

**WESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**  
(AN INCORPORATION.)

The Western Manufacturing Company was organized under that name on June 10th, 1888, commenced business on the 1st of September 1888, and its termination is not to be until June 10th, 1908.

The principal place of transacting business is at Lincoln, Nebraska.

It is organized to carry on the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements, barrels, butter tubs, wagons, etc.

Its capital stock is One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000) dollars, fifty per cent. of which was paid in in September 1888, and the balance within one year thereafter.

Its affairs are managed by a board of five directors who elect from their number a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

The highest amount of indebtedness that it is authorized to contract is two-thirds (2/3) of its capital stock.

H. J. WALSH, President  
M. D. WELCH, Secretary  
(SEAL)

**Notice to Bridge Contractors**

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of county clerk of Furnas county, Nebraska on or before noon of the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, for the construction of the following bridges:

One certain combination bridge across the Republican river at or near Oxford on or near the north section line running through the middle of section twelve (12) township three (3) north of range twenty-one (21) west 6 p. m. to be built according to plans and specifications now on file in the county clerk's office in said county.

Prime bridge across Turkey creek between town three and four and section five and thirty-two in range twenty-one west 6 p. m. White bridge across Dry creek between section twenty-eight and thirty-three, town four, range twenty-two. Barkrick bridge across Elk creek between section fourteen and twenty-three, in town four, range twenty-three.

Heiser bridge across Muddy creek between section sixteen and seventeen in town four, range twenty-three.

Tomblin bridges across Deer creek, one between Section nine and sixteen, and one between section fifteen and sixteen in town four, range twenty-four.

One bridge across Medicine creek east of Cambridge on south 1/2 of section twenty-nine town four, range twenty-five.

Bold bridge across Beaver creek in Eureka precinct, on road running north and south between the south east 1/4 of section twenty and south west 1/4 of town two, range twenty-three.

Morgan bridge across Beaver creek on road running east and west between north-east 1/4 of section thirty-four and south-east 1/4 of section twenty-seven, town two, range twenty-four.

W. Taft bridge across Spring creek on public road, between section twenty-three and thirty-four in town one, range twenty-two.

One bridge across Elk creek on public road one-half mile east of Arapahoe.

C. I. Stowe bridge across a draw on public road between section one and twelve in Eureka precinct.

D. Case bridge across Dry creek on north line of section thirty-five, town one, range twenty-three.

One bridge across a draw known as the Donahue draw in the north-east 1/4 of section twenty-four town two, range twenty-four.

W. S. Robinson bridge across Beaver creek between section nine and ten, in town two, range twenty-one.

Bids received on both combination and iron bridges 14 ft road way, 3 inch hard pine flooring. All bids must be accompanied by good and sufficient bonds and filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of June 30, A. D. 1893. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated this 6th day of May, A. D. 1893.  
H. W. MCADDEN,  
County Clerk.

**W. C. T. U. DINING HALL,**  
138 S 12th St., Lincoln.  
**MEALS 25c.**

First class table and attendance  
Lunches at all hours. 80c

**DOGS** Of every description, Newfoundland, Massifs, St. Bernards, Greyhounds, Bull, Fox, Sky and Scotch Terriers, Collies, Pugs, Spaniels, Beagles, Foxhounds, Setters and Pointers; also Ferrets, Maltese Cats, pet animals, fancy pigeons, poultry. Send stamp for price list. Live Foxes wanted.

Herman Rosech, 215 Market, St. St. Louis

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

Worst dress goods from 10 cents to \$1.00 per yard. **DRY GOODS** Our stock of wool dress goods is just beautiful.

Ten thousand dollar stock to select from. **BOOTS and SHOES** A large variety of gent's, ladie's and children's shoes.

Straw hats from 5c to \$1 each. **HATS and CAPS.** Gent's wool and fur hats from 50c to \$3.00 each.

Our stock of groceries and queensware is always complete. Our constant aim is to give you the best goods at bottom prices.

921 O Street.  
Opposite Post-Office.

**Fred Schmidt.**

Organ Fully Warranted for Five Years!  
**Price, \$49.75.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Agents Wanted for the Kimball Pianos and Organs.

A. HOSPE, Jr., Omaha, Neb.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

**JAS. McMILLAN & CO.**

MAIN HOUSE,  
200 to 212 FIRST AVE. NORTH,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PROPRIETORS OF THE  
Minneapolis Sheepskin Tannery.  
Exporters of FINE NORTHERN FURS.

BRANCHES:  
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO.  
727 & 139 Kinzie St. 112 Pine St.  
HELENA, MONT.

DEALERS AND EXPORTERS,  
COUNTRY AND PACKER  
Green Salted HIDES,  
Calfskins, Dry Hides,  
Pelts, Furs, Wool,  
Tallow, Grease, Deerskins,  
Ginseng & Seneca Root.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.  
Security Bank of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Dea. B. B. B. Bank, Chicago, Ill.  
Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont.  
First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.  
First National Bank, Dickinson, N. Dak.  
Nat. Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

Liberal Advances Made on Shipments against Original Bill of Lading.  
Shipments Solicited. Write for Circulars.  
Shippers from this State Correspond with and consign to Minneapolis House.

**PILES, FISTULA,**  
and all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or cauterization—no money to be paid until patients are cured. We also have a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a dollar. In the end you will find their expensive medicines. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 120 West Ninth Street, Rooms 21 & 22, Kansas City, Mo.

**PROGRESSIVE WEST!**

Prof. O. Vincent of Indianapolis Analyzes and Answers a Plutocratic Wail.

**REPLY TO A FORUM ARTICLE.**

How the West is Advancing Toward a Higher Civilization.—Great Encouragement for Populists.  
An Able Review.

The May Forum contains an article entitled, "Menacing Socialism in the Western States," written by Mr. Frank Basil Tracy, who, we are told, was born in Iowa, graduated at the State University in 1888 and has since been a writer on several western papers—among them a leading daily.

Mr. Tracy has been thoroughly frightened by the upheaval of the west and being on the ground has had a tolerably near view of the field. His opinions are not at all reassuring to the old school politicians, but any populist who will obtain a copy of the Forum containing the article, will buckle on his armor anew and pursue the fleeing foe more vigorously than ever, feeling that the great forces of nature are fighting for him and that success is not far distant.

Mr. Tracy is a confirmed plutocrat of the republican persuasion, and he takes this sepulchral view of the situation:

"He would be indeed a blind observer and a most superficial student who living in the west, could not see in the rise of the populist party and in the wide-spread prevalence, in the western states, of the heresies of that party, serious conditions of public thought and popular tendencies essentially inimical to the stability of our present form of government. If these heresies were confined to the populist party, they would cause no necessary apprehension. But the plain, hard truth is that this people's party is only an aggravated symptom, a surface manifestation of a disease which has fastened itself firmly upon the mental constitutions of the people of the great west."

George the Third could scarcely have chosen fitter language to express his fears and those of his courtiers one hundred and twenty-five years ago, regarding the colonies that later formed the revolutionary confederacy, and finally blossomed into our sisterhood of states.

Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens and Robert E. Lee might have used similar language regarding the north and northwest in 1856.

But the hysterical sobs of frightened monarchs or antiquated politicians have failed to check the onward step of civilization, and the wild dreams of the "fanatic" of yesterday are the accepted philosophy of today. The wonderful outpouring of the people and the unaffected enthusiasm of the crowd, both delegates and spectators, in the Coliseum, July 4th, at the Populist National Convention, struck terror to the heart of the youthful Tracy. When he refers with alarm to the "thirty four minutes" of incessant cheering at the adoption of the platform, he forgets that similar wild scenes occurred in the Minneapolis and Chicago conventions, with this trifling difference—in Omaha, the cheers were for principles, while in the other cases the cheers were given at the mention of the names of men who were the representatives of certain organized banditti striving for the ascendancy, with no higher motive actuating their frenzied demonstrations than the desire for official place and the attendant perquisites.

It is admitted that "property and persons are entirely safe, that the west is peaceful: it is to a degree happy, and on the surface contented," but the specter of socialism is ever disturbing the cogitations of our economic tyro. He refers to the "socialists" as of three classes:

1. Populists.
2. Not populists, but favor government ownership of railways and control of monopolies.
3. "Paternalists" in all political parties, and these are (horrible to relate) "intelligent, educated and prominent in business, society and the church," and those three classes constitute in the "deliberate judgment of the writer a majority of the citizens of the west."

We are told that in Omaha, a typical western city, are two thousand populists and many more "socialists" and "paternalists," that debating clubs presume to discuss the great underlying principles of human liberty and decide in favor of government and municipal ownership of so-called natural monopolies; that the Social Christian Union has been studying the "Social Aspects of Christianity" by Prof. Richard T. Ely; that Dean Gardner of Trinity Cathedral, is president of this body of investigators, and all the other rectors in the city are members, and that one of these rectors had the audacity to declare his opinion that "this government will become paternalistic unless it goes to the devil first." Complaint is made that the Nebraska legislature asked other states to join it in building and holding a railway from Manitoba to the Gulf; that ultra socialistic bills are introduced into the legislature and that "western colleges are filled with the sentiment and their lyceums often decide affirmatively socialistic propositions;" that many cities in the west own their own water works, gas and electric light plants, and are taking steps to acquire control of the street railways.

The above is very encouraging to us, for it conveys the intelligence that large numbers of the people are thinking, a sure precursor of progress. Martin Luther thought deeply and endeavored to reform the church before he decided to start a new one. John Knox and Charles Wesley are other familiar names, and these men passed through the same experience. For long years from Thompson and Garrison to Lincoln and Summer the conscience of the people, in and out of the church, was educating to recognize human liberty above property rights. Any college is to be congratulated that Mr. Tracy is not control of its curriculum, for then would the study of Ricardo be substituted for the works of Spencer, and lyceums would be subjected to an espionage that would do credit to the Czar of all the Russias, in his effort to crush out the heresies that prevail in those theaters of debate and investigation. I suppose the debates in the English Parliament that preceded the adoption of the Magna Charta were considered by King John as rank treason, for we are informed that it was only at the point of spear and lance that he finally accepted the terms of that immortal document that assured freedom of thought and constitutional liberty to the English speaking people. The deepest thought, the most profound research and persistent investigation has always preceded every great advance in social and political science.

It is not to be supposed that the United States possessed itself and assumed the management of the postal business of the country without a struggle with the express companies that were charging twenty-five cents for the delivery of a letter. It is altogether possible that this great advance was accomplished in spite of the lugubrious groans of caviling political leaders acting as paid attorneys of the express companies and protesting with mendacious, perjured cant against the "unconstitutionality" of the proceeding.

In the midst of some incoherent ravings about "paternalism," grange stores and "socialistic movement in the seventies," our neophyte has lucid a moment, and thus clearly states the situation:

"The members of the second and third classes of socialists are not as yet insistent or demonstrative. With them it is more a hope and a belief than a demand. And while many of these men would demur if classed with the populists, the difference between them is simply in degree and not in kind. This is the central fact which sheds a great light on the rise of the populists, who knew and know that joined to them in sympathy if not in name are thousands of their brother citizens. And it is this feeling which lay behind and was the impelling force of the Omaha convention. These populists appreciate the fact that they are a few steps in advance of the others, that they differ only in being more logical, and they believe that in a very short time these others will cross the narrow boundary lines and become of their party and name. It is the thorough and full understanding of this condition and these facts which furnishes to the student his gravest apprehensions of the future when the adherents of this socialism, with which the west is honey-combed, shall have become united, logical and therefore aggressive."

It would be difficult to pen a more complete and comprehensive view of the situation, but if a populist had written it, he would have been scorned as an egotist and derided even by his political friends for his assurance and assumption.

Tyrants always had their "graves apprehensions" aroused when their subjects began to think. 'Twas true of the Pope when priests began to investigate. 'Twas true of Charles the First when his retainers became thoughtful and "logical" in their thinking. 'Twas true of Louis XVI of France when he found the thoughts of his subjects directed by such "logical" minds as Lafayette, Rousseau, Auguste Comte, Voltaire and Thomas Paine. The ottidal human slavery trembled when the thoughts of men became "united, logical and therefore aggressive" under the leadership of Wendell Phillips. And the fawning flatterers that pay court at the feet of party leaders who prove to be only agents of Ikelbaum, Heidelberg and Rothschild, may well have their "graves apprehensions" aroused since the world—especially the more unfettered west—has begun to think under the leadership of Edward Bellamy, Hamlin Garland and Ignatius Donnelly.

Mr. Tracy has discernment sufficient to locate and recognize some of the patent abuses under which the west has suffered, but he offers no remedy that is practical, but grows "apprehensive" of those that can grasp the situation and do propose an effectual cure for the disease. One phase of the situation is thus presented:

"The Pacific Railways have from the beginning watered their stocks in a manner too well known. No dividends could be declared on that inflated stock without enormous earnings. To secure these earnings the railway directors laid a grievous and insupportable burden upon the region tributary to the railways by means of exorbitant and burdensome freight rates. The other railways which entered that territory joined with the pioneer roads in this drain upon the purses of the people. In the states traversed by the Pacific roads, freight rates are often four times those

charged in the east for the same distance. Nothing can so clearly illustrate this part played by the government in propagating the seeds of socialism as the free silver lunacy in the west. No stranger can comprehend its extent. Every populist, nine-tenths of the democrats and one-half of the republicans are devoted to this heresy. The only difference between the free silver populists and the honest free silver men of the other parties, is that the latter are deficient in logic, for they are really and finally believers in fiat money."

Webster defines "logic" as "the science of classification, judgment, reasoning and systematic arrangement." Accordingly when thinkers upon the subject become "logical" in their thoughts and scientific in the arrangement of their ideas, they at once become populists, having graduated from the freshman class heretofore occupied, for it is only the thinker that refuses to accept the dogmas of Ikelheimer, Heidelberg and Atkinson, and enters the freshman class on economic studies.

But what is to check this landslide that threatens to overwhelm the west and whose "logical" result will be the engraving of "socialistic" thought upon the coming generations in all sections of the country? Here is the remedy in Mr. Tracy's own language.

"But more systematic education by the public schools and by the newspapers must be inaugurated. The cardinal defect in our public schools lies in the fact that they do not teach directly the evils of such heresies, nor do they give any basis upon which the pupil may build logical and wise views of government and economics. There ought to be teachers in every school who should be obliged to instill into their pupils right principles of government and life. Such tuition is of more inherent value than all the other studies in the curriculum. We need more honest and penny-despising public journals, newspapers with broad vision and intelligent, independent views. We need a revival of the moving editorials which shall convince men rid them of their heresies and elevate public thought. We need careful and judicious laws. The nice distinction between government supervision and government control must be made. The government and state legislatures must strike down the powers of trusts, monopolies and "combinations" by wise and just limitations. The Pacific roads must be made to lose their grip on the stolen millions, and render an accounting to the government. The municipalities should break the merciless grasp which telephone, gas, electric light and other monopolies contrive to secure on city councils, and compel a reduction in the exorbitant rates by which the owners grow to quick opulence, and by which a grievous burden is laid upon the public. The greed of these municipal and state corporations is the direct and immediate antecedent of this socialistic agitation and much of this agitation would be temporarily allayed if this local cause were removed. The people would then feel in a spirit to listen to the dictates of reason and sound economics."

democrats in office, prominent among which was the embezzlement of funds and the looting of the treasury under every conceivable pretext.

The adoption of the railroad policy of the populists would cut the Gordian knot and bring order out of chaos, bring justice in the place of atrocious injustice. Our sophist objects to municipal ownership of water-works, gas, electric light works and street railways and yet he demands that municipalities shall break the "merciless" grasp which these corporations have secured and by which the "owners grow to quick opulence." The populist is "logical" enough to go at once to the core of this fostering corruption and by public ownership remove the causes of the disease. There is a minimum of corruption and a maximum of efficient service in our postal system, which is a beacon light illuminating the way to the safe harbor—public ownership of natural monopolies. The policy outlined by Mr. Tracy would keep us for yet many years upon the debatable ground fighting over the "nice distinction between government supervision and government control" while the corporations that have us at their mercy would still further fatten, and more firmly fasten their grasp upon a people ever growing more helpless in their interlacing, indissoluble bonds.

It is true that "we in the west need statesmen who will not be afraid to jeopard their chances of temporary success by preaching the true principles of government," and not only the west but all portions of the country need them. Where can these be found in the republican or democratic parties? Hon John Sherman in congress Feb. 27th 1868, Senator D. W. Voorhees on January 14, 1876, and the brilliant scintillating Ingalls on February 14, 1878, are familiar instances of men whose clarion voice rang out for the people against the corporate powers, but a change came over them and instead of the trumpet tones of freedom, their voices became as soft as the cooing of doves, while they deceived the people with honeyed phrases and betrayed them as the price of retaining an official title and salary. The former two have succeeded until the present time in their deceptive course, but the latter has met his Waterloo, and the people of Kansas, nobly withstanding the combined onslaught of the briber and the demagogue, and without a single recreant in the populist legislature of 1890, declared they would have in the senate chamber one who would not misrepresent them, and Senator Peffer fills the chair formerly occupied by the iridescent Ingalls. The men who have risen to prominence in the republican and democratic parties are those who have with bated breath and humble mind doffed their hats to the corporate powers and assisted them to fasten still tighter their coils upon the already helpless. J. Sterling Morton is the latest instance of a western man gaining recognition in the east because he misrepresented the sentiments of his people, bent the "pregnant hinges of his knee" to monopoly and championed corporations instead of standing firmly for the people.

Much of the above taken in the abstract, or unconnected with the rest of the article would receive the ready assent of most fair-minded people, but taken in its connection, what does it mean? It means that the schools should have their courses of study supervised in the interests of those opposed to government ownership of railways and free silver.

Who are they? Heidelberg, Ikelheimer, Henry Clews, John Sherman and Co. who are but representatives of the class that control in the counsels of Wall and Threadneedle streets. It means that the text books are to be revised so as to give a distinct capitalistic trend to the thought of the youth, lest if they be left free and untrammelled with only the principles of pure logic as a guide they might drift into such "heresies" as municipal ownership of natural monopolies. The revision of text books has already proceeded so far that in the reading books, among the few selections chosen from the bible, is found the parable of ten talents where in occur the words, "Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury." And now to complete this prostitution of Holy Writ to the base, mercenary purposes of the horde whom Christ scourged from the Temple with a whip of cords, the christian churches, muzzled by this same Moloch that sent Ernest Seyd to America with a half million of corruption fund to influence congress to demonetize silver,—the christian churches, through their representatives, lately presented the bible reading world with a new revision of scripture, substituting the word "interest" for "usury" in the above passage—well knowing when they did it that no such word as our word "interest" existed at that time and that the substitution is a plain subversion of scripture. Now, when the school books are again revised to suit the "revised bible" the youth of both christian and freethinker will be taught among their earliest lessons, "Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers and then at my coming I should have received mine own with interest."

It is true that we need more newspapers with broad vision and intelligent independent views, but we hope the former employer of Mr. Tracy is not the type to which he refers, a paper which for years co-edited the practices of the Pacific roads and by its anti-monopoly utterances kept in the republican party the earnest reformers who in every Nebraska town labored in that party for the betterment of society, till the duplicity of the paper disheartened them and they joined the populists only to find themselves and their principles traduced and vilified by the journal that first caused them to think on those subjects.

The "careful and judicious laws" are being enacted by populists, an instance in point being the railroad bill which the lobby in Nebraska killed by the purchase of a senator two years ago, but which it could not defeat in the late legislature. The check to extravagance is also accomplished by the populists who have impeached the late Nebraska state officers for high crimes and mis-

General Labor Notes.  
Carnegie's dividends fell from \$5,000,000 in 1891 to \$1,000,000 in 1892.

American socialists are raising funds for campaign expenses in Germany.

Consumers' Circles, the new co-operative scheme, is spreading in eastern states.

Jerry Simpson is talking of taking a trip to Europe to study the labor problem.

Methuen, Mass., voted for municipal waterworks. Waltham wants cheaper gas.

The Glasgow daily labor paper is meeting with success, and has \$100,000 capital.

Ralph Beaumont is bombarding monopolistic Pennsylvania with reform hot shot.

St. Louis takes the Western Union octopus \$10 a year for each pole in the street.

Pittsburg has eighty-three millionaires no report of the number of paupers, criminals, etc.

Income tax has been raised in Great Britain a penny on the pound. Plutes are squealing.

Labor Day will hereafter be celebrated in Pennsylvania on the first Saturday in September.

New reform and labor papers are springing up everywhere. Must be a demand for them.

The girl waters of Chicago have organized. They expect shortly to have a membership of over 400.

Chicago's city treasury was enriched by \$1,389,854, the last fiscal year, as the profit from the socialized water works.

In the future May Day will be a legal holiday in Paris without a reduction in the pay of municipal employes.

The Retail Clerk's association of St. Louis recently held a successful demonstration and parade, celebrating their victory for the 6:30 closing. Six hundred men were in line.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.  
The other day, in speaking of the improved facilities for luxurious travel in this country says:  
"We are abandoning the old system of lighting the cars with kerosene lamps, and more than half the coaches have already been equipped with the most improved and the safest system of lighting known in this country or Europe. With the new Pintsch lamps there can be no possibility of danger from explosion or otherwise, as the apparatus is all out side and under the car, and in the event of mishap, the fixtures become detached and the gas escapes into the air."  
The brilliant Pintsch light, the finest car illuminant in existence, now in use on the Union Pacific system fulfills all the requisite conditions so happily noted by Mr. Depew.

WHEN you write to one of our advertisers, be sure to mention THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT

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CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.  
The other day, in speaking of the improved facilities for luxurious travel in this country says:  
"We are abandoning the old system of lighting the cars with kerosene lamps, and more than half the coaches have already been equipped with the most improved and the safest system of lighting known in this country or Europe. With the new Pintsch lamps there can be no possibility of danger from explosion or otherwise, as the apparatus is all out side and under the car, and in the event of mishap, the fixtures become detached and the gas escapes into the air."  
The brilliant Pintsch light, the finest car illuminant in existence, now in use on the Union Pacific system fulfills all the requisite conditions so happily noted by Mr. Depew.

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