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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.

SENATOR W. V. ALLEN.

Victory Rests on the Banner of the People's Party. Their Triumph Complete.

THEY STOOD UP FOR NEBRASKA.

Fifty-four Independents Staunch and True, And with Them Stood Sixteen Democrats. There's Glory Enough For All.

AMEN! LET ALL THE PEOPLE SAY AMEN!

The Last Week of the Contest. How the Battle was Fought And Won. Desperate Efforts of Republicans to Save "The Leaking Ship." They Try to Non-nate a Gold-bug Democrat. Paddock The Fortora Hope.

Victory at Last

"There is a time to rejoice," said wise old Solomon. If that time hasn't come to the independents of Nebraska, it never will.
That insolent and powerful enemy, that has in every previous battle triumphed over them and driven them back bruised and beaten, now lies bruised and beaten on the field, with scarce enough energy or courage left to raise their heads and inquire: "Where are we at?"
The independents have chosen a grand man to cross swords with the millions of Wall street in the "American House of Lords."
They have chosen a man who will easily come the leader of the small though valiant band of populists in congress. They have accomplished much more than this: They vindicated their honor and integrity as a party in this state. They have given a death blow to the republican party in Nebraska. They have made it possible to wrest the state from the rule of the corporations in two years from now.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

When Tuesday noon arrived, the jam of excited visitors at the capitol exceeded any thing known for years. People of all parties seemed to have smelled the battle from afar and come to witness the final onset. Every member, except the sick senator from Omaha, was in his seat. When the roll call began deep silence reigned. A mused off with a vote for Allen. When Babcock's name was reached, "Allen" was his response. Then the first cheer broke forth. All was quiet again till Mattes voted for Allen. Then louder cheer. Still louder were the cheers as North, Sinclair and Withnell fell into line. "Allen" rang out clear and strong from every independent. The republicans all voted for Paddock save two; Ricketts of Omaha voted for Crouse, and Kynner for Paul Vandervoort. When the roll-call closed, the independents in the gallery and lobby could hardly be restrained till the result should be announced. Senator Tefft (rep.) moved a call of the house, but the motion called forth such a storm of indignant protests, that he withdrew it. Then Majors read the significant result:
"Allen 70 votes.
Paddock 59 votes.
Crouse 1; Vandervoort 1. I therefore declare W. V. Allen your senator-elect."

On followed such a cheering as was never heard in that hall before. In the midst of it Senator Everett (rep.) moved to adjourn. This was received with hisses. Urged by several members of his own party, he withdrew it. Then a committee was appointed to notify Allen of his election and bring him before the convention. He was greeted with great applause. He thanked the convention in a few very appropriate words that left an excellent impression. Then the convention adjourned, and the independents and democrats enjoyed a season of hand-

shaking and mutual congratulations.
In the evening a ratification meeting was held in Representatives' Hall. Senator-elect Allen spoke first. He was followed by W. L. Greene, Capt. Trevellick, Judge Broady, Representatives Casper and Porter, J. M. Devine, Prof. Jones, Chancellor Canfield and others. W. B. Howard rendered some fine humorous songs.
THE LAST WEEK'S FIGHT.
The senatorial contest was scarcely worthy of being called a contest until within the last week of its duration. From the time the independents met in caucus January 31 and nominated W. L. Green, the fight was on in earnest. For a time the outlook appeared gloomy for the independents. This was because of divisions and dissensions in their own ranks. These differences grew out of facts and circumstances that it would be tedious to discuss at length now, but they were briefly as follows:
On the night of Greene's nomination seven or eight independents quietly withdrew from the caucus. It is only fair to Greene, as well as themselves, to say that they did not withdraw as a protest against his nomination; for they withdrew before anybody knew he was to be the choice of the caucus. They withdrew because they thought the independents were cultivating too intimate relations with the democrats. The caucus had appointed a committee to meet and confer with a like committee from the democratic caucus. These ultra-independents never waited to hear the result. This committee, as a matter of fact, did nothing and reported nothing. No names were submitted on either side. Greene was chosen a straight independent candidate, by the two-third rule over all other candidates before the caucus.
Meanwhile these members-afraid-of-the-democrats had gone out and held a little caucus among themselves and decided to vote for Allen Root for whom they felt sure no democrat would ever vote.
As a result the next day the independents presented a broken front to the enemy. Greene only got forty-five independent votes while seven went to Root, one to Powers and one to Allen. At the same time eight democrats voted for Greene.
This put matters in a very bad shape. It was not by any means an "era of good feeling." It was rather a season of "bad blood." Most of the independents engaged in an earnest effort to win back the bolters. There was much bitter feeling against them because it appeared that they alone had stood in the way of Greene's election. They defended themselves by objecting to the candidate and talking about their deep laid convictions, etc.
On Thursday the efforts to secure unity bore some fruit. All the independents voted for Greene except Dale, Dysart and Stewart of the senate, and Stevens and Kruse of the house, making his total vote fifty six. These five

stood out stubbornly. With all due regard for their "convictions," it appears to a great many unprejudiced people that these men were actuated very largely by contrariness. Their heads were set against any man who could draw democratic votes, for the simple reason that he could draw them. And they would not give up so long as they could resist the pressure, or frame a plausible excuse against the candidate.
The vote of the independents remained substantially unchanged on Friday, except that the refractory members voted three for Ragan, two for Root and one for Allen. Greene's vote fell to fifty-one as several democrats withdrew their support.
Now let us look at the republican side of the conflict. The republican caucus met on Wednesday night and on the eighteenth secret ballot nominated

JOHN M. THURSTON
by the two-thirds rule. In doing this they played squarely into the hands of the independents. They named a man for whom no independent could or would vote, also a man who has spent his best years in abusing democrats. If Paddock or some new man had been put up, the result possibly might have been different.

On Thursday Thurston got sixty-one votes, and Friday and Saturday the same. Despite his popularity, despite the power and money of the corporations, despite the backing of every corrupt and corrupting influence that could be mustered, Thurston could not gain a vote.

Up to 7 o'clock Friday evening doubt and dissension reigned in the ranks of the independents. Hope was wavering. Indignation against the few men who had set themselves up as better and wiser than their party was deep, and bitter expressions of it were not wanting. The darkest hour of the contest had arrived. The republicans were united, confident and boastful. The independents were divided, discouraged and angry.

What the independents needed in that hour was a leader, broad-minded, true-hearted, and great-souled, a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness. And such a leader was forth-coming. Though deeply wounded by the cruel stabs of men in the ranks of his own party, by the slanders and abuse of men who have given a few days to the service of the cause to which he has devoted the best years of his life, throwing personal ambition to the winds, and sacrificing his fondest hopes on the altar of his party's success, W. L. Greene proved himself the man for the occasion, the hero of the hour.

Shortly after 7 o'clock he came down the stairway into the office of the Lindell accompanied by a number of friends. The office was crowded. Nearly all the independent members were present, and the rest of the throng consisted mainly of loyal independents drawn thither by the excitement of the contest. No one knew what was coming. Porter called for silence and announced that Greene had something to say. At once all were silent with eager attention. Greene mounted a chair and spoke substantially as follows:

GREENE'S SPEECH.
"Gentlemen of the legislature of Nebraska, I desire to speak a few words to you, and what I say will come from a heart which beats in full sympathy with the principles of the independent party. In my early manhood I became deeply involved in the idea that the government had unwarrantably surrendered one of its chief functions, that of issuing money, to private corporations. I am fully convinced that no great prosperity will come to our people until we retake from corporations that power, and the government shall again assume control of the issue, value and volume of our currency as a speedy means of relief.
"I am, as I have always been, in favor of the free coinage of silver upon the ratio of 16 to 1. In short, I am in perfect harmony with the St. Louis and Omaha platforms, and will still fight for the triumph of the principles therein enunciated until victory and happiness shall perch upon our banner.
I came to Lincoln at the beginning of the legislature for a two-fold purpose:
First, I wanted to do what little I could to aid the members in framing such laws as would bring relief to our people and redeem the pledges which we made in our platform and on the stump. I want to stand up for Nebraska, but I do not mean by that to hang

a mantle over the face of our people so they shall only stand up for the corporations, but I mean all its imports.
I see on every hand an unequal battle waged between the producers and the great monopolies; between the bread winners and the great financial operators of the country; the poor man toils in sweat and tears and lies down at night in a home of poverty; his children as dear to him as mine are to me, grow up without the advantage of an education, hompered on every hand because of the narrow limit of their experience, to enter upon the treadmill of toil from which father and mother fell, to take the same weary round of unprofitable toil.
I want to stand up for these people; I want to stand up for mother, fathers children and homes; I want to aid in breaking the shackles of industrial slavery from their wounded limbs; I want to pluck up the thousand brambles from their pathway; I want to plant a few roses and make a carpet of grass for their feet; I want to make a pillow on which mother can lay her head and rest in her declining years; I want to open the window and let in the autumn breeze and let in a little sunshine to make cheerful the homes of the poor. To accomplish this we must use the legislative force of the state and action, and to this end I want to labor. We must take home to our people some modicum of relief in the way of railroad legislation. I repeat it we must.
And the second reason that brought me here was possibly to become a candidate for the United States senate, and I have become such. I have spent no money to accomplish this nomination, for I had none to spend. My fight has been fair and honorable; I have introduced no candidate, and although I return to wife and children without success, I go back with my manhood and my honor, and to them and to me these are worth more than a seat in the United States senate. The favor which you have conferred is one which I will not forget. To come within ten votes of an election to an office, second only to the presidency of the United States, is no mean compliment, and you have the grateful tribute of an earnest heart for it. This has been achieved in spite of the most villainous fight, perhaps, ever made on any man in the state. I have encountered the lobby of both railroads, and a few men who claim to be independent. I refer to no members of the legislature, but to certain villains who, under the guise of independents, are acting as the hired emissaries of the republican party; men whose characters are so unacceptably emirched that satan will ultimately vacate his throne to give them place.
Now, I will say that no man can hide behind me as a pretext to stab the independent cause. I have no ambition higher than my devotion to principle. I may go down, but no act of mine shall stand in the pathway to victory. I want you to go from here to the state house to-night and agree upon a man and elect him to-morrow, and I now pledge every friend of mine to stand by the caucus nomination. I do this because my friends are true to me; they are also true independents. They are not men who will set up their judgment against the aggregated wisdom of a two-thirds majority. They love principle. They believe in the principles which we teach and will stand by them. There is no man who has stood by me in this fight who can be purchased with money or led astray by flattery, and therefore I can pledge them to the man whom you will choose.
"Gentlemen, I will never sulk in my tent. You will find me in the future as in the past, in the front of the battle. In conclusion, let me urge you to get together and elect a man to-morrow—we must win. Do this: give us some good legislation. Let it not be said again that you can be bought, and in two years we will not need to go courting with any other party to elect a senator. Again I thank you and promise to see you again as the days go by. Be true; be men."

Another caucus.
As soon as the meeting at the Lindell closed, the independent members started for the state house to hold a caucus. Every member was present but three who were unavoidably detained. Beal of Custer was made chairman, and Rhodes of Valley secretary. A motion was made and adopted that the following names be not included in the list of candidates to be voted

for: W. L. Green, Judge Neville, J. H. Powers, J. W. Edgerton, and Paul Vandervoort. The reason for this action was that these gentlemen had requested it in the interest of harmony. The informal ballot resulted as follows:
Judge W. V. Allen, 24; Prof. W. A. Jones, 11; R. A. McCarty, 2; McKeighan, 2; John M. Ragan, 1; Beach; J. Hinman, 4; Judge W. L. Stark, 2; Rev. J. M. Snyder, 1; C. D. Shrader, 2; Walsh, 1. Total, 51. One not voting.
First formal ballot: Allen, 24; Jones 19; Hinman, 3; Ragan, 1; McCarty, 1; Stark, 1; McKeighan, 1; Shrader, 1. Total, 51.
Second ballot—Allen, 28; Jones, 23; Stark, 1. Total, 51.
Third ballot—Allen, 30; Jones, 20.
Fourth ballot—Allen, 33; Jones, 18.
Fifth ballot—Allen, 48; Jones, 3.
The sixth ballot was taken by fifty-one men rising to their feet and voting as one man for Judge Allen.

Out of the caucus came fifty-one united determined men. They marched to the Lindell hotel and there a sort of ratification meeting was improvised. Judge Allen was called in. He thanked the independents most sincerely, and assured them he had never sought the honor. He paid a high tribute to W. L. Greene whose loyal devotion to the cause had done so much to unify the independent forces. He promised to do all in his power to serve the people if he should be elected. Then Trevellick, Green, Casper, and President Powers made short speeches and the members dispersed feeling that they had done the best day's work of the session.

ON SATURDAY.

The excitement over the senatorial contest rose to a higher point than ever. Both republicans and independents were solidly in line for their chosen candidates, and there was a general impression that the democrats would end the contest by giving Allen enough votes to elect him. This the independents hoped and the republicans feared.

Judge Allen's strength as a candidate was apparent. His magnificent appearance, and his clean record impressed everybody favorably. Everybody who knew him had a good word to say of him.
When the noon hour arrived, the gallery, and the lobby were filled with an eager crowd of spectators. Every member except Senator Clarke of Omaha who is sick, was in his seat. The roll began with Ames, a democrat from Omaha and his reply was clear and strong: "Judge W. V. Allen." Every other democrat followed suit except Babcock, Mattes and North of the senate, and Sinclair and Withnell of the house. If any one of these had voted for Allen he would have been elected. The vote stood Allen 65, Boyd 3, Thurston 61, Morton 2. No election. Immediately a republican moved to adjourn and the motion was carried by a vote of 66 to 65.
The republicans were at sea. They seemed to realize that they had gained nothing but delay, a little time, but of what use was time? What could they do? Saturday afternoon and Sunday passed, and still they were no nearer success than before. The favorite scheme of a majority of republicans was to vote for J. Sterling Morton. With them it was anything to beat an independent. But in the way of this scheme stood two insurmountable obstacles:
1. There was a number of decent republicans who rejected it with indignation.
2. More than half the democrats refused to vote for Morton even if the republicans should vote for him.

MONDAY.

Finally Monday came. The republican craft was still drifting helplessly and no land in sight. They had used all their wits and influence to break the independent ranks. They had imported all the monopoly democrats they could find to influence the democrats away from Allen. But all without success.
Finally they resolved to caucus. Their plan was to have both houses take a recess after meeting to give them a chance to caucus. But the independents and democrats were in their places and they failed to see the importance of taking a recess. When the republicans found this out, they rose and withdrew from the house. They were so excited that they didn't even leave one man to object to anything the independents and democrats

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HIGH LOCAL RATES.

How they Hinder Nebraska's Development as well as Rob Producers And Consumers.

STAND UP FOR NEBRASKA.

Lists of Manufacturing Industries Which Have Grown up in Spite of High Freight Rates.

Facts Worth Considering.

Two years ago, the opponents of the Newberry bill proposed in its place a measure fixing maximum rates on livestock, grain, coal and lumber in carload lots. Mr. Boyd was favorable to this measure, and mentioned it in his veto message. The same kind of a measure is being quietly talked up by friends and dupes of the corporations in the present legislature.

Such a measure might possibly be of some benefit to the state, but it is not what the people have been demanding. A Nebraska rate law will only effect rates on freight shipped from point to point in this state. It will have no effect on rates from points within to points without the state. All shipments of this kind are inter-state, and congress alone can regulate inter-state commerce.

As every one knows there is no coal produced in Nebraska. Hence all coal shipped into the state must come in as inter-state freight. The same is true of lumber. The bulk of our surplus grain is shipped to markets outside the state, and hence is inter-state freight. A large part of the live-stock shipments also come under the same category. Inasmuch as these are all great staple commodities whose values are fixed in the great markets of the country, it may well be doubted whether a Nebraska rate law would in the least affect the prices received by farmers for grain and live-stock, or the price paid by them for coal and lumber. But without going further into the question let us turn another phase to the subject which, though far more important has been far less discussed. It is that of local rates on Nebraska made articles. The extent to which manufacturing has developed in Nebraska will surprise any one who has not inquired into the matter. Enterprising capitalists have built up manufacturing establishments in all parts of the state. In fact manufacturing is rapidly becoming an important element in the development of the state.

In this connection it is important to notice the class of establishments that have been built up. In nearly all cases they are intended to supply articles for home consumption. In very many cases they work up raw material produced in the state. Hence the development of these industries is doubly important.

In order to show the extent and character of the manufacturing industries of the state, the following tables are presented. It will be well for the reader to observe how well adapted these industries are to working up the products, and supplying the wants of our people:

OMAHA INDUSTRIES.

The following is a partial list of the manufacturing industries located in the city of Omaha as reported in the Board of Trade's report for 1891.

Class.	No. of Firms	Class.	No. of Firms
Barbed wire.....	1	Sash, doors, blinds.....	9
Brick.....	29	Breweries.....	4
Carriages, wagons.....	3	White lead.....	1
Cornice.....	3	Awning, tents, etc.....	3
Crackers.....	2	Box factories.....	3
Distillers.....	2	Cigar manufacturers.....	27
Extracts, baking.....	4	Cooperage.....	3
Flour.....	1	Fence works.....	2
Founders and machine shops.....	5	Boat and shoe factory.....	1
Lined oil.....	1	Show case.....	2
Shot and Lead pipe.....	1	Yeast.....	2
Mattresses.....	3	Corn cribs.....	1
Overalls.....	3	Collars and cuffs.....	2
Soda water.....	3	Thin ware.....	2
Syrup refiners.....	1	Flouring mills.....	5
Smelting works.....	1	Lard refiners.....	1
Vinegar and pickles.....	3	Saddlery.....	1
Canning and preserves.....	4	Wall Plaster.....	1
Brooms.....	2	Feed cooker.....	1
Confectionery.....	2	Asphalt.....	1
Flour and corn mills.....	2	Plating works.....	1
Bag factory.....	1	Boilers.....	2
Chairs and furniture.....	2		

A national census bulletin lately issued gives the following facts concerning Omaha's manufacturing industries as they were in 1890:

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