

The Farmers' Alliance,

AND

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT

CONSOLIDATE.

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N. I. P. A.**People's Party National Ticket.**

For President,
GEN. JAS. B. WEAVER
of Iowa.

For Vice-President,
GEN. JAS. G. FIELDS
of Virginia.

For Presidential Electors,
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STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Otoe Co.

For Lieutenant Governor,
C. D. SHRADER, Logan County.

For Secretary of State,
J. M. EASTERLING, Buffalo County.

For Auditor,
LOGAN McREYNOLDS, Clay County.

For Treasurer,
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For Attorney General,
V. O. STRICKLER, Douglas County.

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings,
J. M. GUNNETT, York County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
H. H. HIATT, Custer County.

For Congress First District,
JEROME SHAMP of Lancaster.

MR. ROSEWATER, permit us to introduce Mr. Majors.

Now let the republicans of Nebraska, cry fusion if they dare.

IN ANSWER to a correspondent we will say that the next governor of Nebraska spells his name Van Wyck, and pronounces it Van Wike, not Van Wick. The v has the long sound of i.

PROF. VINCENT of the Nonconformist (Indianapolis) goes to Kansas September 12, to speak for three weeks among his former friends and neighbors. He will add much strength to the cause in Kansas.

ALL talk of the Republicans carrying Alabama is idle folly. In '88 Cleveland had 117,000 votes in the state against Harrison's 56,000. The democratic vote may be divided exactly in the middle and still Harrison would not be elected. But it will not be divided in the middle. Considerably more than half of it will go to the people's party, which will thus have a clear plurality, to say nothing of the large number of votes which will go to the new party from the republican ranks. Alabama may be put down as absolutely safe to the independents, with the republican vote dwindling into insignificance in the November election as it did in the recent election.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Although the campaign has not been formally opened in Nebraska, the enthusiasm of the people is irrepressible. Within the past week there have been several of the greatest meetings ever held in Nebraska. The enthusiasm manifested is equal to if not greater than that of the campaign of 1890. Everywhere the indications are favorable for independent success. There are daily accessions to the ranks of the new party and no defections appear anywhere.

There is absolutely no enthusiasm among the republicans and the meetings they have held, except where they have imported such national orators as McKinley and Horr, have been poorly attended and devoid of interest. It is doubtful even if McKinley or Horr made any votes for their party. The former ignored the new party altogether, and the latter referred to it only in terms of scorn and ridicule. They did nothing but work the old tariff and honest money "saws." They do not understand the situation nor the sentiments of the Nebraska people. Hence, their work had the effect of strengthening the faith of the independents in the righteousness of their cause.

The plan of a campaign adopted by the independents is to force the fight along the whole line. A number of challenges have been issued by the leading independent candidates, and the probability is that they will be accepted. The republican candidates cannot well refuse to meet the independents much as they would like to avoid it. The probability is that joint discussions will occur between Van Wyck and Crouse, Kem and Whitehead, Poynter and Meiklejohn, McKeighan and Andrews, Dech and Hainer, and a number of others.

The discussions in the First, Third and Fourth congressional districts will very likely be three-cornered.

These discussions cannot help but redound to the credit and advantage of the independents for two of the very best reasons:

First. Their candidates have superior ability and experience as debaters.

Second. They have the right, the facts and the arguments on their side. Another great advantage of this plan is that the independent speakers will be able to reach thousands of intelligent voters who have heretofore been indifferent to their course. This cannot help resulting in a gain of thousand of votes. On the other hand the independents have nothing to fear from the fact that the opposition will reach the members of the new party.

The old party speakers have no cause and no arguments, while they have a fearful record to defend. Their efforts will only strengthen and confirm the independents in their faith.

The independent speakers will certainly make a mistake if they do not devote considerable attention to state issues, especially the railroad question, and the corrupt administration of the state government. These are matters that come home to the people, and by discussing them many votes can be won that cannot be won in any other way.

It is safe to say that during September and October the hottest political battle in the history of the state will be waged. We believe it will end as it ought to end with a victory for the people. But the independents should, above everything else, avoid the mistake of over-confidence, the mistake that cost them so dear in 1890. Every independent should work

as though the result depended on his efforts alone. No stone should be left unturned. Clubs should be organized in every precinct. Workers in every school district should volunteer to distribute campaign literature and push the circulation of reform papers. Good men everywhere should set themselves the task of seeing that every independent voter casts a ballot on election day. True and sharp-eyed men should be on hand at every polling place to see that every vote is correctly counted and recorded.

There is no time to be lost. Let every independent go to work NOW and work with all his might till the last hour of election day. This kind of work will WIN. Let us make sure of it this time.

WILL YOU SING?

If you want to draw crowds to your rallies, if you want to set people on fire with enthusiasm, organize a glee club, and send for a few numbers of our Songs of the People. These songs have received the highest commendation from all the great leaders of our movement. Orders are coming in from all parts of the United States.

If you want some one to organize or train a glee club, or to lead the singing at a rally, send for Prof. W. A. Howard of Lincoln. He is the man who led the singing at the national convention at Omaha, also at both our state conventions.

STATE FAIR MATTERS.

It is not known yet whether the challenge issued by the independent state committee to the democrats and republicans to divide time with them on the state fair ground on Wednesday and Thursday will be accepted or not. If it is, the independents will have speakers present who will be able to meet anyone the old parties can put up.

The independent central committee of Lancaster county will have an eating stand on the ground. The proceeds of the venture will go to the campaign fund. Independents from all over the state should remember this, and place the profits of their hunger where they will do the most good.

The Alliance Publishing Co. will have their building on the state fair ground fitted up for an alliance headquarters. They will have books, pamphlets and music on sale, and papers for distribution. Alliance and people's party folks are cordially invited to visit these headquarters and make themselves at home. Mr. Swigart will be on hands to tell visitors all he knows about mutual insurance, and that is a good deal. The building is a short distance west of art hall.

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

Every campaign subscriber will get the paper three months for twenty-five cents. Now is the time to rush them in. We want volunteer agents at every rally. Special rates will be made to committees wishing a large number of copies for campaign purposes.

NEXT week, in response to a request, we will publish the record of the "farmer legislature." It will be a great campaign document. Several thousand extra copies will be issued. Send for a few and use them in getting campaign subscribers.

THE next congressman from the First congressional district will be a Lincoln man, and his name will be Shamp, Bryan, Field or Maxwell.

CIVIL WAR.

Strikes and rumors of strikes follow one another, and the present summer is rapidly becoming one of prominence in the nation's history. Armed bands of citizens are coming into conflict with detachments of the regular army, and large bodies of the state militia. Pennsylvania and Idaho lead the way and New York and Tennessee follow.

From present appearances the latter disturbances are to be more serious than the former. In Tennessee the trouble has been brewing for some time. An outrageous system of convict labor that has forced the free miners into competition with convicts of the state penitentiary, was at the bottom of the trouble. Many of the leading citizens have been in full sympathy with the free miners. The state labor commissioner has been in jail and is now out under \$10,000 bonds. The assistant mine inspector for the state is being sought for by the military officers because it is believed that he aided the striking miners and kept them informed as to the movements of the military. Many prominent miners and other citizens are in hiding and at this writing it is rumored that the mines are to be smoked with a view of smoking out such as are believed to be secreted in the mines.

The conflict in Tennessee thus far has resulted in the loss of several lives. Two of the volunteer soldiers were shot dead and others wounded. It is probable that fifteen or twenty of the miners were killed. The troops are now in control and the surrender of the miners to the powers that be is inevitable, as might have been expected. Prior to the arrival of the soldiers, however the miners formed an army sufficient to march from mine to mine and from camp to camp, and compel the men in charge of the convicts to put them on board the trains and depart with them at once for Nashville. Whether the uprising will relieve the miners from further competition with convict contract labor is a matter which cannot now be foretold; but it does not seem unreasonable to hope that the agitation will bring about a better system.

As to the great strike in New York, at this writing there is much uncertainty. The strike of the switchmen at Buffalo resulted in much loss of property and great interference with traffic. A strong force of troops has driven the strikers from the yards and new men have gotten control and are handling the business and getting the freight out. The general in charge thinks that the military may soon disband but the mayor of Buffalo still believes it unsafe for them to be removed.

At this writing there is strong talk of a strike by the firemen as an act of sympathy and support of the switchmen. The grand master of the order of firemen is investigating the matter, and says that if the firemen go out they will be joined at once by the conductors, engineers and telegraphers. All is uncertainty, and much public uneasiness prevails.

These disturbances over the country, resembling the incipency of civil war, cause much general uneasiness. They are also having considerable influence upon the politics of the country. The greed of corporations and mining syndicates becomes constantly more aggressive, and the doctrine of government control of railroads becomes daily more popular as their operation through private and corporate ownership proves continually more unsatisfactory and dangerous. The transportation business of this country is being recognized as having become so important to the whole country as to be safe only in the hands of the government where it can be managed in the interest of the people alone.