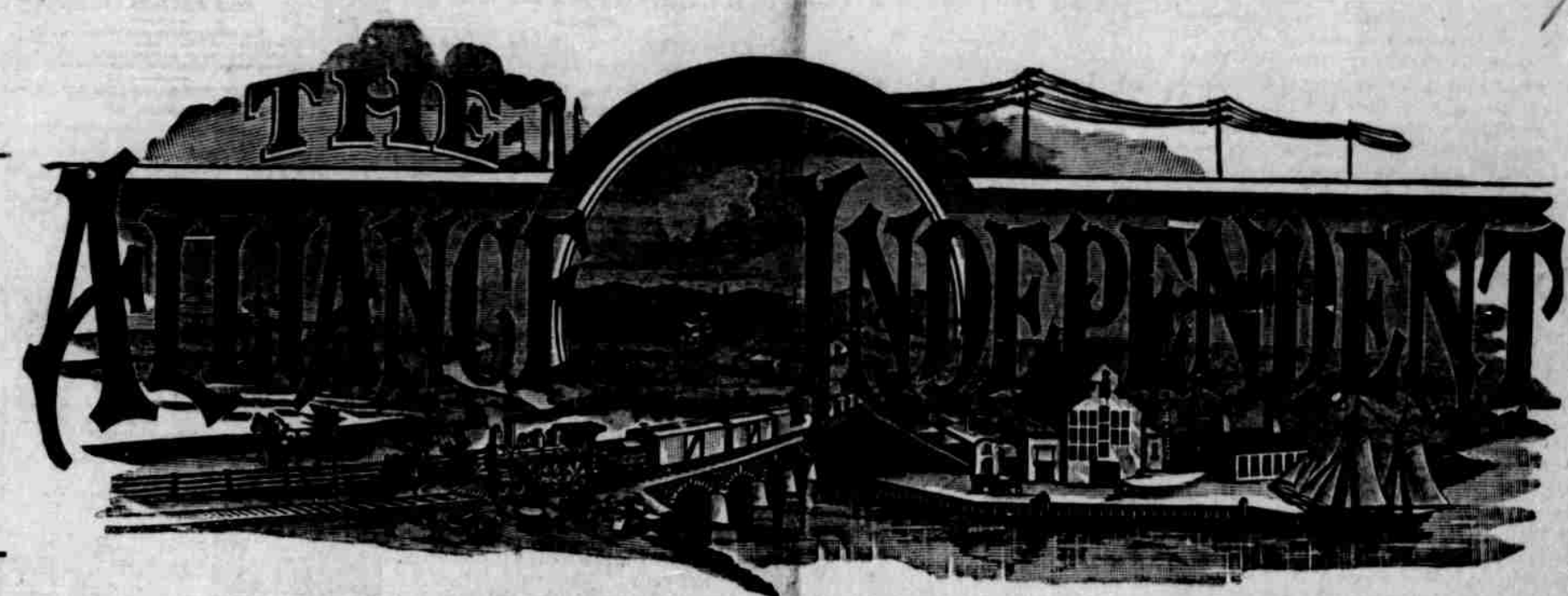


The Alliance-Independent
Advocates
The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; in other words, the restoration of silver to the place it held in our currency from 1792 to 1873.
That the Sherman law should not be repealed unless a law more favorable to silver is substituted for it.



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 in Nebraska as the circulation of all the "farm journals" combined.
Give THE ALLIANCE-DEPENDENT a trial if you want good results.

Every Lover of the People's Cause!

A VOLUNTEER WORKERS' CORPS.
DEAR READER:—We are working for you and yours. And that our work may be made effective to the utmost will you not help us in our efforts to reach and educate the people? We have no means at command to send a canvasser to your neighborhood, and if we had, no stranger could do as successful work as one who knows the people. We must depend on voluntary help to advertise and introduce our paper, and we appeal to you for the cause' sake, to help us reach as many as possible in the circle of your acquaintance. It need not be an expense to you. It need not take much of your time. And by telling the truth about the Populist state paper and handing copies to your friends you can easily induce them to subscribe. Is not this your part, your propoganda work? That we may know our helpers and communicate with them we ask that you sign and return the appended pledge, to do simply what you can for THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT in the way of getting subscribers.
ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Knowing that in the great impending conflict with the money power we must have votes to win; and that to gain votes we must get the people to read the truth; and that this cannot be done unless those now aroused bring one or more of our papers to the hands and attention of their neighbors; I, therefore, freely and gladly promise to do MY SHARE, and will exert myself to secure at least five new subscribers for THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT within the next ten days, sending in subscriptions as I am able to get them at club rates.
Dated.....189..
Name.....
Town.....
State.....

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Annual Statement—A Decrease in Receipts of Cattle and Hogs.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Secretary George T. Williams of the Union Stock Yards Transit company has completed his work on the company's annual statement, and it is a document of considerable importance. It shows that the receipts of cattle were 3,133,405, a decrease of 438,000; hogs, 6,957,278, a decrease of 77,000; calves, 210,557, increase 31,000; sheep, 3,031,174, increase 900,000; horses, 82,493, decrease 3,000. Shipments give cattle at 800,183, decrease 131; calves, 13,833, decrease 8,000; hogs, 2,149,410, decrease, 500,000; sheep, 443,865, decrease 1,000; horses, 70,011, decrease 4,000.
The valuation of stock of 1893 fell below that of last year, reaching only \$249,542,375, while in the twenty-eight years, or since 1866, it reached the enormous sum of \$3,950,795,105. In 1893 the valuation of the stock handled was \$253,836,502.

Idaho's Production of Metals.

BOISE, ID., Jan. 1.—Statistics compiled by the Boise City National bank show the value of the three principal metals produced in Idaho during 1893, as follows: Gold, \$1,645,000; silver, \$1,502,000; lead, \$775,000. Total, \$3,922,000. This shows a total decrease of over \$3,000,000 as compared with last year.

New Paper in Pueblo, Col.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 1.—The Pueblo Daily Journal published its first issue this afternoon. It will appear as an afternoon paper until about March 1, and is a Sunday morning addition with full report. After March 1 it will come out both morning and evening.

J. M. Lacy Very Ill.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Jan. 1.—It is authoritatively reported that J. M. Lacy, late secretary and treasurer of the United Mine workers of Kansas and Missouri, is lying at the point of death at his home in Minden, his physician ascribing his malady to alcoholic poisoning.

Utah's Mineral Product.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 1.—Wells-Fargo & Co.'s statement of the mineral product of Utah for the year 1893 shows the export value is \$7,926,601. Computing gold and silver at mint value and other metals at their value at the seaboard would increase the value of the product to \$12,832,074.

Cutting Prices on Illuminating Oil.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 1.—The Continental oil company, the Standard's Western adjunct, on account of competition, has cut the wholesale price of illuminating oil from eleven to seven cents per gallon, and the retail price is ten cents. The Florence oil and refining company met the cut.

A Spectator Julia Dead.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 1.—J. E. Bennett, presiding judge of the supreme court of South Dakota, died very suddenly of heart failure in this city yesterday evening. He had been judge since the beginning of statehood, and last November was elected for another term.

A Speculator Killed Himself.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—Stephen A. S. James, a speculator in cattle and hogs at the stock yards, called on his estranged wife Saturday night. She decided to see him and he shot himself through the head in the hallway, doing in a few moments.

Newspaper Man Married.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Jan. 1.—Mr. Charles D. Middleton, business manager and one of the proprietors of the Daily and Weekly Star, was married at noon yesterday to Miss Lillian Harrioun of this city.

KILLED HIS BRIDE.

Professor Shortlidge, a Well-known Educator a Maniac from Grip.
MEDIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—Swithin C. Shortlidge, principal of the famous Media academy for boys, while out promenading yesterday with his wife, who was a bride of only a month, shot and instantly killed her.
For three weeks Professor Shortlidge has been confined to his home with the grip. His wife was a faithful, untiring nurse, but he did not seem to improve rapidly. Yesterday morning he took a walk, with his wife on his arm, in the direct on of East Media, passing people without his usual sign of recognition.
A few minutes later, while passing through some woodland on Jefferson street, those who were in that neighborhood were startled by hearing six shots, and, looking, saw what seemed to be a scuffle on the street. Among those who heard and saw this was Chief of Police McNiff, who ran to the spot, where he found Mrs. Shortlidge dead and the frazzled man clinging to her and calling for her to come back to him.
A six-shooting, 32-caliber revolver was lying empty by the side of the dying woman when the bystanders approached. Professor Shortlidge attempted to drive them off, and threw himself on the body of his wife, now rapidly being chilled in death.
The chief of police arrested and took him to the lockup. Here it was found he was not fully dressed, being still in his night shirt.
Professor Shortlidge is a member of an old Quaker family. He graduated from Harvard university with honors, and was the leading member of his class in physical exercises.

COLORADO STILL IN IT.

Report of Her Condition by the Business Men's Convention.
DENVER, Col., Jan. 2.—The business men of the state, assembled in convention recently, appointed a committee to prepare a statement of the condition, resources and future prospects of the state. The committee, as follows: In consequence of the increased purchasing power of gold, the annual Colorado gold product shows a remarkable increase, as follows: 1889, \$3,636,217; 1890, \$4,016,239; 1891, \$4,767,880; 1892, \$5,539,021. The gold output of Colorado for 1893 is estimated at \$8,300,000.
The Colorado output of coal and coke for 1893 has not fallen far short of that of 1892, which was 3,771,000 tons of coal and 355,000 tons of coke. Over 1,000,000 tons of Colorado coal was shipped to Kansas, Nebraska and Texas.
The petroleum output of one oil field in Colorado for 1893 was 2,000 barrels per day, entirely supplying Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and New Mexico.

DEMAND LOWER RENTS.

MILL Men at Carnegie's Works Working to Secure a Reduction.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—The mill men at the Carnegie works, Beaver Falls, have inaugurated a movement which will probably be joined by all the wage earners in that vicinity to secure a general reduction of rents. The men who have recently been reduced in wages insist that it is impossible to continue paying high rates on low wages and that the cut on rents must correspond with the cut in their earnings. On the same lines an effort will be made to secure something in the shape of concessions in prices from the leading mercantile establishments, including butchers, bakers, grocers, etc. A similar movement has been started among the business men and workmen at McKeesport, and during the week a demand will be made on all landlords for reduced rents.

Killed by His Divorced Wife.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—For two years Daniel Healy has been a divorced man. Yesterday he called on his former wife to wish her a happy New Year. She ordered him from the house and he refused to go. Then Mrs. Healy took the lid off the stove and tried to smother Healy out. He stood it better than she, however, and Mrs. Healy was compelled to leave. She sent Thomas Seelye to eject Healy and Seelye was knocked aside with a poker. Healy then left the house. When he returned and demanded admittance Mrs. Healy fired at him with a revolver. The bullet struck Healy in the groin, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

An Engagement From St. Louis.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—A sensation was developed here last night when it was learned that two well-known St. Louisians had eloped, Mr. Gus V. R. Meekin having abandoned his wife and taken with him in his flight the wife and two children of Martin L. Becker, general freight claim agent of the Washburn railway. Meekin has been prominent in business and politics in this city for years. Becker has pursued his wife to secure the return of his children. The elopers have been located in New York city.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

IT WAS A VERY GORGEOUS AFFAIR.

Mrs. Cleveland Had a Smile and a Warm Handshake for All—A Mild-Mannered Female Crank Interrupted the Reception for a Minute or Two, but Was Quietly Hosted Away.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—New Year's opened bright and clear with more crispness in the air than during all of the holiday week. The day was more generally observed here than in most cities, and while the custom of keeping open house is falling into desuetude with the more fashionable set, official society observes the custom and in many homes parties were made up to receive all callers. These receptions, however, did not begin till after noon.
The event of the morning and the early afternoon was the presidential reception at the white house. The executive mansion had been made especially attractive for the occasion. The floral decorations were tasteful, but not elaborate. Festoons of smilax were everywhere in elaborate profusion, from the friezes of the walls, from gas and electric light fixtures and in the window embrasures. In the state dining room potted palms were placed. In the red room a row of Chinese primroses stood on the mantel piece, backed by green plants. Palms were clustered before the fire place and in the corners of the room.
The blue room in which the president and receiving party stood showed the brightest flower effects. The daylight was wholly shut out of this room and the great chandelier, with its glittering crystal pendants, was all ablaze. Before the window to the southward were grouped palms and plants, the gorgeous scarlet leaves of the Christmas plant being the conspicuous feature. On the west mantel-piece were Chinese primroses again. The shelf on this side of the room was a bank of bright flowers—roses, lilacs, carnations, tulips, and white hyacinths. The east room decorations were confined to greens, with a few Chinese primroses peeping from recesses here and there.
The arrangements for the reception were interrupted about 10 o'clock, when a mild-mannered woman, evidently of unbalanced mind, arrived with the announcement that she was there to take possession. She was politely shown through the lower floors of the building by Captain Dexter, the chief usher, and then quietly escorted away by a policeman.
Promptly at 11 o'clock the Marine band stationed in the other corridor of the mansion struck up "Hail to the Chief," which was the signal for the beginning of the receptions. In another moment the presidential party appeared at the middle landing leading from the private quarters above to the reception rooms below. First came Colonel Wilson and Captain Pitcher, U. S. A., in full uniform. Then followed President Cleveland with Mrs. Cleveland at his arm.
The president wore his conventional garb of black, with Prince Albert coat. There was a boutonniere in his lapel.
Mrs. Cleveland smiled and bowed to those in double rows which lined the hallways leading to the reception. It was the first public appearance since the birth of little Esther and necks were craned to catch a glimpse of her. Her hair was brushed up and back in the simple manner of her early pictures. Her high-necked gown was almost entirely free from jewels and the jeweled comb in her hair was the only noticeable ornament to her attire.
Following the presidential couple came Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lambert, the Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Russell, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Miss Smith and Secretary and Mrs. Morton.
MRS. CLEVELAND'S WARM WELCOME.
Once inside the receiving room, Mrs. Cleveland quickly drew off her long gloves in order to continue a custom in which she is almost alone, of giving her New Year's greeting with bare hands. She leaned her left arm on the back of a divan and with the right received guests.
Mrs. Cleveland was first at the door through which the callers came. He greeted the hand of each one, smiling and giving a "Happy New Year's" and then dexterously moving the caller on to Mrs. Cleveland and the line of admiring ladies who extended across the big room to the exit door on the

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—There is quite serious trouble ahead in regard to the title to our recently acquired Indian lands—an empire themselves in extent. The development of the difficulty has been gradual, but the gravity of the matter is not fully appreciated, and it is quite probable that the question may come up for action immediately on the reassembling of congress. In fact, just before congress dispersed for the Christmas holidays Senator Kyle of South Dakota, December 31, introduced a resolution in the senate which brought out the essential facts of the difficulty.
Mr. Kyle's preamble recited that by article 12 of the treaty between the United States and the Sioux Indians it was provided that "no treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force against the said Indians unless exercised, executed and signed by three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupied or interested in the same," and further that "the two acts of Congress, both dated March 3, 1889, entitled 'acts to divide a portion of the Sioux nations of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to assist the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes, and the appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1889, show upon their face that they were signed by a number of adult Indians of the whole blood, less in number than the three-fourths as provided in the said treaty, and that in order to obtain the necessary three-fourths aforesaid divers mixed bloods were solicited, and were permitted to, and did sign, such treaty made by the commission on the part of the United States, acting under such acts of congress dated as aforesaid, March 3, 1889, and, whereas, the secretary of the interior of the United States has decided, as it is claimed, that divers of the mixed bloods who signed as aforesaid, such treaty made with said commission, are not Indians in contemplation of law, and that they and their families are not entitled to any rights or privileges whatever in the lands or the secretary of the interior is directed to transmit to the senate forthwith copies of all orders, opinions and directions that he has given in respect to the said mixed-bloods, together with copies of all reports, etc., pertaining thereto."
All these legal difficulties have been brought to the front by the recent decision of the interior department in what is known as the "Black Tomahawk" case, that the status of a child born of an Indian woman and a white father follows the condition of the father. This decision, though involving no new principle of law, has been suspended because of its far-reaching effects. Carried out to its logical conclusion, it would invalidate pretty well all our Indian treaties. Over 10,000,000 acres were acquired under our treaty agreements with the Sioux alone, and a large proportion of the signatures to that agreement were half breeds who, according to the "Black Tomahawk" decision, are now not to be "adult male Indians occupying or interested" in the same.
The same condition of facts will apply to the agreements entered into with Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in Oklahoma, ceding about 3,000,000 acres of land. It is quite likely that other agreements of former years, and some others of recent date will be affected by the ruling, and thereby the titles of settlers who have taken up homes on this land will be impaired.
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It is also charged that although the state is now paying over \$42,000 a year interest on outstanding warrants, it is not getting a penny of interest on nearly \$1,000,000 which the state treasurer has placed on deposit in the banks. This means that the state is paying out \$40,000 a year interest when its warrants could have been redeemed and the state is losing from \$5,000 to \$30,000 a year in interest on funds which responsible banks were ready to give the very best of bonds under the act of 1891.
The tangle in the state treasury is held to indicate that there is something wrong in the methods of accounting, and the enormous value of outstanding warrants indicates the most reckless financiering. According to Auditor Moore the state debt now exceeds \$1,000,000 when it is limited by the constitution to \$300,000 and the debt is still increasing at the rate of \$15,000 a month.

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