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THE republicans did die hard. SENATOR PADDOCK'S SUCCESSOR IS NOT A REPUBLICAN. THE Independents stood together at the last like a band of brothers.

NEBRASKA will now be represented in the American House of Lords. HOLDEN alias Baker should now drink a bottle of his own poison and die.

ALLEN was formerly a republican. He is still an "Abe Lincoln republican." SENATOR ALLEN won the victory not by means of money, but in spite of money.

No man deserves more credit for his course in the senatorial fight than Hon. W. V. Allen. POOR old Paddock. He had to take the last kick. But it's mighty lucky he didn't get up that \$20,000 bond.

THE republicans will never elect another senator. Two years from now the populists will send to Washington a mate for Allen. REPRESENTATIVE CASPER says he never found out he was an independent till the other day. Now he should be careful not to forget it.

MCKEIGHAN, Kem and Bryan are in Washington fighting for the interests of their constituents. Paddock is in Lincoln. He is also in the soup. WHAT became of those independents the republicans said they had bought up for Thurston? The independents didn't elect any of that kind—not this year.

We will give a chromo to any independent in Nebraska (Jay Burrows excepted) who will now say that he thinks "Holden is a true independent if there is one in Nebraska." EX-REPRESENTATIVE TAYLOR of Butler says he's not very sorry that Casper defeated him. He thinks Casper has done as much toward electing Allen as any member.

SENATOR ALLEN. W. V. Allen, the people's senator, though not so widely known as many others who were competitors for the distinguished honor conferred on him, is a man of whom every independent in Nebraska may well be proud. We believe his election will give more complete and general satisfaction than the election of any other independent could have done. He is a large man in every respect. He is over six feet in height, and magnificently proportioned. He has a large and well stored brain. He is broad in his views and sympathies. He has all the elements of power and popularity as a man among men. He is able to win respect and command attention wherever he may be. Even his political enemies, while they desperately fought his election, cannot help acknowledging his worth and ability.

"Is he a straight independent?" "Is he true blue?" "Is he sound in the faith?" These are among the first questions that thousands of independents will ask. In answer we will say: "Straight as an arrow, true as steel, strong as the unbending oak, a man who firmly and fully believes in the principles of his party, and who will maintain them with all the power he possesses—that is W. V. Allen.

THE BOUNTY BOOM. The beet bounty lobbyists are here in Lincoln hard at work. They have their gall with them. They are striving with all their might to delude, and deceive members of the legislature. They are trying to make the farmers believe that 99 farmers engaged in the hard unprofitable and vulgar business of raising corn, wheat, hogs and cattle can make themselves prosperous by taxing themselves to pay a bounty to one farmer who is engaged in the highly profitable, enlightened, and cultured business of growing beets.

They are trying to make the farmers believe that they should declare their independence of this terribly despot, and unpatriotic "machine" known as the Farmers' Alliance, and vote for a bounty system that will make the state rich and prosperous in a few years. They are here to ask the farmers to vote a bounty ostensibly in the interest of farmers who never demanded a bounty and never will.

They would like to submit to these genial talkative gentlemen a bit of logic for them to consider in their quiet moments. 1. This bounty is either in the interest of the sugar manufacturers or the farmers. 2. If it is in the interest of the sugar makers, why don't these lobbyists plainly say so, and show themselves to be sensible honorable men? Why do they play the coward by hiding behind the skirts of the farmers? Why do they insult the farmers by assuming to plead their cause when they are really pleading the cause of a few grasping capitalists?

3. If this bounty is really in the interest of the farmers, why not let the farmers speak for themselves? It will be time enough to enact class legislation in the interest of the farmers when a majority of the farmers ask for it. Did the farmers of Nebraska appoint these lobbyists to come here and work for a bounty in their interest? Do the farmers pay the wages and hotel bills of these lobbyists? The farmers of Nebraska want to self-appointed representatives to plead their cause. They are amply capable of speaking for themselves, and looking after their own interests.

4. If the bounty is a good thing, why did the farmers of Hall county, where they are all well acquainted with the beauties and blessings of the beet business, send members to the legislature of '91 to fight and vote for the repeal of the bounty? Why did they send men to this legislature who will not vote for a restoration of the bounty in any form? When these lobbyists have disposed of the above questions, we have some others to submit for their distinguished consideration.

A CLOSE CALL. Hon. W. H. Dech was prestrated on last Thursday evening by an attack of heart failure. He has been subject to heart disease for twenty years, and has had many severe attacks, but he never had such a close call as on this occasion. Friends and physicians worked with him all night, and more than once gave up hope of saving his life. But early in the morning he began to grow better, and has since recovered so as to be able to get out. Somebody started the report that he had taken a dose of morphine with suicidal intent, and the report gained some currency. We believe this is absolutely false, not only from Mr. Dech's emphatic denial, but because there is no evidence to support it.

Mr. Dech's friends (and he has a host of them) are all rejoiced at his recovery and hope he may live many years to plead humanity's cause in words of eloquence.

HOLDEN ALIAS BAKER. On Sunday morning after Judge Allen came within one vote of an election, the State Journal came out with a letter a column in length with a slug head and signed A. M. Baker. The writer claimed to be an independent, but was afraid the independents had made a serious mistake in nominating Allen. He then proceeded to insinuate a great many things against Judge Allen's soundness in the faith and loyalty to the party.

In Monday's Journal appeared another article nearly two columns in length signed by W. C. Holden. Holden approved Baker's views, repeated all his insinuations, cast a great many reflections on Judge Allen, and warned all true independents to beware of him. Now as the article signed by Baker was exactly in Holden's style and spirit, and knowing the old boodler has played such tricks before, we concluded to look into the matter a little. We first ascertained that no such name as A. M. Baker appears in the directory of Lincoln. None of the independents here know of any such man in the state. The State Journal kindly informed us that he didn't know who Mr. Baker was, supposed he was a "good independent" from the country, and looked like he was lying when he said it.

Holden undoubtedly wrote the article signed by Baker. To those who have had the stomach to read both Liberty and the Journal, (and it takes a strong stomach) it has been no secret that they have been working together for six months past. In a number of cases the same infamous slanders have appeared in both papers simultaneously. At all times the same sources of information seem to have been open to both and they have pursued the same course in covering up republican rottenness, and vilifying all true independents.

But the Journal, low, venal, shameless, corrupt as it is, has sunk lower than we ever suspected when it admits Holden to its columns either over a false or true signature.

It is said (if truly, to their everlasting shame) that some independent members were influenced by the foul slanders which Holden published against Greene. What do they think now of his attacks on Judge Allen? Would he not assail in the same vile, cowardly manner any man they might put up who had any show of election? No more desperate, black hearted villain contaminates the air with his breath than W. C. Holden, and any man who swallows or approves what he says does it to his own shame and dishonor.

A CHANGE DEMANDED. The following letter will explain itself:

DIX, Neb., Jan. 31, 1893. EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT: We are discussing the propriety and need of sending a petition to both houses at Lincoln to have the present laws of distributing public school funds derived from the taxes and revenue from saloons and railroads to be equally distributed throughout the counties pro rata.

Will you please send me two petitions properly drawn, and I will see that both are circulated in Cheyenne and Kimball counties for voters signatures. Many others besides myself are of the opinion that the present method governing the distribution of these funds is very unjust for at least two reasons:

1st. In the districts along lines of railroads, they can carry on public schools on an assessment of from 4 to 10 mills, while outside of these districts we assess ourselves from 20 to 25 mills, and then can only have six month's school in our school houses. 2nd. Any legal expense accruing from either the saloons or railroads is paid by the county.

3rd. The larger share of railroad business is derived from the territory outside of the railroad school districts and villages where saloons are located. We would also advise petitions favoring a reduction of railroad freight rates. There is no reason under the sun why we should not have Iowa freight rates. Fraternally, T. H. DRY.

MR. J. C. MORRISSEY. This week we publishing a very able article on option-dealing written by Mr. J. C. Morrissey of Lincoln. He discusses the subject from the standpoint of a man who thoroughly understands his subject. Many readers who have no practical knowledge of the subject may find some difficulty in grasping his ideas, but the article will amply repay a thorough study.

Mr. Morrissey is endeavoring to build up a general grain dealing business in Nebraska independent of the elevator men. During the present winter he has enabled farmers in various parts of the state to save money by selling to him and loading their grain into cars. It will be worth the while of any farmer who has a considerable quantity of grain on hand which he wishes to sell to write to Mr. Morrissey and become acquainted with his methods. Subscribe for THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. Half the legislative session is already past, and so far as the legislation is concerned not very much progress has been made. While the senatorial contest has not actually consumed over an hour per day it has distracted the attention of members from other work to a very great extent. Now that it is settled, and the people will expect the legislature to push the work of making laws with vigor and earnestness.

The house is already far ahead of the senate, but that should be no reason for delay or lagging. The anti-monopoly majority in the house should push forward the work of reform as rapidly as possible regardless of the senate. It is by no means certain that the senate will do anything for the people. But the independents in that body should use every energy to force that body on record either for or against the people. If they do that they will have done all that can be expected of them. There is, however, ground for hope that something may be accomplished. Two democratic senators, Thompson and Hale, have shown a disposition to work for the interests of the people. Some republican senators, particularly Senator Clark of Omaha, are professed anti-monopolists and may vote for many good measures.

The people and press of the state should urgently demand of this legislature the passage of a railroad bill that will give the people some relief from the terrible burden they have borne so long. By this means a public opinion may be created which the legislature dare not ignore. Whatever is done in this line must be done promptly. There is no better plan for the people to make their influence felt than by sending letters, and petitions to their members. Such efforts may not appear to have any effect, but they are like "bread cast upon the water" which may return to you after many days.

AN EXCELLENT WORK. We have recently received a copy of the thirteenth edition of the American Newspaper Annual published by N. W. Ayer & Sons of Philadelphia, Pa.

The best obtainable knowledge of the American advertising field is always to be found in the American Newspaper Annual. No effort or expense has been spared to make and maintain this work as the standard book of reference on matters pertaining to American newspapers. This single purpose furnishes the reason for its success.

The following is a synopsis of its contents: Catalogue of newspapers and periodicals arranged by towns in states in alphabetical order, embracing besides the list of papers valuable information regarding their circulation, date of publication, age, etc. Second, a gazetteer description of every place in the United States and Canada in which a newspaper is published.

Third, newspapers arranged by counties in states with state and county headings and giving location, physical features of soil, agricultural products, and manufactures; population of counties and county seats, political votes by counties, etc.; religious and class publications. Fourth, press and editorial associations, tabulated statements population tables, etc.

In its contents it is the only publication of its kind containing statistics gathered in the year whose date it bears. The very important information as to circulation is given in plain figures opposite the name of each paper. As a book of reference for large advertisers it is invaluable as it informs them of the circulation of papers in the territory which they wish to cover and describes the physical features, soil products, etc., of the entire country. Accuracy and reliability have been strictly observed in compiling this work.

LAST summer Holden could not say anything mean enough about Kem's government banking bill. Now he hasn't a word to say in criticism of Mosher, the villain who wrecked the Capital National and stole a quarter of a million, and he is as silent as the grave concerning the state officers who conspired to risk the loss of the state's deposit. If there is an independent in this state who is fool enough to put faith in such a boodler he ought to be sent to the home for the feeble-minded.

NOT long ago Representative Casper paid a visit to his home in David City. His constituents found out he was coming. They met him at the depot in force. After inflicting a long string of resolutions on the old gentleman, they finished off the dose with a \$150 gold watch.

THURSTON'S little speech, in which he intended to say that the moment of his election to the United States senate was "the happiest moment of his life," will never be made. The fates were against him. So were the votes.

OUR HOG OFFER. Remember that the person sending in the largest list of subscribers by March 1st will get a fine Berkshire hog worth \$20. It is not too late to begin work for this.

SENATOR W. V. ALLEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

might propose. The latter saw their opportunity and seized it. They are not yet done laughing over the result, and won't perhaps for months to come. While the republicans were out trying to swing their vote to a gold-bug democrat, the independents and democrats were killing and burying republican schemes and pet measures by the wholesale.

They first called for reports of standing committees. One after another the chairmen reported bills. All the anti-monopoly measures were recommended to pass without a dissenting vote, while all the republican measures were buried in one common grave. Among the pet measures disposed of was one by Cornish in favor of lawyers, and Griffith's scheme for a hospital at Hastings. A lot of bills for private claims of various kinds suffered the same fate.

Presently they began on resolutions. Horst, chairman of the committee to investigate the permanent school fund, offered the following which was adopted: Resolved, That the committee on investigation of the permanent school fund, be granted authority and power to determine where the uninvested part of said fund has been kept or deposited. Also to summon witnesses and send for books and papers.

Then Casper got in a resolution aimed at the Journal and Call, providing for a committee to investigate existing labor troubles in the state. Representative Woods got a resolution through directing land Commissioner Humphrey to reclaim the school land held by Dan Lauer and Joe Burns which was secured illegally and by crooked practices.

Next Felton offered a resolution instructing our members of congress to oppose the repeal of the Sherman silver law and to work for free coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1.

Finally Horst capped the climax by offering the following: Resolved, That all bills providing for the payment of a bounty to the growers and producers of sugar beets are hereby indefinitely postponed.

Like all the others, this went through with a whoop. It will force the bounty boomers, either to retire from the field or get up a new bill as all the bounty bills introduced were buried beyond recall by this resolution. If time had been sufficient, the jubilant demopops might have gone so far as to pass the Newberry bill under suspension of the rules, but 12 o'clock finally arrived, and the republicans finally hurried to their places.

Meanwhile what had been going on in the REPUBLICAN CAUCUS?

The first thing of importance was a written address by John M. Thurston in which he laid bare the secret of the action of the five democrats who stood out against Allen on Saturday. He said these five democrats had submitted to him the following ultimatum.

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 6, 1893.—We, the undersigned, hereby announce and declare our purpose to vote for W. V. Allen for United States senator on the first ballot February 6, 1893, and thereby secure his election unless, before the convening of the joint convention, enough republicans agree to assist in the election of a democrat; the republicans agreeing to name either James E. Boyd or J. Sterling Morton (Signed) John Mattes, John Sinclair, W. N. Babcock, C. H. Whitnell, J. E. North.

He said some independents had waited on him with the assurances that they would prevent the election of Allen on Monday if necessary, but he wasn't at liberty "to disclose their names."

Then he told the assembled republicans to use their wisdom. He didn't want to stand in the way of success, still he didn't exactly like to draw out of the race. Lastly he gave a few touches to the glorious record of the g. o. p. and subsided.

Then Rosewater had to have his say but what he said no reporter has yet divulged. Just how far the scheme for voting for Morton was pushed it is not possible to state, but far enough to disclose the fact that some republican members would break ranks rather than vote for Morton.

Finally in despair, they fell back on their old tactics and begged for delay. They entreated the five democrats to give them just one more chance, and they surely would get together and decide to vote for Boyd or Morton on Tuesday. The democratic suckers listened and finally consented that they would prevent Allen's election one more time.

MONDAY'S VOTE. When the joint convention met, seven republicans were absent. Watson moved a call of the house, and the sergeant-at-arms was sent out to find, and arrest the absentees. They were all in the building. All but three slipped in and took their seats without being arrested. Senator Clark was voted an excuse on account of sickness. Then the convention settled down and took things easy while the other two, Lockner of Omaha, and Klocke of Cumming were sought by the officers. Somebody started up "Marching through Georgia," and a hundred voices joined in the chorus. Just as the last strains died away, the sergeant-at-arms appear-

ed with the two missing members. He had found them locked up in the attorney general's office, where they staid till the officers were on the point of breaking in the door. They were were excused without fine as usual.

This whole matter was pre-arranged by the republicans for the purpose of delay, and only showed the desperate straits to which they were driven.

The roll-call proceeded and the result was precisely the same as on Saturday: Allen, 65; Thurston, 61; Boyd, 3; Morton, 2.

Although the independents had no positive knowledge of what had been going on behind the scenes, they guessed pretty accurately, and did not allow themselves to be disconcerted. They felt sure that they were making a record to be proud of, and that they could only be defeated in the end by a combination between the republicans and the five gold-bug, corporation democrats.

PADDOCK NOMINATED. On Monday night the republicans got together to take advantage of their "last chance" to elect a monopoly democrat. Just what occurred in their caucus at the Lincoln will perhaps never be known. About this fact there is no doubt, however: They pushed the scheme of nominating a democrat as far as it would go. The number favorable to it is reported at from thirty-five to forty-five. At any rate, they found it impossible to get a sufficient number to elect. What was to be done? At that crisis Paddock rushed to the rescue. He was still willing to offer himself as a sacrifice. He would undertake to lead the forlorn hope. But even such devotion as this was poorly appreciated by the members of the caucus. They weren't willing to nominate him. Finally, according to the most authentic reports, Paddock announced that he was sure he could be elected if they would only give him a chance. He had seven independent votes in his vest pocket. He was so sure of it that he would be willing to give bond for \$20,000 for campaign funds if he failed. Finally his opponents relaxed and gave him the caucus nomination.

Then it was that some of the democrats got scared. They were afraid there might be some ground for Paddock's claims. They even went around after midnight to wake up independents and warn them. Tuesday morning by some means an independent secured a list of Paddock's seven. He showed it to a small crowd of independents at the Lindell. How they did laugh! They were seven of the truest men in the party.

No man who passed around among the independents Tuesday morning could doubt the outcome of the battle so far as they were concerned. They were more confident and hopeful than ever. All indications also pointed to the fact that the democrats were equally united. Before 1 o'clock the results showed that their confidence and hopes were well founded.

OUR SENATOR-ELECT. The following brief biography of Senator-elect Allen appeared in Wednesday's World-Herald: William V. Allen, the senator-elect, is a splendid specimen of physical and intellectual manhood. His growth of mind and body has been attained in the busy west, and he is one of the big brains in the stalwart body that calls forth the admiration of the western man. The new senator was born January 22, 1847, at Midway, Madison county, Ohio. His father, Samuel Allen, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father died when the subject of the sketch was 10-years-old. His mother married a second time, (a Methodist minister) Rev. Samuel J. Gossard, who now lives in Republic county, Kansas. The family removed to Iowa in 1856, when William was 9-years old. The vocation of the step-father carried the family from place to place in that state, as is the rule with ministers in that church, no long residence being established in any place. The boy got his education at the public schools of the localities where the home of the family for the time being was.

In 1852, when 15 years of age, with that patriotism which sobered laughing school boys into thoughtful men in a day's time, he enlisted in the thirty-second Iowa infantry and served as private in the close of the war. When mustered out he returned to his Iowa home, and for two terms attended the Upper Iowa university in Fayette county. Then he entered a law office and was admitted to the bar at West Union Iowa, May 31, 1869. From that time to 1884 he practiced law in that and adjoining counties. In the latter year he removed to Madison county, this state. The law firm of Allen, Robinson & Reed was formed and Judge Allen who has been the senior member, became known to the people of the state. In November, 1891, he was elected judge of the ninth judicial district, which office he now holds. Judge Allen has taken a lively interest and a prominent part in Grand Army of the republic organizations in this state. Two years ago he was senior vice commander of the department of Nebraska. He has filled no civil office of importance except that of judge of the district court until he was called to the more exalted one of United States senator. Judge Allen has in his home at Madison, a family consisting of a wife and four children.

Ripans Tablets are a cure for constipation, biliousness and dyspepsia.