f all farmers, and inthe interests of all classes. shman at Donnybrook fair too large a contract. combat and strive to right the of the farmers. We are firmly ed that in doing this we shall the welfare of society at large. vearnestly ask every member Alliance to aid in redeeming th es that have been made to us. every member in the state to at enstitute himself an agent to subscriptions for his and our

and represent as well as

nterests of the members

ces of the whole country.

the paper will represent

name it takes, will be indepenpolitics, and non-partizan in m of known integrity, who are d to the interests of the farmers: will advocate only such measures believes will be beneficial to the people, regardless of which party en belong to, or which party ess our measures. Its advertising will be for sale to approved paton fair terms; its opinions and its rial columns never.

e shall hold constantly in mind the rests of this grand state and the who produce its wealth. Our ediate home is the city of Lincoln. we have long been proud of. It e heart of the state. Its muscles teel penetrate and throb to and far and our remotest borders, and its rate electric nerves thrill with ingence and life wherever its iron s extend. The city bears the name he noblest man that ever lived, save one. It is beautiful in the presand has a grand future before it. ommercial plans and its beneficent erprises will always command our

mest support. er world we make our modest bow. ask their toleration to start r respect when we earn it: but als a free field and a fair fight. of the patronage of the public

e to win a share, and to deserve it: d so without more ado we set

This paper being under the exclusive ntrol of the Executive Committee of State Farmers' Alliance, all subriptions must be sent to J. M. ompson, Secretary, Lincoln. Neb. of the wrd, who can blan is will please forward subscrip- matter nd discriminate

ol Apply.

us divided.

o d farmer legis- ceed without THAT a lot of ha lators in the Illino, beeislature should have underta assert a right to a in hit knowledge of for success if their own and to do s ot come under Let us al brit when the bess crac I is whip, has gotten the Chicagoe, il awful mad.

"Notice to the statle-woods mem-bers of the Illinois perlature: Quit dallying with thatdy renage bill and let the real stateser ke care of it.

If you don't know to legislate go into the committed rais ms and play he lows will do cards. The other your work and v keep out of and cross-bones the the White Caps, but it goes. We end lived of your

Hear it:

There is not min so w or soft soap contrary. looks as if the Ma me, to scare the

It sounds very harst, aid cruel, but perhaps the Mail thinks this is a case where timely severity will prove a lasting kindness.

If this revolt against the beneficent come to pass that there would be no it? money in practical politics. The rule of vulgar honest, and commonplace purity would creed men of ant and an of the Farmers' Alliance be lost to the goernment.

a, it will also aspire to work This dreadful atastrople must be ing is at hand .- Chicago News. ry plouth wrestling member has to scared into fits in order to accome so it.

of farmers, "Hey! you bumps stand back and eve the KAL statesmen a show.

Real statesme please inderstand, are gentlemen corneys o big corporations, electe by bought voters, or schemed introsition by machine politicians. Thir fitness was certified to by the inopolies whose sernst all wrong. No, indeed! vants they are nd not by the votes of a lot of stup farmers, who cannot know a statesman when they see

> We invite figners commit to m pory this screech from the Mail, tonit shows very clearly hold the city nonopoly gang regard the farmer.

It is full of ontempt for the man who tills the alds, which is the attitude of he beneficiales of the emancipators of the white banded monoplies.

ALLIANCE, like the society ity of interest etween you member of the legislate, if he be suare and and corporation attorney member, than here is be greenhorn an gambler to plucks

your interests n legislative alls with one quarter othe care that is cised by greey corporation in protecting theirs this country will be blessed with reign of istice and general prosprity that has ong been banished fro it .- Farmers Voice.

THE Daka Farmers' Alliance Company fid over \$20,000 for binding twit last year. This was probably n more than me-fourth the amount xpended for twine in

Ir used toe that men egaged in business in ties and towns broughout the state, oned and operaed farms convenient towns. Wheher these men grew th from the profts of the pound of meat consumed in Omaha farm and log ago retired we able to say! At all events Vare vos far ner has an occasional fat cow or

Supposevery farm and farmer in the countrywas taxed according to net swhich is usually about half what it is earnings as is proposed to tax the worth. A prominent farmer living railroads ithis state the that would hear Omaha told us a few days ago agriculture and the increased be very diffrent. It does whether a irmer raises a p or not he must pa his taxes. great railred corporation row with teir employes great deal of money and great deal | property a pads actalk is mad about taxing cording toheir income in lat state.-Friend Tegraph.

A Litle Faith About sty. There is feeling of dih list which largely priominates amor e farmers at theoresent time. order to give time for the paper to ever a clas of men have la rimposed before the members of Alliances, upon by oliticians, bogus thits, patbscriptions taken, forwarded and ent rigt fiends and sleep cals gen operly entered upon our books, num- erally, tht class is the farting. Still two of the paper will not appear the timenow is when the anler must two weeks. In the meantime our use his lost careful judgit ui in the as fast as received. Now for one men wit honest hearts all tention move all along the line for your and bogs friends. Our

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1889.

can we hope to sucders in the work we How can we hope ar best judgment into requisited and not condemn or acabundant woof, and then, when such proof is a miy established, fire the

A Ferment Among The People. There is a ferment among the people from ocean to ocean. The Grange, the Alliance, the Wheel, the Farmers' in-Fre all centers of debate Economic aws are under review. Old notions are tumbling under the assaults of men who have been thinking. The big questions of production and distribution are under investigation. There is a searching of the hidden mysteries of taxation. Men are asking each other what ef eet this tax has, and that tax and the other. Is a taxation a blessing? Does a tax check production? Does it hinder distribution? Has it a tendency to promote monopoly? Is it the bulwirk of trusts? Does it foster corruption? Who pays it? Who gets the benefit? Who is injured? Is it bossing of the corporation attorneys just? Is it equitable? Can it be shiftwho are always leaders in the House ed? Who and what are the individuals and Senate goes on, in would soon most anx ous to keep it up and increase

The country school house in every state is ringing with these questions. The country newspaper is repeating coming more numerous day by day. them with every conceivable variation. enterprise into more lucrative occu- The con er procesy is the daily resort pations, and the genius rould thus of men filled with the spirit of inquiry and controversy. The great awaken-

Doubting Thomases. in a while we find a farmer who dee not like the Farmers' Alliance-has a vague notion in his head that it something wrong. do not know what got the notion in his head unless he is not used to seeing some city chap with a butterfly tie told him it was bad. The rich aristocracy of the south tried to perpetuate black slavery by representing to the people that Lincoln and his armed assassins were coming down among them to rob, plunder and steal everything Monia to mandit was necessary to fly to arms ata beat him and his robber iteresting hordes back. The great mass of the southern people believed the silly tale and thousands shed their blood for their belief. Better have NOT believed which is now rising as one of the great slaves. All manner of silly and unreasonable Farmers! thre is no more commun- tales are set affoat concerning it. One is that the Farmers' Alliance proposes wholesale establishments. there by completely eradicating all the villages of the country. Next thing you know, my poor, doubting farmer friend, they will be trying Farmers! if ou will look out for to make you believe that the Farmers' Alliance is going to completely reverse exer- the great order of the Universe and set the earth revolving the other way change. Oh, no! Don't worty for fear the Farmers' Alliance is going to do something rash now, for it

> THE TIL GOES WITH THE HIDE. And This is About all the Farmer Gets Ont of the So: h Omaha Stock Yards.

The South Chaha stock yards. under the control of Armour, is now giving the farmers a practical dose of its filehing proclivities. The local but thers are supplied from its slaughter house, and consequently buy stock from the farmers. are un- must come through Armour. turn off he gets for it whatever this concern feels like giving, sold three cows which were as tcher's stock as could possibly red, and all they brought him 5 per head after paying comeds of commission men.

cannot sell direct to Armour. will buy only of these commisnen. The commission is \$4 id. The concern buys the it their own price, deducts the ission, and the farmer is robbed recourse. The prices of to the consumers of Omaha rethe same, the local butcher his average margin of profit, log Armour takes the cream and rmer gets off with barely the nd hide. Still there are people will find fault with the farmer if THE MEMORIAL.

listrust these leaders? The Shot Fired by the Nafional Farmers' Alliance, Heard Round the Continent.

> And Produced Goosternation in the Ranks of King Shylock.

> Let the Reverberations of the Gur Ring on.

THE HONORABLE THE CON-GRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:-Your Memorialists, citizens of the United States, and delegates to the National Farmers' Alliance in annual meeting assembled, respectfully rep-

That the present economic and financial condition of the country is anomalous, inasmuch as, while the production of wealth is unprecedented, the condition of the producers of wealth is not improving, but is on the contrary retrograding. While no period has witnessed a greater aggregate increase of wealth than the past twenty years. at the same time the farmers of the country are sinking deeper and deeper in debt. It is becoming rare to find farms which are not mortgaged, tenant farmers are rapidly increasing, and failures of country merchants are be-

In addition to this private indebtednesss there is a corporate and municipal indebtedness which is of appalling magnitude, and which causes a further exhaustive drain upon the energies of

While the farmers of the country are becoming involved in debt, the artisans and laborers are finding the conditions of life harder. Many are idle. many are working on reduced time. and poverty and distress were never more common in our land than now This causes dissatisfaction and strikes. often riots and bloodshed, exasperates employers and continually widens and deepens the chasm between labor and capital, which ought to have no exist-

On the other hand, forced by a continually parrowing margin of profit to they could lay their hands on, in trace reduce expenses and secure safety for investments, manufacturers and dealers are driven to combine to accomplish these ends, and trusts which seem pernicious and tyrannical are formed. Meantime there are two classes of men who seem above the money-lenders and railroad owners. Of these the former are reaping a harvest of wealth unprecedented in the history of the world.

While we do not wish to complain of the prosperity of any class, we believe that the prosperity of a state is measured by that of all its people instead of a few of them; and that any nation is surely on the road to decay where a few handlers of wealth absorb the greater proportion of its productions, while its producers remain stationary or grow

Your Memorialists believe that as these disorders are financial in their character, their causes may be found in the financial system of the country.

First, the volume of the currency furnished by the government is insufficient to transact the business of the country on a cash basis, and the people are therefore forced to do it upon a credit basis. This must be apparent at a glance.

In 1865 we had about \$1,900,000,000 currency of all kinds in circulation; we had only 31,000,000 of population, of which 10,000,000, people of the southern states, were then just beginning again to use our money. We were then doing business upon a cash basis; we were free from debt and prosperous. We were in that condition in spite of an exhaustive war and solely by virtue of the volume of currency made necessary by the war. We have now of all kinds of money less than \$1,600,000,000. We have over 60,000,000 of population instead of 31,000,000, and our annual production, by virtue of our annual mechanical appliances, is three times what it was then, thus making a relative decrease of two-thirds in money volume. We are now univers-All stock, too, must go through ally in debt, only a few of our people are prospering, and they at the expense of all the rest. It is obvious from this comparison that the great evil is a restricted volume of money.

Your Memorialists believe that to restrict the currency of a people to an iness operates solely to the advantage of the money-lending class and is disastrous to all other classes.

Money possesses two powers which are of transcendent importance,-the power to fix or measure values, and the power to accumulate by interest. It is an accepted financial law that the value or price of property or products maintains a certain fixed relation to omplains and unites with other the amount of money available for cirers in an organization to protect culation. With a shrinking volume of underlying our monetary system—tie fears or not, up to the hour of going self from just such filching as this. money, values shrink and vice versa. monopoly of our money by a small to press we did not learn.

paper currencies has the same effect complaints which comprise what is age may be absolute or it may be rela- wages of labor in our factories and the shrinkage of the volume of money credit is the basis of our business every with production stationary.

Money being the instrumentality by which commodities are exchanged, an inadequate volume of it means stagnated trade, low prices, diminished reward for labor, restricted production, ing obligations.

This power to fix values, and the power to accumulate by interest are the qualities which give money control over labor and production, and enable the money-lenders to accumulate in their hands the greatest share of produced wealth.

The depression of prices and growing indebtedness of the country have been continuous since the effort to bring the basis of our money to the single gold standard began-in short since the contraction of the currency relative to production began. This depression must continue and must be aggravated, as long as this relative disturbance continues. Prices are only the expression of the relation of money and other things, and there is no bottom to prices as long as money may grow relatively less in volume. The present economic situation is simply the logical result of the change in these relative conditions which has been going forward for the past twenty years. A greatly increased population and production, a diminished volume of currency, a coatinual depression of prices and values, a constantly swelling volume of debt, the depression of labor, a clogging of demand resulting in so-called over-production, and a prodigious golden harvest of interest.

Your Memorialists invite your attention to the pregnant fact that prices of products measure the reward of labor and the value of interest. As prices shrink, the reward of labor diminishes and the value of interest increases. Thus while production brings to the debtor less reward, interest commands more of his products. Hence in both directions is the indebted producer scathed, while with every successive fall in prices the money-lender commands more of the proceeds of his la-

The prodigious concentration of wealth in our cities, and in few hands, is also the logical outgrowth of this depression of prices, coupled with the ac cumulative power of interest. To il lustrate this power of absorption, take for example our four thousand million of watered railroad securities, which bear about four per cent interest. Allow three per cent, reloaned semi-annually, and the principal will double in twenty-thre and one-half years. Say twenty-four years, and carry the com putation forward for 120 years, and we have the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand mill ions-twice and a half the value of al the property of the United States.

Take the \$150,000,000 on the farms of Nebraska at seven ber cent interest which is less than the aterest actually being paid. Reloaned semi-annually it doubles in ten years, and the prodigious sum of four thousand eight hundred millions are produed.

Your Memorialists respectfully represent, that the depression h prices. stagnation in trade. recurring labor troubles and increasing debt, ca only be arrested by a larger supply of money relative to production; and that his end cannot be secured under the plesent system by which the government furnishes money to the people.

Money is loaned by the government on the security of U.S. bonds, at cost of issue, to a small class of citizens, who reloan it to the people at exhorbiment and the people. It is also difficult to see why bonds, which are variable in quantity and value, and which may have their value greatly impaired by a public calamity, should be preferred as security to land, which is ining value, and forms the basis of all production.

Land is the altimate and natural se curity for all money. Whether boramount insufficient to transact its busi- rowed by the banker, merchant, manufacturer or farmer, its security and interest for its use must be found in the yards south of the stre house, excavaproduction of land and labor. This being the case, your Memorialists consider the loaning of money direct to the people, on land security, at cost issue, a more just and equitable way of putting money into circulation than the

Your Memorialists would further re spectfully represent that this injustice

This law applies to all accepted money. class, and the accumulative power of A shrinkage in the volume of accepted interest-really underlie most of the upon prices, productive industry and termed the labor question. Interest is prosperity as a shrinkage in the vol- the basis of rent and transportation ume of metalic money. This shrink- charges, and largely determines the tive. An increased population, with a mines. It will be seen that it forms a proportionately increased volume of burden from which no man can escape. business, and the volume of money sta- That freedom from debt gives immunitionary, would have the same effect as ty from it is a delusion. As long as consumer must bear his share of the unnecessary burden.

In a country where all are theoretically equal any great injustice in the statute book cannot fail to cause discontent and breed social disorder. How and an increase of the weight of exist- much greater this effect when the injustice is so great, and so closely connected with our daily labors and needs.

Your Memorialists therefore most humbly pray that your honorable body will issue an increased volume of money; to be issued direct to the people on land security, at a low rate of interest, to the end that an adequate medium for the exchange of commodities may be had, the prices of products and labor increased, prosperity restored to the people, and burdens of debt and interest gradually removed.

And your Memorialists will ever

Signed on behalf of the Alliance by J. Burrows, President. H. L. LOUCKS, Vice-Pres't. AUGUST POST, Secretary.

A. J. STREETER,) Committee on ALLEN ROOT, Memorial.

From all over this broad land of ours comes a wail of discontent from the masses. The farmer isn't satisfied and imagines he sees greener fields and richer pastures somewhere else than in his immediate surroundings. laborer and mechanic is idle and pushing out for other fields of labor only to find hundreds more just like him who have preceded him in fruitless search for something to do The business man finds his stock of the year before lying still upon his shelves largely, and wonders if there is not some place else where he could do business, where there is business to do. In short, there is a ceasless, surging throng upon the highways, in the

trains, in box cars and on foot, drifting hither and thither, they know not where, in their vain efforts to find the spot where they can exchange their labor for the necessaries of life and a

Ah! Where can they find it?

Should these things be? Should no a system run on correct principles al ways furnish something for willing hands to do, and at sufficient remuneration to afford a comfortable living and a home? Certainly it should. Then there must be something wrong with our present systems, of course. Now, what is it? Take, for instance, our own great state of Nebraska. Place the farmers out of debt, stop the ceasless drain of interest flowing from them into the coffers of the monied centers of the east, allow them to hold their bountiful crops until they obtain prices for the same above the cost of production, and see what a wonderful change would come over the business and industries of the state. The farmer would treble his purchases of the merchant and thus set the wheels of the factories in motion to meet his increasing demands, thus furnishing employment to the now thousands of idle factory operatives. He would also build more comfortable buildings, fence his farm and make hundreds of other improvements which he nov hasn't got and cannot hope to have un der our present false systems. Then one of the remedies to apply

to get the farmer out of debt.

How is this to be brought about? Now, farmer friends, as we have rom time to time during the past ten wars, tried to impress upon you that 'God only helps those who help themtant rates of interest. It is difficult to seles," we leave the question with you see and necessity for the intervention righthere. We can solve it according of this small class between the govern- to onlideas, but we want you to think on the nestion and see what conclusions you arrive at. After you have given it our earnest thoughts for a while, supose you write us and tell us YOUR concusions. Then we will compare notes. In this way we will arrive at variable in quantity and, of less chang- the causes which are producing the evil effects see on every hand to-day. and then be beler prepared to do our part in helping ut with remedies.

> WORKMEN are low engaged on the capitol grounds, bout seventy-five ting a large cellar to be used as a basement for the builder which will contain the engines now in the basement of the capitol buildig. Somebody is evidently afraid th boilers of the engines might sometime low up. but whether it is the State loard of Transportation that entertain these

Fresh Attempts at Wit.

NO. 1.

A wag has discovered a queer coincidence in the fact that while red is made from madder, bulls are made madder by red.

"You're the editor of the Bugville Leader, I believe?" "Yes, sir." "How are things at Bugville?" "Very dull, Fact is, I haven't been slugged for three weeks."-Omaha World.

"I don't see how you can call ie Tubbs common!" cried a fa girl, in a tone of reproof. Why, she never uses anything but nectaring chewing gum, and it costs 15 cen package

A Free Translation.-Binks-I wish I was a mind reader, Marie. Marie-What for, Mr. Binks? Binks-So I could read your inmost thoughts, Marie. Marie-Then it is fortunate that you can't, Mr. Binks.

Customer: "I wish to get a pair of shoes for my boy." Honest dealer: "Yes, sir. Which do you prefer-the kind that looks pretty and go to pieces in a week, or the kind that look ugly and last two weeks?"

"You don't mean to say, John, that you are going to have a steamheating arrangement in the basement, do you?" "I do, Maria," said John, with iron firmness. "I'm going to keep those feet of yours warm this winter if it costs \$1,000!"

"Don't fret, John," said Mrs. Wiggins. "You've lost nearly everything you had in the world, I know, but. remember you've still got me." "Yes." said John, with another heartfelt groan, "That's just what I was thinking."

"Why he thought he'd wait-Den tist: Mr. Doppenheimer: Ish dot so? Well, I dinks I coomes to-morrer. Dentist: But why not let me pull it to-day? Doppenheimer: Well, don't yoost know how much monish der wash in my pocked-book. "This is about the slimmest dinner

I ever sat down to." he said as he surveyed the table; "but I s'pose I ought to make certain allowances." "Yes, John," replied his wife, " if you would make certain allowances you would have no occasion to quarrel with your food .- Harper's Bazar. Foreman (great daily)-"Here's

an order from down stairs to print a cut of Blifkins, the people's candidate for mayor. We haven't any cuts of him." Able Editor-"How much did he pay for it?" "Five dollars." "Only five dollars? Scratch a beard on Lydia Pinkham, and run that in."-Philadelphia Record. Chumley-I'm in a little fix to-day,

Brown, for money. What would you say if I were to ask you for a temporary loan of a hundred or two doi-

Brown-Well, Chumley, if the loan will be temporary, I will let you have two dollars.

Clerk-"Brigsby, I want to ask a favor of you." Employer-"Well, James, what is it?" "A beloved uncle of mine is to be buried to-day, and I would like to go to the funeral." "Very well, James, but wait a few minutes and we'll go together. I want to see the ball game myself."

Tramp—Could you give a bite to a poor man who hasn't eaten anything for-. Lady of the house (shouting shrilly)-Tige! Tige! Come here, Tige! T. (loftily)-You are calling your dog, madam. I want you to understand that I don't eat dog. I'm no Indian. And he strode away in silent dignity.

He Was Quite Hoarse.

The Marion (Ga.) Patriot says several men were sitting in front of the stores in that place, when one of the men remarked, just as a lady with strawberry blonde hair was passing, that he was quite hoarse.

The lady stopped and placed her arms akimbo, just as they always do when they want to give a fellow a tongue-lashing, and looked him through as though he was as transparent as air, and remarked: "It is coming to a pretty state of

affairs that a lady can't walk the streets without being insulted with that senseless 'white horse' racket. I will let you know, sir, that if I have red hair I have a temper to resent "I beg pardon, madam, I most humbly beg pardon. Myremark was

that I was 'quite hoarse. The lady passed on, thinking that such a mistake was natural, but looking a doubt as to the sincerity of the man's apology.

Cannot Be Ascended.

Mount St. Elias promises to be the future mountain-climbing center of this country. A traveler who has returned from there, after failing to ascoud to the summit, reports that his party, after surmounting great difficulties, reached a height of 11,500 feet, and were the compelled to abandon the enterprise. The ascent was covered with ice mounds, strewn with boulders. The party were at one time knee deep in snow and at another were wading through icy waters fed by glaciers. He believes the mountain cannot be ascended without the assistance of trained Swiss mountaineers. The packers with the party could not climb .-Washington Post.