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THE ALLIANCE.

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NEBRASKA
STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

"THERE IS NOTHING WHICH IS HUMAN THAT IS ALIEN TO ME."—Terence.

VOL. I.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1889.

NO. 15.

THE ALLIANCE.
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J. BURROWS, Editor.
J. M. THOMPSON, Associate Editor.

All communications for the paper should be addressed to THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO., and all matters pertaining to the Farmers' Alliance, including subscriptions to the paper, to the Secretary.

EXPIRATIONS.
Your subscription has expired, and unless renewed within the next fifteen days, remittance made with the editor, your name will be removed from our books and the paper discontinued. We trust you will feel it your duty to send us your subscription and continue this paragraph marked with a blue cross IT MEANS YOU.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT.
With the issue of Sep. 21 a new management took charge THE ALLIANCE. Mr. J. BURROWS, President of the National Farmer's Alliance, becoming its Managing Editor, with Mr. J. M. THOMPSON, Secretary Neb. State Alliance, Associate Editor.

The scope of THE ALLIANCE will be much broader than heretofore, and it will aim to embrace a view of our national work in its weekly issues. It will also have occasional correspondence from national leaders.

It is the intention of the new management to bring the paper up to a high standard of excellence, making it worthy of the cause of the Alliance and the support of its members. Mr. Burrows brings to the work some experience as a newspaper man. In his early life he learned the trade of printing, and followed the business many years. His connection with the Alliance in this state is known to most of its members. He presided over the meeting which organized it in 1881, and has faithfully stood by the organization from that day to this. Through all its vicissitudes he has claimed that there was good in the society, that it was a necessity to the farmers, and refused to abandon it. In all the offices he has held in it he has served without a dollar of compensation, and he now abandons his business to take charge of the Alliance paper. This he cannot do without pecuniary sacrifice, abandoning that which was paying a certain livelihood for an enterprise which at best is quite uncertain.

The Company asks the members of the Alliance to meet it in the same spirit. The paper is an absolute necessity to the Alliance. With the support of its members it can be made a grand success.

Remember, Alliance men, that THE ALLIANCE is YOUR paper. Its continued existence and success depends upon YOUR patronage. We ask no subsidies of money, but only your subscriptions and support.

FIVE SUBSCRIBERS from each Alliance will place the paper on a sure foundation.

TEN SUBSCRIBERS from each Alliance will enable us to enlarge it to double its present size, and make it the equal of any farmers' paper in the country. WE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE A FULL EQUIVALENT FOR EVERY SUBSCRIPTION.

CASH PREMIUMS For Subscribers.

To all officers of Alliances and others who will canvass for us we will allow a cash premium of 20 per cent. on all lists of five yearly subscriptions and upward. That is we will send five copies one year to separate addresses for four dollars. This liberal offer will compensate our friends for their labors, and we now urgently request all who are devoted to the cause to go to work. TEN SUBSCRIBERS FROM EACH ALLIANCE will be easily obtained. We intend to make THE ALLIANCE absolutely necessary to every member.

We invite our farmer readers to send us short articles on live topics, and also give us news items of general interest.

No objectionable advertisements will be admitted to our columns.

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OUR PAPER.

In fulfillment of our promise last week THE ALLIANCE appears in a new dress of briefer type. This enables us to get much more matter in the same space, as well as greatly improves the appearance of the paper. But new type and new material, of which we need much, costs money; and we hope our patrons who intend to stay with us, and whose terms have expired, will renew at once.

When the Cows Come Home.

By Mrs. AGNES E. MITCHELL.

With kingle, klangie, klinge,
Way down the dusty dingle,
The cows are coming home;
Now sweet and clear, and faint and low,
Like whistles from some far off tower,
Or patter of an April shower,
This makes the daisies grow:
Ko-ling, ko-lang,
Kong-ling, kong-lang,
Way down the darkening dingle
The cows come slowly home;
And old time friends, and twilight plays,
And starry nights, and sunny days,
Come trooping up the misty ways,
When the cows come home.

With jingle, jangle, jangle,
Soft tones that sweetly mingle,
The cows are coming home;
Malvino and Pearl, and Florniel,
De Kamp, Redrose and Gretchen Schell,
Queen and Sybil, and Spanguled Sue
Across the fields I hear her loo-loo,
And clang her silver bell;
Gosting, Gosting,
Go-ling, go-lang, kong-ling-ling,
With faint, far sounds that mingle,
And old time friends, and twilight plays,
And mothers-sons of long gone years,
And baby joys and childish tears,
And youthful hopes and youthful fears,
When the cows come home.

With tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
By twos and threes and single,
The cows are coming home;
Through violet air we see the town,
And the summer sun is slipping down;
The maple in the hazel glade,
Throws down the path a longer shade,
And the hills are growing brown.
To-ting, to-rang,
To-ling, to-rang, kong-ling-ling,
By threes and fours and single,
The cows come slowly home;
The same sweet sound of world's best psalm,
The same sweet June-day rest and calm,
The same sweet scent of bud and balm,
When the cows come home.

With tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
Through fern and pertwinkle,
The cows are coming home;
A-jingling, a-jingling, a-jingling,
Where the sun-rays glance and gleam,
Charlie, Pesebillion, and Phoebe Pills,
Stand knee-deep in the creamy hills,
In dreamy dream;
To-ink, to-lank, toink-ink-ink,
Or banks with buttercups a-wink,
The cows come slowly home;
And up through memory's deep ravine
Comes the brook's old song and old time
sheen,
And the present of the silver queen,
When the cows come home.

With kingle, klangie, klinge,
With loo-oo, and moo-oo, and jingle,
The cows are coming home;
And in the hill,
Hear the plaintive cry of the whistling will;
The dewdrops lie on the tangled vines,
And over the silent mill;
Ko-ling, ko-lang,
Kong-ling, kong-lang, kong-ling-ling,
With ting-a-ling and jingle
The cows come slowly home;
Let down the bars; let in the train
Of long me songs, and flowers and rain,
For down the line come back again,
When the cows come home.

EDITORIAL.

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS."

This is what everybody says, and we will not undertake to disprove it. And what is business for one man is business for another. It is undoubtedly business for the farmer to go for his necessities, machinery and implements just as far towards the producer of those articles as it is possible for him to go. And it is business for him to take his products just as far on their road to the ultimate consumer as it is possible for him to do. This is the principle on which all efforts of the Alliance in the direction of business are based. Alliance elevators are being built in some parts of the state for shipping grain direct to the great markets. Dakota is far ahead of us in this, as she now has her own great elevator in Minneapolis. Where the Alliance is strong enough, build an elevator. When that is done it is still easier to connect other branches of business—first coal, then lumber, then general merchandise. Where the Alliance is not strong enough to start in any of these enterprises, load your own grain into cars and ship it yourselves. Under the inter-state law no favoritism to shippers is allowed; and the penalties are now so great that roads are very chary about violating that part of the law.

State Agent Root informs us that J. W. Rogers & Bro's, No. 70 Board of Trade building, Chicago, are reliable parties to ship grain to. Alliances must be energetic and enterprising in these matters. HELP YOURSELVES. The State Alliance is perfecting plans which will be of great benefit to the membership, and will be soon announced, but it cannot attend to local work.

We publish this week an interesting account of a Furnas county elevator which we hope all will read.

THE SECOND DISTRICT AGAIN.

Under the caption, "The man for the Place," the Republican Valley News, referring to the vacancy caused by the death of James Laird, says: "The western man living on a homestead and earning a scanty subsistence from the soil needs to be on the alert. Already too few defenders of his peculiar interests are on the floors of congress. The growth and development of the west depends on a proper choice, and it is not a question of whom we would prefer, but rather a question of whose services can best foster and encourage the growth of western industries."

And then it names as a very proper man to defend the farmers' "peculiar interests" on the floor of congress Col. E. D. Webster, a lawyer of Central City. It is very strange these times how vastly important it is that "the man living on a homestead" needs such a great amount of looking after, and nobody but lawyers, office-holders and politicians in sight to do the work.

The Seward Reporter names Senator R. S. Norval as just the proper man. Mr. Norval's canvass will be very friendly to all the other candidates, viz: he'll just go into the fight to get what he can to trade off to some other fellow, and trade is promoted by being on good terms all around.

Trot out a farmer, gentlemen.

By the way, wasn't there a deficit in the Merrick County treasurer's office a few years ago?

THE ALLIANCE AND POLITICS.

This is a vexed question, and not without serious embarrassments. Every public question in this country is a political question, in a certain sense, and relief from trusts, monopolies, a bad financial system, railroad extortions, etc., must come through political action. The Alliance is intended to be an educator on political as well as other questions, and all subjects may be freely discussed in its meetings. On the other hand it is expressly provided in the constitution that there shall be no political or religious tests of membership. Men of all parties and creeds are invited into its ranks expressly on the ground that their material interests are identical, no matter what may be their political views. To invite men to join in this manner, assuring them that the Alliance is strictly non-partisan, and then by a majority vote to turn it into a political party, seems to say the least, an unjustifiable breach of faith. Such action could not fail to have a disastrous effect upon any Alliance adopting it. The party tie is almost as strong as the tie of blood. This is unfortunate but true. In such an Alliance the men who were willing to form the new party would be practically expelling those who were not, and would be violating the constitution by establishing a political test of membership. This applies equally to a county and State Alliance.

On the other hand independent political action is most desirable, and often becomes necessary. Rings are established, corrupt and unfit nominations made; and it is often essential that people's candidates, separate from any party, should be put up. Discussions as to this necessity will take place in the Alliance. Every member of the Alliance may agree to the necessity, and be willing to support such candidates. But even in such a case would it not be better to call a people's convention, in which all citizens could join, than to nominate by a society of which only a part of the community were eligible to be members? The same results could be reached by this method, and still the constitution not be violated, and members who did not coincide in such action be left free, and not feel that they had been deceived when they joined.

The whole difficulty lies in a total misconception of the nature of a political party, and in the unreasonable feeling which some men—most men in fact—acquire for it. Our members should regard political parties as merely instrumentalities ready at hand to elect the best man and enforce the soundest principles. It is a hundred times easier to elect our men through one of these agencies than to do so by forming a new party. In one case we would be using men's prejudices—in the other we would be running against them.

We make no argument here against the necessity of a new party in this country. We believe that necessity exists; but the people do not seem to be ready yet. The iron has not yet entered their souls. But go slow, and the day will surely come. Every effort, either in county or state, to transform the Alliance into a political party has been disastrous to the Alliance. The State Alliance formed the anti-monopoly party. It elected Mr. Sturtevant state treasurer, a democrat—and he was the only state officer ever elected. But it destroyed the Alliance, and it took years to restore it to its present position. If the Alliance at that time had simply used the agencies at its hand, through the principle of a balance of power, it could have placed reliable Alliance men in every state office, and controlled the legislature.

In counties our history is the same. Up to the present time disaster to our organization has followed the formation of parties by County Alliances. We certainly wish every movement to purify politics and get good Alliance men into office, the greatest success. But at the same time the Alliance organization should be kept intact, open to all men alike, non-partisan. Take politics into the Alliance all you please, but do not take the Alliance into politics. The foregoing are the views of the Executive Committee and officers of the State Alliance, and what they intended to express in the resolution of the 10th of September.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR CHICAGO.

We publish this week the appeal of the Committee to the agriculturists of the great west for their influence in favor of Chicago for the world's fair. The appeal is hardly necessary. All classes of the west will favor Chicago. "As the circular says, Chicago is the west. Its wonderful growth, energy and resources are typified by that great city. To hold the Fair on our Atlantic seaboard would be absurd. We want the people of the world to see this country. They would not get even a glimpse of it at New York. The journey to Chicago would only begin to open their eyes to its extent. They ought to make that little trip, surely."

The Omaha Republican says the way to raise the price of corn is to "foster the erection of manufactories in Nebraska." Very good. But the Bee said the other day that some eastern manufacturers were in a "critical" situation, and were about to move on congress for more protection. Will these two doctors tell us how to get the manufacturers here?

"THE WOOL INTERESTS."

The Omaha Bee of the 21st has an editorial under the above caption which is remarkable, not only in what it says, but what it suggests. It appears that a special meeting of the executive committee of the national association of wool manufacturers has just been held in Boston, and it was developed that "the manufacturers regard the present time as a critical one for their business." It says further that "the growth of the woolen industry has not kept pace with that of other industries, and the manufacturers have not only had no inducement to expand, but have been obliged to contract." It is further said that "the two courses suggested in order to reenergize the business is either to chop up the raw material or give greater protection to the manufactured product."

It further says that "the wool growers leave no doubt as to their attitude. They are unanimous in demanding not only that there shall be no reduction in the duties on wool, but that there shall be a restoration of the higher duties of 1867."

The first significant feature observed is, that as soon as congress assembles in December next, the fight on the tariff is to be re-opened, and the time of congress and the attention of the people, if possible, be diverted from the vital issues in which the welfare of all the people are concerned, such as the money, land and transportation questions.

The next significant feature is, that leading interests, like that of the woolen manufacturers and of the growers of that great staple, are suffering; and the parties engaged in those industries, instead of looking carefully into our economic system for the cause of that depression, and initiating measures to remove it, turn immediately to congress to ask that their special interests be bolstered up by imposing more taxes upon the people. It is very noteworthy that if any of the gentlemen who believe that a bad financial system is responsible for all the distress of these industries gives an expression to such an opinion he is immediately set down by such papers as the Bee as "a crazy greenback crank," or he is met by the surprised question, with arching eyebrows—"Why, you are not in favor of a paternal government, are you?" These self-blinded gentlemen see no paternalism in applying a principle which is not recognized in the constitution to our every day laws—in taxing all of us for the benefit of a few of us—in making a new schedule of duties every session to bolster up this or that interest—in short in remedying the pressure of hard times in special cases, instead of removing the cause of hard times for the benefit of the whole people.

Are the woolen manufacturers any harder pressed than all other manufacturers? Are the wool growers any nearer bankruptcy than the beef growers or the corn growers? And if we are to protect the wool growers from the ills of a bad market and low prices, can we in reason deny the same ratio of protection to the beef growers and the corn growers? And as the two latter cannot be protected by an import duty, will it not be proper to resort to a direct tax for their benefit, or at once go at it and divide among them the surplus which has been rescued from Tanner.

The patent fact is that the depression of all industries in this country—and gloze it over as the money organs may, there is a great depression among all of them—has been brought about by just one cause, the contraction of the currency; and the depression can be removed by just one remedy, and that is the expansion of the currency. Low prices all along the line is what is doing the mischief. Prices have fallen with the contraction of our money volume. Beginning with the farmer, and going down through all grades of society, low prices have destroyed the power to purchase, stopped consumption, and caused the so-called over-production.

The condition of manufacturers becomes "critical" because low prices wipe out their margin of profit and leaves their goods unsold. They form trusts to save expenses and stop competition, in the vain hope to either restore good times or neutralize the bad effects of bad times. They can do neither. Prices will go down, down, down, until the cause of low prices is removed, and a cause for high prices set in operation. Instead of asking congress for more tariff, let them ask it for more money. There is no doubt whatever about the power of congress to make the money of this country. It has a monopoly of it. But it has formed out that monopoly to a small class which it created, and that class is using that delegated power to rob the people. As a result of this the money-lenders are the only men who are making money. The only men heard of their asking for any protection lately. All they want is to hold what they've got—just to be let alone. Let them alone ten years longer, and what's left in the hands of the people will not be worth watching.

The Omaha Daily Bee is among the most valued of our exchanges. Bright, new, fearless, the shackles of party sit lightly upon it, and it stands to-day as the very best exponent of newspaper enterprise in the west. We do not promise to agree with it, and shall be very free to say so on occasion; but we admire its pluck and energy, and think all business men should have it.

SECURITY FOR BANK NOTES.

THE PLOT RIPENING.

Last spring it was stated that Senator Cullom had introduced a bill in the senate providing for the issue of one thousand and millions of two per cent. bonds, to be perpetually maintained as a basis for national bank notes. This report we could not substantiate, and an application to Mr. Cullom failed to secure a copy of the bill. But it is evident that some such proposition has been agreed upon by the money magnates, and that feelers are being put out through the press to test the temper of the public on the subject.

In its issue of the 24th the Bee has an editorial on this subject, from which we clip some points:

"Although it will be some years before the last of the government bonds representing the national debt will be redeemed, it is the opinion of most of those who desire the perpetuation of the currency feature of the national bank system that the next congress should make provision for a new security, as a substitute for the government bonds now pledged for the redemption of circulating notes."

What's the matter with gold? Is not the paper currency of this country based on gold? Have we not had specie redemption—and when the bonds are paid are we not to have money based on gold alone? Have we not demoralized silver and limited its coinage with that sole end in view? Certainly that is the plan upon which the gold bugs of Wall Street have been working.

As a matter of fact this bond proposition is an absolute and unqualified admission of the inadequacy of gold as a basis for a paper currency. The annual production of gold to-day is hardly sufficient to fill the demand for art purposes. The contraction of the currency under our present system—or its failure to expand with increasing production and business, which amounts to the same thing—has brought our business interests to the verge of ruin, and paralyzed every industry in this country except money lending. All financiers know this very well. They see the need of relief; but wedded as they are to a system of bonds and the fiction of a gold basis, they can think of nothing better than the lame expedient of imposing a perpetual interest burden upon the people, in order that the government may have a pretext for issuing money to national bankers at cost of issue, and giving them the monopoly of issuing it to the people at any rate of extortion they can be induced to stand. The proposition is monstrous—infernal!

Land is the ultimate security for all money. All legitimate loans are based upon the productions of land and labor. Let this source of revenue be cut off and no bond or note in this country would be worth a dollar. Now what's the matter of land as a security for money? Why should not the government issue money on mortgages, direct to land owners, instead of first issuing its own bonds, taxing the people to pay interest on them, and then issuing money on them to a selected class?

The Bee further says: "The Washington representative of the Bee states on the authority of a treasury official that in all probability a two per cent. security for national bank circulation will be recommended. The official said that the most experienced men in the department favor this proposition, and he believed the president and secretary of the treasury will urge it." The finger marks of the money power may be plainly seen here. The scheme is laid, and they are to move upon congress at its next session to gain its endorsement. As to the two per cent., these men would accept a bond drawing no interest, if they can have the monopoly of issuing the people's money continued.

The Bee continues: "The proposal to create a new government bond for the sole purpose of supplying a basis for national bank circulation will be very likely to meet with a great deal of opposition, on the ground that it would be a departure of questionable constitutionality."

Opposition! Well, we should smile! And not on the grounds of unconstitutionality alone, but on the grounds of inexpediency, and impolicy, and unwisdom, and because the whole system is an unmitigated fraud and swindle upon the people. Opposition! Yes, gentlemen, you will find the farmers of twenty-five states banded together, posted on this question, and demanding a radical reform of this money system. We need at least three thousand millions of currency to place prices of products at a healthy level—and land, productive land, is the only adequate security we have on which to base this money. And the government can just as well issue this money direct to the people at cost of issue, on land security, as to the bankers at cost of issue on bond security.

The voice of the national bankers' convention, held this week at Kansas City, will, we predict, be in exact accord with the editorial in the Bee. We shall watch for it with interest.

MR. S. H. H. CLARK said the interstate law would not permit him to give the national bankers' association a free ride from Kansas City to Omaha.

You might have given them editorial passes as railroad employes, Mr. Clark.

ONLY THE TONGUE.

Phil Armour said the other day in Chicago that all the clear profit he wanted out of a beef was the tongue. Phil Armour is a modest little man. We greatly regret that he is satisfied with so small a profit. If the business was on a basis that would afford him greater profits, perhaps the farmers of the west could realize a little more out of the business. Clear profit means the surplus gained after all expenses, including interest on capital, has been paid. We do not know the rate at which he figures interest, but probably, judging from his extreme modesty, it must be ten per cent. He has in the packing business say fifteen millions, and ten per cent. on that would make quite a respectable income for a poor man. But then, as interest is an expense account we drop that. Mr. Armour kills about 2,000 beeves per day. The tongue is worth half a dollar. This leaves Mr. A's "clear" profit from this source \$1,000 per day. A mere trifle. We wonder how he manages to get along. Of course he couldn't do it if he didn't have a thousand or two miles of railroad, and eke out a little by doing his own transportation. It isn't to be supposed that he would care to make any money by carrying for other people. One thousand dollars per day on beef tongues! This has to suffice to support a thousand poor men's families;—but then they had no business to be poor—or be born. Phil Armour is a nice, liberal, public spirited man. VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE.

THE BEEF COMBINE IN LINCOLN.

The dressed beef men are determined to get control of the Lincoln market, and drive out of business the men who are buying beeves of the farmers and slaughtering at this point. Last week dressed halves were furnished to the retailers by these local buyers at four cents a pound. A pretended competition between Kansas City and Omaha slaughterers was set up, and in three days dressed beef sealed down from 4c per lb to 12 cts. The effect this has upon the farmers' market here for his butcher's stock may be seen at a glance. The local buyers were paying 2c per lb on foot. At this price a 1,000 lb beef weighed the farmer \$20.00. At 14 cts. per lb the dressed beef men put the same amount of meat, viz: 500 lbs, on the hooks at \$8.75. Difference in Armour's favor of \$11.25. Thus the local market for butcher's stock is utterly destroyed. The buyers and slaughterers must, go out of business, and the farmers must ship this class of cattle to the cities and take for it just what the combine choose to give. If the retailers refuse to buy the foreign beef, it will be retailed under their noses for less than they can buy for, and they also will be forced out of business. And when the combine gets possession of the market they will fix prices to suit.

Reynolds, Davis & Co. were killing weekly from 60 to 120 beeves, employing eight or ten men, and six teams. They closed their business. The men who were in their employ have lost their occupation. The money they were earning monthly our tradesmen must do without. The men must seek other fields of labor, or perhaps their families will become a charge on the community during part of the winter.

Bohannon Bro's and Wm. Kieffer have never bought of Armour, and say they never will. All other butchers of the city buy more or less of Armour's meat. Is there no remedy for this conscienceless competition with poor men and farmers by millionaire combinationists? There is certainly one which the farmers have in their hands, and that is the boycott. Boycott every dealer of every kind who will not declare upon his honor that he will not use the imported dressed meat. Boycott every butcher who will buy it. To be effectual this must be unanimous. If the farmers of Lancaster county will combine, they can drive the Big Four from this market.

A meeting of the farmers of this county is called for Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28th. We hope every farmer who can do so will attend.

ROUGH ON OMAHA.

The Bee is abusing Omaha again. It says: "The Omaha police are on the 'lookout for the Council Bluffs murderer.'" This insures him the freedom of "the city."

Send him down here and we will have him arrested forthwith, and have Chief Carder turn the hose on him.

TWO MORE BIG FAILURES.—Belford, Clark & Co., Publishers, failed this week for a large amount. Assets \$200,000; liabilities \$400,000. And John M. Thurston failed to convince any one that the corn-growers are getting rich. If this thing goes on confidence will soon be going to slacken.

OMAHA has been having great trouble to raise a few hundred dollars to get the bankers' association to visit it. Watertown, Dakota, a town of 3,000 people, easily raised \$1,000 to bring there from Huron and entertain the Dakota State Farmers' Alliance. Great difference in towns.

H. C. STOLL, the great swine breeder, of Beatrice, knows a good thing when he sees it, and so he sent his business card to THE ALLIANCE as soon as he heard of the paper. MR. STOLL excels in his line.

John M. Thurston and the Corn Raisers.

Farmer John M. Thurston delivered THE oration at the opening of the corn palace at Sioux City last week. Farmer Van Wyck delivered it last year. They can raise some corn in Iowa, but when they want orators they send to Nebraska.

Attorney Thurston is one of the largest farmers in Nebraska. He farms the law department of the U. P. Railroad, and that road farms the people of the whole state. So Mr. Thurston ought to be good authority on corn raising; but he is n't. This is what he says:

"I maintain, without fear of successful contradiction, that the corn-growers west of the Mississippi river have been, and are now, accumulating wealth faster than any other class of people in the world."

Well! well! Well! We, personally, know a man who has been growing corn in Iowa and Nebraska for twenty-four years. He don't chew, smoke or drink, and never speculates. He has gone on on the even tenor of his way, generally converted his corn into some condensed form, (not juice,) raised a little family, given them only a common-school education, and lived in a style in which plainness and frugality are the distinguishing features; and he, now near sixty, has accumulated less than ten thousand dollars. In the same twenty-four years the Vanderbilts have accumulated two hundred millions, and Jay Gould eighty millions, more or less. These men are types of a class which is growing larger day by day, and small as it is, it is accumulating wealth one hundred times faster than all the corn raisers of the United States.

The money lenders of this country form a class, do they not, Mr. Thurston? They are quite a large class, in fact, embracing most of the solvent insurance companies, all the bankers, and a large number of people who are neither. It will be great news to our corn raisers to learn that they are accumulating wealth faster than these interest raisers. The magnificent palaces of banks and insurance companies in all our considerable towns and cities give the lie to the statement. It is simply buncombe and bosh. The corn raisers of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois are raising corn without wages; and if it was not for their immunity from cash expenses such as house rent, butter, eggs, milk, meat and garden truck, half of them would be obliged to abandon the farm in less than six months. And John M. Thurston knows it as well as any other man.

But John is a fine orator. His preparation at Sioux City was just too lovely for anything; and if we were publishing a spread-eagle paper, without any regard to facts, we would print it.

THAYER'S PETS.—It is just as well to tell the truth about the military hoo-doo that was held at Beatrice last week. It was simply an undisciplined mob. The law presumes that these annual encampments are for camp instruction, such as soldiers can get in no other way; and that camp discipline is enforced, guard duty taught, and the soldiers given a fair idea of what they might expect in case of serious duty. But instead of the intention of the law being carried out these play soldiers come together for an annual spree and a high old time. And they had it last week. Reputable citizens of Beatrice assumed that they considered the whole affair a shame and disgrace to the state and their city. The town was filled with cyprians. Citizen's houses were rotten-egged, the cellar and premises of at least one gentleman was raided, the soldiers turning thieves and robbers. And what else could be expected with a pack of railroad attorneys like Colby, Phillips and Bates in charge—men who couldn't secure a corporal's warrant in actual service. And this thing is tolerated in order that Thayer may play commander-in-chief, and the other fellows fasten themselves like barnacles on the state treasury. Have the tax-payers nothing to say about it?

DIGNITY OF LABOR.—In an able editorial on the Farmers' Alliance the Statesman well says: "Labor has had a long and hard fight to establish in the thought of the world that it is not creditable to be a laborer; but this victory even is not complete until it is matched by another, which shall make it ENTIRELY DISCREDITABLE NOT TO BE A LABORER in some useful and beneficent calling."

The Statesman has kind words of cheer and encouragement for the Alliance which are fully appreciated.

After a careful investigation the New York Sun estimates that there are in that city 400,000 workmen receiving wages so low that they must embrace vice, apply for charity or starve.

The Orrell Coal company of Grafton, W. Va., has notified the managers of their works at Newbury, Tryon and Fairmount that all of the company's works are to be closed indefinitely because they cannot afford to do business at the present rate. This will throw over eight hundred men out of employment.

Above are two cases, one of laborers, one of coal operators, both in distress because of low prices. Contraction of the money volume makes low prices,