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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.
THE ALLIANCE.
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BY THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.
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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, your name will be removed from our books and the paper discontinued. We trust you will feel it in your duty to send us your subscription for the next year, marked with a blue cross IT MEANS YOU.

Take Heed.
BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Take heed of your civilization, ye, on your pyramids built of quivering hearts; There are stages like Paris in '90, where the commonest men play terrible parts. Your statues may crush, but they cannot kill the patient sense of a natural right; It may slowly move, but the people's will, like the ocean ever flowing, is always in sight. "Is not our fault?" say the rich ones; "No; 'tis the fault of a system old and strong; But men are the makers of our systems; so the cure will come, if we own the wrong.

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 farmer's 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. CANNASERS WANTED. Terms—\$1.00 per year, invariably in advance. Trial subscriptions for six months 50 cents. Address ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO., Lincoln, Neb.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

TAXNER says he owes everything to his mouth. There's lots of fellows out here in the same fix, and they think the only legal tender is booze. Rock Island Road—Master Mechanic Twombly with dissipated son—Twombly jr. drunk on duty—Train telescoped—half-a-dozen new graves—Another milestone to whiskey. The Omaha Republican wants all of this year's corn crop made into starch at Omaha. Probably it wants to starch the Missouri river, set it on end and slow it at the World's Fair.

BLAINE-MCCORMICK were married the other day. The boy had a smart dad, the girl had a rich one. The boy is in luck. The girl—well, if the boy is like most smart men's boys now-a-days, she's in the soup.

BOUGHTIN, PROBABLY.—The Hastings Independent, rather late in the day, comes squarely out for Laws for Congress. That fine Italian hand that wields such potent influence in Nebraska politics shows its velvet touch here.

The Iowa Tribune says: "The cut-throat mortgagors hold the western farmers down like the railroad, Armour and other trusts go through his pockets." It might add that the mortgagors take the lion's share while holding him down.

The Beatrice Express says: "The city will be filled with farmers the next three days. The Express hopes the merchants will reap a harvest from them." That's about the size of it. The Express is owned by a railroad contractor and edited by a doctor.

It is said Ferdinand Ward has learned the printer's trade at Sing Sing. So, great names are added to the craft's roll of honor. Ben Franklin snatched lightning from the clouds, but Ferdinand Ward snatched half a million from Wall street, a much greater feat.

BEFORE Henry George's single tax idea can be practically applied all mortgages must be paid. Under that system the community will own all the land, the holders only owning the improvements. The improvements will hardly be considered good security for the present amount of incumbrance. Well, let her go Gallagher! If the state will pay the mortgages we'll try to stand the single tax.

It is said times are now as hard in "free trade" England as in "high tariff" United States. It is also said that when we had free trade here we had just as hard times as we have now.

These things being true, just note that the money system of this country and England are essentially the same. Note, also, that hard times are ALWAYS periods of money contraction. Note, also, that the most potent factor influencing the welfare of a country is its money system.

WILL BRING THE RAILROAD COMPANIES TO TIME.—A list of questions was submitted to the railroad managers of Iowa by the commissioners and governor. Some of the companies refused, and some neglected to answer these questions; and some have not yet reported. Gov. Larrabee has instructed the Attorney General to bring action against the recalcitrant roads to compel them to obey the law. The questions prepared by the governor are designed to bring out information which the people have a right to have, but which the companies have long withheld. Some of them are as follows:

1. Names of stockholders, their residence and amount of stock.
2. Salary paid to general officers down to division superintendent.
3. Average daily wages paid to employees from station agent down.
4. Names of regular and other attorneys employed during the past year, and compensation.
5. Number and total mileage of so-called 1,000 and 2,000-mile tickets issued for other than cash consideration, and whether said mileage tickets are included in the gross receipts.

A Pointer About Costs and Fines.

The costs in all cases of state criminal prosecutions in Nebraska are assessed against the general fund. The fines accruing in all such business go into the school fund of the town or city where the business arises. Farmers will do well to turn this matter over in their minds. One of the largest items of taxation is to defray the expense of our criminal courts. Nearly all the criminal prosecutions in Nebraska are prosecuted in the outgrowth of the saloon. Nineteen-twentieths of the brawls resulting in assaults, maiming and murder, and consequent trials and big bills for bailiffs, judges and juries, can be traced directly to whiskey. As the costs are now assessed, and the fines turned over, they constitute a bounty to our towns to create such business. The town or city gets the fine, the farmers pay the costs.

One remedy for this state of affairs is to pass a law that the costs in all criminal cases should be assessed against the town or city where the business arose. This would make the city farmers watch their dens a little closer, in order to save costs.

Another remedy is to destroy the saloon. Our advice is to apply both remedies at the same time.

It is time farmers figured out these things a little sharper.

EDITORIAL.

IRRIGATION, DROUGHT AND HOT WINDS.

The Senate Committee's tour in the west to investigate the situation of the country relative to water supply, and the feasibility of applying a system of irrigation, has attracted considerable attention. It has also brought to the surface an old scheme for constructing mountain reservoirs for storing the waters of the spring and autumn, and using them for irrigating purposes during the summer. Considering the enormous expense involved in this scheme, and that at best it would be of comparatively limited application, it must be dismissed for the present as impracticable. Enormous areas are to be considered in this matter. The western half of the states of Kansas and Nebraska, all of Colorado, most of the Dakotas, and much of Montana are often, very often, subject to severe drouths, with accompanying hot winds. If every canon in the Rocky mountains was transformed into a reservoir, a thousand millions of dollars would not suffice to divert the revivifying waters to the regions where it is most needed.

The Almighty has furnished the only agency by which this can be done, and Major Powell cannot successfully set up as His rival. The existing necessity seems to be for some ameliorating influence upon our general climatic conditions, causing more humidity to be taken up by evaporation over large areas, thus tempering heat and causing a more general distribution of rain. Unless these natural agencies can be brought into a regular general relief from the devastations of drouth cannot be had.

I believe there is a remedy within our reach, if united efforts are made to reach it. I do not believe that there are large areas of fertile soil, where grass and water is found not far below the surface, that cannot be made fit for habitation.

It is generally supposed that the hot winds, which are the most destructive feature of our drouths, come from some remote point further south where the heat may be still greater. This is the great mistake in relation to hot winds, and this is the initiatory point of a remedy for the whole trouble. The fact is, that the HOT WINDS ORIGINATE EXACTLY WHERE THEY ARE FELT. Large areas of land in the regions destitute of large lakes become superheated by long exposure to the direct rays of the sun at a temperature of 100° and upward, and the still air resting upon this ground becomes also superheated. A gentle south wind now springs up. This superheated air rises, and by the vacuum thus created the wind is increased in velocity, and we have the simoon or hot wind of the west. Its continuance depends upon the dryness, density and extent of air preceding it. But it will not extend or do any damage much beyond the area where the ground was so superheated. Hot winds can only be felt when the wind is from the south or southwest. Wind from any other quarter at once cools, and the still air resting upon this ground becomes also superheated.

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mountain reservoirs would be realized. "An addition of one hundred million acres of rich but now arid land would be made to the tillable area of the west." This movement, to be valuable, must be general. Over one county it might have no appreciable effect. Over half a state it could not fail of beneficial results. We sincerely believe, if this plan could be put in force over the western half of the state of Kansas, it would add \$5 per acre to the value of every acre of land in that half of the state. And so of Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota and Montana.

In behalf of all the people—in behalf of increased production—in behalf of those struggling farmers who have been so frequently burned out by hot winds and drouth—we ask the press of the west and northwest to take up this subject, and secure a concerted movement to put this plan in force. This irrigating business, the investigation of the nature and causes of hot winds, and the means to prevent them, should be under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, instead of a junketing senate committee; and the secretary should give the whole subject persistent and exhaustive attention, until some result is reached. The plan we propose requires no appropriation from congress—only a concerted movement of the people themselves for their own benefit.

A B. & M. DEATH TRAP.
On Wednesday, Sept. 26th, the B. & M. killed Mr. John Reilly, an estimable farmer living near Crab Orchard, Johnson county. It also at the same time killed two horses and demolished a wagon.

This death is solely the result of deliberate criminal neglect and indifference on the part of the B. & M. Co. The place where Mr. Reilly was killed is a regular death trap, and at least three accidents have occurred there within a year or two, one followed by legal proceedings; so that the company knew very well the nature of the place. The railroad at that point is in a deep cut, the country road going down to it on a very steep grade. The road is also on a curve so that the track cannot be seen by drivers until they are almost upon it. Add to this the fact that the road is further obscured by timber, and you have all the fatal conditions. On the 26th a strong northwest wind was blowing. Mr. Reilly approached the track from the north, and the train approached from the east. It is likely that Mr. Reilly had no sound of warning until he received his death-blow. A neighbor who was a few rods in his rear heard no whistle or train sound.

Mr. Lovett had a horse killed at this point, and at another time escaped a fatal accident by turning his team so suddenly that they snapped his wagon pole in two. This killing of Mr. Reilly is an outrage. The responsibility for it cannot be unloaded upon an engineer. It is the logical result of conditions which the managers of the road knew all about, and they ought to be indicted and punished for manslaughter.

The Outwaste Bill and the U. P. Road.
Congress is to convene in December. The Outwaste bill will come up as unfinished business, or be again introduced as new business. It extends the debt of the Pacific roads for sixty years. In fact, it is intended to give a claim of one hundred millions of dollars more or less to the stockholders of those roads. The U. P. cost the stockholders nothing. They never paid in a dollar of the original stock subscriptions. They built the road with guaranteed bonds given by the U. S., and had twelve million acres of land, given as a clear bounty. They have received over \$25,000,000 in dividends, and claim to own 2,000 miles of branch roads which they have built out of the surplus earnings of the road, that is out of their stealings from the people. In addition to this they really do own three-fourths of the country newspapers of this state, and nearly all the city ones, through their juggle of editorial passes in exchange for advertising. And now freight can be sent from San Francisco by water to Victoria, then make a detour via the Canada Pacific to Winnipeg, and then south to Omaha cheaper than over the direct route of the Central and Union Pacific, less than half the distance. Ask the U. P. officials about this and they will say "O, the Canada roads have been subsidized." O, yes! I see. Yes, yes! All these expenses are paid out of the land; and farmers earn the money. Isn't it about time the government owned the railroads—especially the U. P. road?

Armour and the Lancaster Co. Farmers.
The meeting of farmers held at Bohannon hall last Saturday was a grand success. Though a very inadequate notice had been given, about four hundred farmers were present; and an intense feeling against the destruction of the local beef market by the importation of dressed beef was shown. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Burrows, editor of THE ALLIANCE; BRANSON, chairman of the meeting; Esley, the secretary; Wolf, Reynolds, and others. The sentiment of the meeting seemed to crystallize upon the idea of a boycott of all people who buy, sell or use Armour meat. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan of action, and report at the next meeting, which was appointed for Saturday, Oct. 3. Every farmer in Lancaster county is invited to be present. The committee were Messrs. Wolf, Griffin, Burrows, Bishop, Loder, and Polley.

Denouncing Trusts.
In an editorial under the above title the Bee alludes to the continued denunciation of trusts by political conventions, and says that in this matter "politicians have been paltering with the people in a double sense, keeping the word of promise to their ear and breaking it to their hope," and that "corporate capital in the form of trusts apparently was never more firmly entrenched than it is at this time." It also says: "It is time the people insisted that their legislators and their representatives in congress find and apply a remedy for the large and growing evil." Now, isn't the Bee "paltering in a double sense"? Last winter when our legislature proposed to protect the farmers of this state from one of the most odious of the trusts—the beef combine—the Bee was loud in opposition, and in defence of the right of that combine to destroy the beef industry of this state. When the Minnesota law for the same purpose was knocked out by a decision which was probably bought, the Bee gave its quick approval of the decision. "Consistency thou art a jewel," etc.

Henry W. Grady on the Money Power.
Henry W. Grady is the editor of the Atlanta Constitution. He is not classed among the cranks. He ranks very high as an orator, and is a man of fine culture and great scholarly attainments. Mr. Grady would not be expected to utter radical or revolutionary sentiments; but we have rarely seen any more scathing portrayal of the encroachments of the money power than he gives in the following extracts from his address before the Va. graduates of the Yale Law School.

But when Mr. Grady reaches the question of a remedy he seems to be entirely at sea. He has not yet solved that problem. To "exalt the citizen" in the manner he depicts is perfectly right and proper, but it is no remedy. The difficulty is an economic, not a moral or metaphysical one. The citizen, or combinations of certain classes of citizens, seem already to be exalted above the power of the government and the reach of the law. The remedy seems to us to lie in the direction of securing equality of opportunity and privilege by withdrawing the power of certain portions of the people to tax all the rest through the agency of the law. This would destroy watered stocks and the power to create them; would restore to government the exclusive right to issue money, and increase its volume; and would limit land ownership to the actual users of it. The evil being the excessive power of individuals through the use of law, the remedy can only be found in the restriction of that power.

But no man can note the encroachment in this country of what may be called "the money power" on the rights of the individual without feeling that the time is approaching when the issue between plutocracy and the people will be forced to a trial. "The fact that a man ten years from poverty has an income of \$20,000,000—and his two associates nearly as much—from the control and arbitrary pricing of an article of universal use falls strangely on the ears of those who hear it as they sit empty handed, while children cry for bread. The tendency deepens the dangers suggested by the status quo. Let us not let this swift jilting up of wealth. When the agent of a dozen men who have captured and control an article of prime necessity meets the representatives of a million farmers, from whom they have received \$2,000,000 the year before, with no more right than behind the highwayman who halts the traveler at his pistol's point, and insolently gives them the measure of this year's rapacity, and tells them—men who live by the sweat of their brows and stand between God and Nature—that they must submit to the infamy because they are helpless, then the first fruits of this system are gathered and have turned to ashes on the lips. When a dozen men get together in the morning and fix the price of a dozen articles of common use—with no standard but their arbitrary will and no limit but greed or daring—and then notify the sovereign people of this free Republic how much, in the mercy of their masters, they shall pay for the necessities of life, then the point of intolerable shame has been reached."

Economist have held that wheat, grown everywhere, could never be cornered by capital. And yet one man in Chicago tied the wheat crop in his hands, and held it until a sewing woman in his city paying for ninety cents a week had to pay him seventy cents tax the year before, with no more right than behind the highwayman who halts the traveler at his pistol's point, and insolently gives them the measure of this year's rapacity, and tells them—men who live by the sweat of their brows and stand between God and Nature—that they must submit to the infamy because they are helpless, then the first fruits of this system are gathered and have turned to ashes on the lips. When a dozen men get together in the morning and fix the price of a dozen articles of common use—with no standard but their arbitrary will and no limit but greed or daring—and then notify the sovereign people of this free Republic how much, in the mercy of their masters, they shall pay for the necessities of life, then the point of intolerable shame has been reached."

RESTORE SILVER.
The money mongers in session at Kansas City took no decided action in relation to silver coinage. Mr. St. John of New York recommended that four millions a month of 41 1/2 grain silver dollars be coined; that the legal tender notes of the government be withdrawn, and gold and silver certificates be made legal tender. This resolution was referred to the next executive council. This proposition, if practically carried out, would leave gold alone as the standard of value, as it is now, and leave silver as a commodity, the market value of which would be fixed in London by English council bills, as it is now. Then, with the disappearance of our national bank currency, prices would continue to go down, and the money men continue their harvest of spoil.

Restore silver to its position before it was demonetized, making its coinage free exactly like gold. Then issue a national currency direct to the people, at cost of issue, based on land security. Then "hard times will come again no more." Until some such plan is adopted nothing need be said about withdrawing the greenbacks.

A FLEURY IN THE MONEY MARKET.
On Sept. 30, money on call in New York commanded as high as 20 to 25 per cent. All sorts of reasons are given by the money mongers for this condition, none of them very satisfactory. With thirty thousand millions of debt and only one thousand six hundred millions of money—with all kinds of business based on confidence, and that getting a little shaky—it seems as though we were on dangerous ground. But Bradstreet can palaver it up all right.

THE SOUTHERN FARMERS.
As an illustration of the power of combination, the destruction of the jute trust by the Alliance of the southern states is unexcelled. Jute bagging has long been the exclusive material for covering cotton. As it seemed that no other material could be substituted, the bag manufacturers made a combine to put jute bagging at a monopoly price. The members of the southern Alliance resolved to use no more jute bagging, and took steps to have cotton bagging manufactured as a substitute, and their action was crowned with success. The jute trust is effectually destroyed, and jute bagging will go begging on the market at to say the least reasonable prices. Jute bagging has its uses, and it is not to the interest of the southern farmers to destroy the jute industry, unless by so doing they substitute a greater industry the staple for which is produced in this country. It seems that they are in a fair way to do this, as the use of cotton bagging for baling cotton, while perfectly successful, makes a new market for the cheaper grades of cotton. If cotton can be used for baling, it can be applied to many other uses for which jute has been the only material. The magnitude of this change may be seen when it is considered that there are 7,000,000 bales of cotton, and several yards of cloth are consumed for each bale.

Again is the power of combination illustrated. The farmers of the United States have the power to crush every trust in the United States if they will only combine and judiciously use it.

SOME queer facts about Wool and Terrestrial Sentiment.
Texas has 206,000 square miles of territory, while New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined have only 167,000. These states have, according to the report of the agricultural department for 1888, 3,866,000 sheep, while Texas has 4,528,000. Texas, with 1,500,000 population, has nearly three sheep for each inhabitant, while New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have about one sheep for every three inhabitants. The funny part of all this is that the last-named states vote two-thirds to tax wool, and thus tax their people largely for one of the common necessities of life, while Texas, with nearly three times as many sheep as people, votes solidly in congress for free wool. The Iowa Tribune says: "The democrats in state convention forgot to say anything about the Cleveland free loan that Harrison still leaves with the banks after promising to pay United States bonds off with it, but instead unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing Mr. Cleveland with his anti-silver and free bank loans, and all other Wall street principles. This is not an age of progress with the old parties. They are both as low down before the money moloch as it is possible to get, both as preparing to crawl into their shells."

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Congress of the governments of the three Americas met in Washington last Wednesday. The programme of subjects proposed for discussion by this Congress is broad enough and long enough for an all-winter's session. Among them is named measures to promote the formation of an American customs' union. Just what the promoter of the meeting, who is an ultra protectionist, means by that we are unable to say. But this we do know, that the removal of restrictions upon trade has always been beneficial to mankind. This holds good whether the restrictions removed were natural or artificial; whether they consisted of tunneling mountains, bridging rivers, building canals or railroads, or in removing the artificial restraints which differences of races, religions or laws have imposed upon mankind. If the Congress will establish absolute free trade among the American governments it will have conferred a boon upon the people of the western hemisphere the glory of which will echo down the ages.

Another object named is the securing of a common legal tender silver coinage. Added to this should have been the free coinage of silver on an equality with gold. But if the first object can be attained the other will soon follow. A common silver currency for the U. S., and Central and South America would be a great boon, and undoubtedly tend to promote the trade relations of those countries. The interests of all of them would also be promoted by making the coinage of silver free. We hope this assembly will be too enlightened to adopt the short-sighted policy of cheapening their own products by limiting their money volume.

What may be the outcome of an assembly which is merely deliberative, and has no power to enact a law, no one can tell; but it may be very important and far-reaching. If the English-speaking race is destined to rule the world, as Mr. Gladstone not long since predicted, we have here the elements of a combination that might easily rule the English-speaking race.

MONETARY AND BRAINS RULE THIS COUNTRY.
J. BURROWS in FARMERS' VOICE. The above caption was remark made to me by a gentleman of Lincoln who has quite an amount of money, but a very limited medium of brains. It is a common remark, and is thought to be true by this class of men. But as a matter of fact nothing is further from the truth. Money certainly, at this time, rules the country; but there never was a little in our history when brains had so little to do with it. Let us look at a few facts connected with money—"money and brains," as these gentlemen have it. Silver is one of the leading products of our mines, and is one of the money metals of the world. We demonetized silver, thus destroying one of its best markets and aiding in depreciating its value to an extent never before known. The influence of money accomplished this,—with our assistance—foreign money which was used against our interest. I believe it is now generally conceded that "brains" had little to do with it. What would be thought of a farmer who would do all in his power to destroy the market and lessen the value of one of his leading products, like wheat, before offering it for sale. This is what we did with silver. Again, ours was a debtor country, and our securities were held abroad to a large amount. We were buying money with products to pay our interest to the extent of \$1,000,000 a year. Sound business principles demanded that we should hold up the purchasing power of products, thereby cheapening money, so we might the more easily meet our obligations. What did we do? We joined Germany and the Latin Union in throwing one of the precious metals—by far the larger one in volume—out of use as money, thereby largely increasing the value of money and diminishing the value of products, and of course in the same ratio increasing the value of our securities abroad and the burden of paying them. [I want our farmer readers to fully realize that, as we buy money with products, just as we diminish the value of products we increase the burden of debt.] This was a national transaction, carried out by the men who "rule" the country. How much "brains" was in it? In fact, was it not the worst fool operation any country ever perpetrated—joining with our debtors to increase our debt and make its payment more difficult? Again, we are great exporters—i. e., sellers—of food products, which the world must have, no matter what their price. Now in this regard, what would be our interest? Manifestly to so manipulate the price of our products—to so manage as to obtain the largest amount of money for what we have to sell. This is what "brains" should dictate. What did we do? We did all in our power to lessen the value of the world's money, thus diminishing the value of our exports which the world must have, and proportionately increasing our burdens as debtors. As large producers of silver, as a debtor nation with hundreds of millions of our securities drawing interest abroad, as a great exporter of food products, "brains" would have dictated exactly the reverse of the policy that has been pursued. One thousand millions of dollars would not make good to this nation the loss it has suffered by this fool management, viz, this divorcing of "brains" from sound finance. This suicidal policy has been dictated by the men whose business is dealing in money—whose income is derived from interest. Their sole object is to enhance the value of money, or incomes derived from lending money, in its relation to labor—to control labor by controlling money. Think of the comparative smallness of the class which accomplished this. Arrayed against it in numbers as well as in fact and interest, are all laborers, farmers, miners, merchants, manufacturers, artisans, lawyers, teachers—in short, all men of all other classes. In all this connection "brains" may be counted out. No such national stupidity was ever illustrated before.

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SOME queer facts about Wool and Terrestrial Sentiment.
Texas has 206,000 square miles of territory, while New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined have only 167,000. These states have, according to the report of the agricultural department for 1888, 3,866,000 sheep, while Texas has 4,528,000. Texas, with 1,500,000 population, has nearly three sheep for each inhabitant, while New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have about one sheep for every three inhabitants. The funny part of all this is that the last-named states vote two-thirds to tax wool, and thus tax their people largely for one of the common necessities of life, while Texas, with nearly three times as many sheep as people, votes solidly in congress for free wool. The Iowa Tribune says: "The democrats in state convention forgot to say anything about the Cleveland free loan that Harrison still leaves with the banks after promising to pay United States bonds off with it, but instead unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing Mr. Cleveland with his anti-silver and free bank loans, and all other Wall street principles. This is not an age of progress with the old parties. They are both as low down before the money moloch as it is possible to get, both as preparing to crawl into their shells."

THE MEANEST CORPORATION ON THE EARTH.—The fare from Lincoln to Beatrice, if you buy a ticket, is \$1.20. But if you are caught on the B. & M. train without a ticket you will be mulcted 20 cents extra, besides the usual 25-cent fare. There is no other corporation—not even the U. P.—that can get down to smaller business than that.