ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE. at, J. Burrows, Filley, Neb. esident, H. L. Loucks, Clear Creek, retary, August Post, Moulton, Iowa. asurer, Hon. J. J. Furlong, Austin Minn. cturer, A. D. Chase, Watertown, Dak. NEBRASKA STATE ALLIANCE.

President, John H. Powers, Cornell.
Vice President, James Clark, Wabash.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Thompson, Lincoln
Lecturer, M. M. Case, Creighton.
Executive Committee: J. Hurrows Filley;
B. F. Allen, Wabash; Alien Root, Omaha;
L. Henry, Hansen; W. M. Gray, North Loup.

Post Office At Lincoln, NFL., June 18, 1889.
I hereby certify that The Alliance, a weekly newspaper published at this place, has been determined by the Third Assistant Post Master General to be a publication entitled to admission in the mails at the pound rate of posters. postage, and entry of it as such is accordingly made upon the books of this office. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged.

ALBERT WATKINS.

#### ALONG THE LINE.

[This department is conducted by the Secretary of the State Alliance to whom all communications in relation to Alliance work, short articles upon various subjects of interest to the Alliance etc., should be addressed.
Write plain and only on one side of the paper.
Sign what you choose to your articles but send us your name always.]

#### Letter from Hon, C. W. Macune.

The following extracts from a letter from Hon. C. W. MACUNE, Pres't Nat'l Alliance & Co-operative Union, shows the present status of the Southern Alliances on the question of union. It also shows the energy and broad minded spirit with which our southern brothers are tackling the problems they have to was taken, and a declaration of purdeal with:

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEP. 13, '89. J. Burrows, Pres't N. F. A., Filley Neb: DEAR SIR & BRO.:

For two months I have been absent visiting State Alliances and Wheels throughout the south, and am happy to report that every state organization of any importance has ratified our proposed consolidation. I now have a proclamation in manuscript, waiting the signatures of Bros. Jones and McCracken, that will declare consolidation to date from Oct. first.

\* \* We must do all we can to dissolve the old sectional prejudice of the

I have been devoting some time to se- at St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1889 curing the establishment of a good state organ in each state, with a view of consolidating them all into an Alliance Newspaper Association at St. Louis, when we meet. The object being to unite our forces, and by so doing inaugurate the most powerful auxiliary to a successful conflict to secure economic 1eform. Yours fraternally,

C. W. MACUNE.

#### The Arrapahoe Alliance Elevator.

Акаранов, Neb. Sept. 18, 89. EDITOR ALLIANCE:-For about two years we have had about twelve independent local Alliances shipping their own stock and grain, thereby making ever we were dissatisfied with the primitive mode of shoveling our grain into cars, not on account of work, because we do work always, but because good and bad wheat were mixed, thereby losing in value and working against those who had the good grain. The first need was to get an elevator, the second to pay for it. There were already three elevators on the R. R. grounus, and the Company thought it unwise to have another on account of running too much fire risk. After a good deal of useless fighting we bought one of them. Now, as it was necessary to raise the money, we organized a stock company under the law of the state. We issued ten dollar shares, payable on receipt of the share. The merchants donated liberally to have it located in the town of Arapahoe. Everybody knew that we would give up the ghost before spring. However, we are not the kind to give up so easily, so we prospered, and this spring we were offered one of the other elevators. but we declined. However, as our membership increased so rapidly we had to tear down the old building, using all good material and putting up an elevator which is a credit not only to the farming community, but to the town in which it is located.

We have a thoroughly good and honest manager who always has orders ahead, so that he can tell how much he can realize for grain on the track. He don't speculate.

Although all stockholders are farmers they are not yet all Alliance men. We have also fine stock yards, scales, etc. Mr. Calvert of the B. & M. has been extremely kind to us about cars, etc., for the benefit of our stockholders. To all officers and members of the Sub-A. D'ALLEMAND.

Treas. Farmers. Warehouse Co.

STATE ALLIANCE OF N. C .- We have received a neat pamphlet of twenty-seven pages, containing an official report of the annual meeting of the attention to the Annual Meeting of North Carolina State Alliance, held at the National Farmers' Alliance at St. Fayetteville, Aug. 13th to 15th. It Louis, Dec. 5, 1889; and also to the imshows that 85 counties were represent- portant question to be decided at that ed by delegates actually present. It meeting, viz: Shall the National Farmwas also shown that the Alliances of ers' Alliance join the Farmers' and La-North Carolina are abreast with the borers' Union which has been formed foremost in Alliance work. The Sec- by the Southern Alliance and Agriculretary's report for the current year tural Wheel? shows receipts to have been \$15,193,01

and disbursements \$8,172.52, leaving a

President Burrows of the National Alliance has, in a circular letter print
Alliance has, in a circular letter print
York and Chicago are competing thro' their great newspapers in celebrating the horrors of each other's drinking wable of the horrors of each oth balance in the treasury of \$7,020.40. ed this week, outlined the action to be ter. This with reference to the World's Elias Carr, of old Sparta, was elected taken by each State Alliance on the president, and A. H. Hayes, of Bird- question of union; and as our state town, vice-president for the ensuing meeting does not convene until after term. Hon. S. B. Alexander, the re- the St. Louis meeting, we ask the lotiring president, is an able worker, as | cal Alliances of the state to take indithe flourishing condition of the State vidual action in this matter at once. Alliance testifies.

CORRECTION .-- In noticing the nomi next treasurer of Perkins county instead | taken. of Furnas.

#### CIRCULAR LETTER

NAT'L FARMERS' ALLIANBE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

FILLEY, NEB., Sep. 28, 1889. To all Officers of State and Territorial Alliances in North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Olfio, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and W Territory, and to all Subordinate Alliances in New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, California, Oregon, Greeting. BROTHERS: In Feb., 1888, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Na-

tional Alliance was held at Des Moines,

Iowa. An invitation had been sent to the Southern Alliance and Co-operative Union to send representatives to this meeting, for the purpose of considering the question of a union of the Northern and Southern Alliances; and in response to this invitation Bro. Evan Jones. President of the Texas State Alliance, attended the meeting as such representative. At this meeting action was taken in favor of a Union of the two Alliances, and a Committee of the National Alliance was appointed to attend the meeting of the Southern Alliance at Meridian, Miss., in the following December. Unfortunately no members of the Committee attended the Meridian meeting, therefore the National Alliance was not represented. But action looking to the union of the two bodies, and the Agricultural Wheel, poses and constitution were adopted. The matter was then referred to the different State Alliances and Wheels of the South for their action, and a meeting of delegates was appointed to be

At the last Annual Meeting of the National Alliance, held at Des Moines in January, 1889, representatives from the Southern Alliance were present, and laid before the meeting the action taken at Meridian. Our meeting received this report favorably, and referred the question of union to the different State Ailiances, their final action to be reported by their delegates to the next Annual Meeting of the National Alliance, which was appointed to be held

held at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5, 1889.

It has thus come about that the final decision of the question of Union between the Northern and Southern Alliances will rest with your delegates in the next Annual meeting, and that you can approach that question entirely free and unpledged. Your President has favored the union-was the first, in fact as far as he knows, to take any active official step to promote it. My opinion on that subject remains unchanged, but be enlarged, for by that medium, all it is not my purpose now to advance ar-

guments in favor of it. your annual meetings, carefully consider the whole subject, and instruct your delegates as to their action at St. or saying a good deal of money. How- Louis, if you should deem it wise to do so. It may be wise, however, to leave them some discretionary powers. The Constitution adopted at Meridian has been furnished you. You need not, however, confine your action to the adoption or rejection of that document, but rather instruct your delegates upon the broad principle of union, upon whatever terms may be agreed upon at

> Your President desires to urgently request that full delegations from all the States and Territories be sent to the St. Louis meeting. This is the first time in the history of the country when the plain farmers from so many States and Territories have been called together Brawny and brainy men of the frozen North and the tropical South, men of the East and men of the West, and men of the great interior basin, will nal intercourse. Many of them will bring their wives and daughters, to cheer the meeting with their smiles, and ey feasting and enriching itself on their to greet their sisters from remote but united climes. But the meeting wil not be one for pleasure and enjoyment alone. Business matters of momentous import will be discussed in a broad and statesmanlike spirit. It is yet to be debe maintained or a monied oligarchy be established. A successful meeting at St. Louis will be a long step towards the solution of this question.

All members of the Alliance will be cordially welcomed to the meeting. Sincerely and fraternally, your most obedient servant, J. Burrows,

Pres't National Farmers' Alliance

CIRCULAR LETTER. ordinate and County Alliances in

Nebraska, greeting: SEC'Y'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, NEB.

Sept. 28, 1889. By order of the Executive Committee, your State Secretary invites your

and report to the state secretary, as early as November 15th. The action taken by the Alhances will be tabunation of Organizer Harrison for county lated and form a basis of instruction treasurer last week, we wrongly credit- for your delegates, and it is therefore ed him to Furnas Co. He will be the very necessary that definite action be

J. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y Neb. State Alliance.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

From The National Economist.

We commend the following extracts from an article by R. A. Dunning to the careful attention of our readers. Volumes of sound philosophy and fact on the great question are embraced in this article. Study the proposition that "labor and products always buy money" in all its bearings, and also carefully consider what Mr. Dunning says about prices. We have long been teaching this doctrine in our feeble way, and we are and to be sustained by such eminent

Production, distribution, consumption, and accumulation are the four great factors in business. The history of the past clearly demonstrates, and division bosses, gives the following ac- and published as soon as the farmers the situation of the present proves beyond question, that the one governing

factor is distribution. Production can and will take care of itself. It is simply an expression of hu- how you like it: man nature. The active brain, the restless nerves, and the inborn determination to accomplish something for one's own self, all tend to force the human race into production. Natural wants, original desires, fancied necessities or comforts, together with the frailties incident to this life, furnish ample ways increase equally if not more rapidly than production, and the doctrine of a general over-production is fast becoming obsolete. The real danger to be avoided

that the world suffers to-day. All the factors in production were never so complete as now, and the devices for unjust accumulations were never so successful large extent by the unfair advantage at home impelled them to submit. One

I believe the key to this difficulty is the currency. I admit there are other mportant agents connected with the solution, but a proper amount of curren- had placed in his hand with a downcast cy, elastic in its nature, quick to respond to the demands of business, will, in my cials nudged and winked at each other opinion, open the way for all other re- in glee. We have no objections to offer

controversy alike honorable and just to fortune. Our only protest i is reached when an idle dollar will a day's work undone brings to the laborer. This can only be accomplished essening the number of days' work. Which would be the most practicable?

such prices the volume of currency must

economists agree, the price of labor and the people would rise up and call him its products are measured. Under present conditions labor is forced to assume It is my duty now to lay this matter all risks in production. Every mortbefore you, and to ask that you will in gage, bond, bill of sale, or deed of trust do so if such spectacles as this could be is a witness of the truth of this proposi- forever banished. When will the day tion. I would remedy this unfair discrimination by increasing the volume of money until each individual would be compelled to assume his share of the risks, failures and accidents which naturally accompany production and distribution. In other words, I would make money so cheap, by making it plenty, that nothing but production and a just and proper distribution would bring any reward. When prices are low it is in farmers will say, I can buy more for a dollar than ever before. Can you pay any more debts or interest? The only work would be a grand one, and it is thing it will buy more of is the fruit of fiting that the government should unanother's labor. One common error in- dertake it, in behalf of the great interto which the world has fallen, and which leads to many others, is that money buys products. The fact is, labor and We give below the first official correits products always buy money. The application of low wages proves this conclusively. Low wages and prices are the results of competition among laborers or producers for money. The for consultation and united action. one who will pay the most for it-that feel the great want of an Am. Pictorial is, will part with the greatest amount of Agricultural Encyclopedia, containing labor or its products for a stated amount | a concise statement of what is actually of money-gets it With money for any known regarding the culture of each length of time the object, as it is at pres- agricultural product in our several client, and not the instrument, commerce mates. meet at St. Louis in friendly and frater. or exchange becomes a species of confiscation. It means the products of one part of labor competing with the products of another part of labor, and mon-

It is a doubtful advantage for the farmer to buy cotton cloth for five cents per yard that is really worth ten, when in consequence of the low price of this and similar products he is compelled to part with his wheat and corn at a beggarly price to enable the producers of general headquarters for proving and cided whether men or dollars shall rule this cloth and like products to purchase storing such facts where they can be this country—whether the republic shall them. In this exchange money is the systematically reached by those needobject because of its scarcity, and not ing them. Under the auspices of the the incident or instrument, as it would government this want could be grandly

be if sufficiently abundant. We are told a day's work will buy as much as it ever would. That may be pose his great dictionary. It would true, but there are about four millions of our people at the present time unable to find that day's work. The true meth- to complete an equally thorough Amerod of examining this question is, how ican Pictorial Agricultural Encyclopæmany dollars will a day's work bring, dia. He would have to be a man of or how many dollars will the products of a day's labor buy? This is the correct test, and when labor or its products the enterprise, with a heart and genius will buy less dollars to-day than a year ago, the proof is positive that money is not appear. and consequently labor and pro- I confess that the only hope I ducts cheaper. Nothing in the end is of seeing the work done in my day is exchange for desirable property. Carriage cheap to one producer that is made so through the instrumentality of the and new harness wanted. at the expense of another producer.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have received THE STATESMAN for September; a monthly magazine devoted to the problems of practical poli- a benefit in ten years of hundreds of tics, co-operative industry and self-help. | millions of dollars to the agricultural A. J. Jutkins and Walter Thomas Mills, interests of the country. editors. It is an attractive monthly, containing the names of some very able writers. Price \$2.00 per year. 78 La Salle St., Chicago.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: New- MR. WM. HUNT, Ancora, N. J.,

thing they'll be discussing the horrors of er the time will ever come when we their other drinking matereal, and then shall have such a work. In the first

This thing is going too far. The next

ble on it I am not going to sustain him such a diversity of opinion among the very long," was the reply.

A syndicate of cattle men has a perfect ment of what is actually known, as you right to water its stock.

### Shot Gun Politics in Tebraska.

THE B. & M. VOTES MEN LIKE CATTLE!

### The way Laws will get There!

EVERY HONEST CHEEK SHOULD BLUSH WITH SHAME AT THE RECITAL!

Under the head of "outrageous domi nation," the McCook Gazette, published at the headquarters of the B. & M. count of how the bosses vote their hu- shall demand it, and shall be willing to man chattels when they want to. Read it FREEMEN(?) OF NEBRASKA and say

Another straw has been laid upon the camel's back by the local managers of not include the making of such a pubthe B. & M. The caucus of Thursday lication as a part of its functions. was but a repetition of what has been witnessed before by our long-suffering people when the political plans of Mr Campbell in regard to some petty pre-cinct or school district official needed and means for consumption. In fact, to be satisfied. This time it took the economists now concede that our wants form of opposition to our present efficient sheriff, W. O. Russell, who had in some manner incurred Mr. Campbell's enmity, and consequently the roundhouse and gravel train must be called is large accumulations through unjust into requisition to consummate the dedistribution. The greatest minds of feat of his delegates in the caucus. One nearly every age have given this subject hundred and fifteen men were voted in much attention, and yet it remains un- an unbroken line, being obliged to pass through the alley-way formed by Harmon and Archibald on one side and It is for lack of proper distribution Rogers and Bankson on the other, and under the eye of these officials they deposited their ballot. Blame not these toilers for the deed. They had wife and babies at home and winter is not far off. as at the present time. The results ob- While inwardly they rebelled against tained by the former are absorbed to a the indignity, the thought of dear ones given to the latter. If a just measure of fine specimen of mental and physical listribution could be enforced these manhood was especially brought to our dangerous accumulations would cease. notice. He had expressed himself as Russell's friend. He was sent for at once and ordered to vote "right," and as he approached the polls in charge of an official he tendered the ballot they eye and trembling voice, while the offi-There is a middle ground in this ontroversy alike honorable and just to oth labor and capital. That condition the condition of the candidates that were successful to the candidates that were successful to all points on the Rock Island R. R. at the mine, lowa, coal, at the mine, lowally lower than located four miles west on that day. It is their apparent good at regular tariff rates. Points on U. man manner in which it was done. God P. add \$1.60 to Omaha rates; by St. Some of the employes were cute enough to switch ballots even under the eye of by increasing the numbers of dollars or the watchers, and thus voted for the man of their choice. It would seem

A GREAT WORK

est which has so long been neglected.

DEAR SIR: As a beginner I keenly

I think nearly all farmers realize how

Few farmers—with the present un-

satisfactory returns for products,—can

command the necessary time to study

And if here and there one does learn

something that would be of service.

there is not, so far as I am aware, any

It took Webster twenty years to com-

probably take a very talented man with

many well chosen assistants fifty years

If the genius can be found and pro-

cured on the work, it could probably be

cost derhaps of a million dollars-with

My prayer is that you may be the in-

strument of accomplishing so great a

been referred to me for acknowledge-

ment. Such a work as you describe

would be of immense value to the farm-

ers of this country, but I doubt wheth-

say, is more limited than one imagines

Respectfully,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1889.

ANCORA, N. J., SEP. 3, 1889.

spondence on this subject:

Hon. J. M. Rusk, Washington.

that are well known and settled.

out many points minutely.

ment of the United States.

work.

pity the poor who are obliged to listen Joe \$1 to regular rate. This is one of bring to its owner no more benefit than to the crack of the slave drivers whip. the best Iowa mines. members of the Alliance, will realize that if a man works for the B. &. M. for A proper distribution means that the \$1.08 per day in the round house, he from \$4 to \$5 more per car for their producer shall have the benefit of such should have the poor privilege of voting stock. Give the agent notice when a price for his labor and products as for his friend if he chooses. If George will enable him to retain possession of W. Holdredge would give his official or the wealth he has created. To obtain ders to keep out of precinct and county politics, and allow us to choose our own school directors and county officials, blessed. As it is, enemies are being Williams & Howe's, Omaha. created every year to the road that should claim us all as friends, and would

shipped. Mr. Root is state agent for the Alliance. W. R. Bennett & Co. will sell groceries, etc., to the Alliances at jobber's rates. Send all orders to Allen Root. Shipments of vegetables, fruits or poultry, should be billed to Mr. Root, care of Bowman,

at first glance:-that which is so actu-

ally known that all will concede its ex-

istence, It is very discouraging some-

times; what with wind and rain and

storm and insects and diseases and

frosts, that the farmer's life is a life of

exigencies. It is different in mechan-

ics; there what is known is definite. A

man can make two watches that shall

not vary, and the second and third edi-

tion of the same; but no two men can

raise the same crop in amount or

quality, from two fields of the same

size and character, ner from the same

field in different years. I speak of these

difficulties as making it more difficult

to make an encyclopædia of agriculture that shall be satisfactory, and that is

pay a reasonable price for it, that some

publication of such a work belongs in

part to the literary field rather that the

scientific; and yet, if congress should

feel kindly disposed towards the sub-

ject, and make an appropriation, it

would be worth while for the depart-

ment to collect and utilize the vast

amount of material that comes to it.

But we cannot do so now, for the lack

Thanking you for the interest that

Very truly,

With a Campbell for a candidate the

campaign in Ohio will hump itself this

Orders for coal must be sent in dur-

ing September to insure the price and

certainty of having orders filled. Van

Dyke, Wyoming, coal, \$1.75 per ton.

ton; on B. & M. \$4.65 per ton. Cham-

berlain plows, good as made, shipped

from Omaha, 14 and 16 inch, \$14. By

one-half car lots, \$12.25. Champion

EDWIN WILLITS, Ass't Sec'y.

you feel in the subject of agriculture, I

act appropriating them.

firm will take it up and prosecute it to

It must be manifest to you that as

#### State Agent's Notice.

It is very desirable and will save some expense, and be better in every way, if the Alliances will bulk their orders so one shipment will do for For the Department of Agriculture. many parties. It is found that little or nothing can be saved on groceries at retail. If orders are in unbroken Before the law was passed making packages can be had at jobbers' rates. the Department of Agriculture an Ex-Price lists are of little account only in ecutive Department, Mr. Wm. Hunt a general way. The price on sugar disputable evidence that an unequal dis- proposed to the present editor of this changed three cents in one week not railroad. The first telegraph in Nebraska tribution is taking place. Yet some paper the work named below. The long since. Many other things the ALLEN ROOT. conception is a grand one, and the State Agent.

> Price List of Oils to Alliances. 50 test, medium white coal oil, 111/2 cents.

stove gasoline These oils in barrel lots. The best harness oil in either one or five gallon | labor. cans, 70 cents per gallon. Pure Neat's foot oil in one to five gallon cans, 60 cents per gallon. In barrel lots, 50 cents per gallon. Axle grease, thirtysix boxes in case, \$1.85. ALLEN ROOT, State Agent.

#### Official Notice to Alliances.

All Subordinate or County Alliances very difficult it often is to hunt up just wanting coal the coming season from when needed certain points of culture the state agency should send in the number of cars wanted, the grade of coal used, and be sure to state what railroad they are tributary to. matter must be attended to at once and reports sent in promptly to the secretary of the State Alliance.

H. C. STOLL,

BREEDER OF

The Most Improved Breeds of

Poland China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire and Essex Hogs. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. P. O. Address, BEATRICE, Neb.

An Imported Shire Stallion for SALE. Six years old, perfect temper, first class

pedigree registered in the English Shire Herd Book. Can show as good colts as in the State. Owner naving to leave the farm, will sell of newly established Agricultural Depart- Inquire at THE ALLIANCE office.

J. M. ROBINSON. completed in four or five years at a KENESAW, ADAMS COUNTY, NEBR.





an interest aroused in regard to the his tory and progress of Nebrasks, perhaps the following may find a place in your Nebrasks has an area of 76 895 quare niles aud contains 49,212,100 acres of

Nebraska's Progress

As a number of old settlers meetings

have been held this summer and quite

and. Distance from northern to south ern boundary, 208 miles; length from sest to west, 41! miles. With an ares larger than the six New England states combined, rich soil, healthful cimite, pure water. an industrious, enta-pristaz people, it is impossible to comprehend the possibilities of the future.

one reason perhaps why none has been made. Still, there is such a vast fund of information that may be compiled In 1810 the American Far Company established a trading post where the town of Bellevue now stands, a few miles south of Onaha. Francis Do Roin took charge of the post; he was succeeded by Joseph Robiaux; and he by John Cabanow constituted the department does | nue. In 1843, Peter A. Sarp , took charge of the business and for thirty years wathe leading man of the place. In 1854 this place and the surrounding country was opened for settlement, the Indian title having expired in 1843. February 9, 1854, a towa company was organized and, in October 1854, the first Territorial Governor, Francis Burt, was appointed; he was in poor healtn and died ten days after he arrived. He was succeeded by

of funds, such funds as we have being specifically limited by congress in the T. B. Cuming, Territorial Secretary. The first census was taken in 1855 the population numbering 4 491. The first Territorial legislature assembled Omaba, January 16, 1855 The first State legislature met at L'ncoln, in 1869 The first Post office was located at Believue, in 1849; D. E. Reed, Postmaster. The first newspaper published in Nebraska was the Nebrasks Palladium and Platte Valley Advocate, located at Bellevue. The first column of reading was put in type by Thomas Morton on Nut or egg coal \$1. Freight on any the 14th of November, 1854 We now lines of U. P. in Nebraska \$4.25 per bave 521 newspapers in Nebraska. In 1863 the homestead law was enacted and January 1st, 1833, the law became effect-

ive. The two first homesteads in the self-dump steel wheel horse rake \$21.00 | United States were taken in Nebraska. Centerville, Iowa, coal, at the mine, Daniel Freeman located four miles west nine school districts, and a total number of school children 7041. In 1887 the number of school houses was 5 187 and Stock shipped to Allen Root, care of 120,778 children attending school. The Bell, Collins & McCoy, Omaha, by State has established and mantains a State University, a Normal School and a Reform Schoo'; add to these thirteen colleges and academies found d by the churches and also a number of private

The churches rave made progress as we can show from statistics of five denominations; no doubt other churches have succeeded equally as well as thes :. I have copied from the official reports of the churches respectively as follows:

Presby terian, -9.381. Congregational, -7.456 Close Communion Baptist, -8 931. Methodist Episcopal. -27 593. Christian Caurch,-20 000.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, D. cember 2, 1863, ground was broken for the first railroad in Nebraska, the Union Pacific. Now we have 4,905 miles of began operations October 5, 1860. The telephone began operating in November. 1882; we now have 800 miles in operation.

But I must close. With the prohibition of the liquor traffic in practical operation, our State will have nothing to c'og the whee's of progress or to hinder her g'orious career. For this let us oray and F. W. SCOTT.

#### The Next Census.

Chicago is determined to crunt a million in rext year's census. Suburbs which have 210,000 population are to be annexed this year, which will carry the figure beyand the limit. It is within the bounds of possibility that the the new census may show four American cities of over 1.000,-000 inhabitants each! They will be New York, Phildelphia, Brooklyn, and Chicago. No other country has more than one city of a million populatior. We will have by the new census a doz in of half a million and about thirty of over 100 000. -Buffalo Courier.

J. C. MeBRIDE.

H. S. BELL. McBRIDE & BELL

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE, LoanandInsurance AGENTS.

Office, 107 S. 11th St... BASEMENT, LINCOLN, ... NEBRASKA.

Agents for M. K. & Trust Co. Houses Built victims were always brainy people on ten years' time. Debt cancelled in case of like himself. President Lockwood. Death. Anything to trade let us know of it.

# For Sale or Rent,

A Roller Flouring mill with water power, one mile from Lincoln. A. J. SAWYER.

Breeder and Shipper of Recorded Poland China Hogs. Choice Breeding Stock for sale. Write for wants. [Mention The Alliance Metalliance Mutual) Ins. Co., Grand Island, Nebraska.

OBTAIN CHICAGO PRICES FOR YOUR

## PRODUCE

their other drinking matereal, and then both cities will be knocked out.

Shall have such a work. In the first place, it would take an immense sum of money, as you say, to prepare it; in the second place, unless distributed gratuitously by the government, it know what relations you sustain in this world? "Well, just at present the only relation I am sustaining in this world is my father-in-law; but you can just gamble on it I am not going to sustain him shall have such a work. In the first place, it would take an immense sum of money, as you say, to prepare it; in the second place, unless distributed gratuitously by the government, it would be so costly that but few farmers world?" "Well, just at present the only relation I am sustaining in this world is on the subject of agriculture, ble on it I am not going to sustain him

farmers themselves in almost every SUMMERS. MORRISON

> COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 174 S. WATER, ST., CHICAGO. REFERENCE:-Metropolitan Nation Bank. Chicago. Mention The Alliauce.

Curious Things.

It is not generally known that the custom of keeping birthdays is many thousand years old. It is recorded in the 4th chapter of Genesis, 20th verse "And it came to pass the third day, which was Pharaoh's birthday, that he made a feast unto all of his ervants."

There is in existence a curious classof knives, of the sixteenth century the blades of which have on one side the musical notes to the benediction of the table, or grace before meat, and on the other side the grace after meat. The set of these knives usually consisted of four. They were kept in an upright case of stamped leather, and were placed before the singer.

The bamboo tree does not blossom until it attains its 30th year, when it produces seed profusely and then dies. It is said that a famine was prevented in India in 1815 by the sudden flowering of the bamboo trees, where 50,000 people resorted to the jungle to gather seed for food. The Swiss watchmakers have invented a watch for the blind. A small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand is moving toward a given hour, the peg for that hour drops. The person finds

back to twelve. Air cushions are supposed to be an nvention of modern times, but that this luxury was anticipated as long ago as the time of Ben Johnson is evident from a passage in the "Alchemist," where Sir Epicure Mammonenumerates to Surly a list of good things to be expected. Among these indulgences is this prophetic forecast of modern inflated india-rubber bed and cushings. "I will have all my beds blown up, not stuffed: Down is

the peg is down, and then counts

too hard." It has been demonstrated in Vacca Valley, Cal., that peach stone will make as good a fire for household purposes as the best of coal. The fruit-grower, instead of throwing the pits away, disposes of the stones at the present time at the rate of \$6 a ton. A sack of the stoneswillweighabout eighty pounds, and will last as long as an equal number of pounds of coal, and a greater intensity of heat.

Very few consumers of wheaten products are aware of the fact that crackers are the oldest form of bread. Fragments of unfermented cakes were discovered in the Swiss lake lwellings, which belonged to the neolithic age of the world. Although this rude form of bread was early discarded for the fermented variety, vet in this, as in many other matters. it was found convenient to return to discarded and apparently valuless process. Thin, unfermented cakes vere found ta possess merits for special purposes. They would keep good for a great length of time, and thus afford wholesome and nutritious food in a portable and convenient form. The simplicity of their making and baking was also a point in their favor.

A Congress of Sneezers Philadelphia Record The sneezers of the United States, who are known as the Hay Fever Association, have just completed their sixteenth annual session at Bethlehem, N. H. This organization. which Henry Ward Beecher put such ife into, still meets regularly once a year, cracks jokes and tells stories to keep up the spirits of the hay-fever victim members, talks of ways and means to dry up tear ducts and provide nose subduers for sneezers, and n a word, fights an annual battle against the disease that makes such a market for pocket handkerchiefs. Col. M. Richards Muckle, of the Public Ledger, and Dr. Edward Townsend were among Philadelphia's lelegates to the convention, and sneezed enough to give Philadelphia the reputation of being the biggest city in the country. Col. Muckle made a hig impression by his speech before the association. There were tears in every eye and pocket-handkerchiefe at every nose as he told of the \$3,000 he had spent in fortyeight years to get the better of his

the nasal nerves was the only remedy. He had tried it himself. Time was when in going from Providence to Bethlehem he had sneezed 1,200 times, according to a tally kept by the conductor, and used up so many handkerchiefs that he had to make wash line out of the bell rope in the car. On his last trip he only snoze twenty-five times, and didn't have to have a special car, thanks to his cauterization scheme. The sneezing and crying was redoubled when Dr. Edward Townsend. of this city, told the convention that hay fever was a moral disease; that it never attacked New York alder-

men or convicts, and that its worst

in an address, estimated that there

were at least 200,000 sneezers in the

United States, all more or less ad-

gose. He said that cauterization of

dicted to tears. Was it a Vision?

We were having a new home built and my husband went to to every day to see what progress was being made. One day, as he stood in the front room upstairs his attention was attracted to the street. Looking out the window he saw a funeral procession passing from the door and out through the gate. The casket was white and covered with flowers. He recognized friends and neighbors in the crowd, and through some indefinable impression, he understood that the corpse was that of his son. His son, though he had no son at the time. Surprised and startled at the thought, he saw the procession vanish, and he felt un-

able to account for the experience. Within a few months a little son was born to us, and before three years it was carried out the gate in a flower covered, white casket and followed by the same friends my husband had seen that noontime long before. What explanation can be given of this circumstance?-Amarala Martin in Hall's Journal of Health.